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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

1907-8

FISHERIES


PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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*To His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR ALBERT HENRY GEORGE, EARL GREY,
Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, a Baronet, G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.,
Governor General of Canada,*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency and the legislature of Canada, the Forty-first Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Fisheries Branch.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

L. P. BRODEUR,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

OTTAWA, November, 1908.

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DEPUTY MINISTER'S REPORT

To the Honourable L. P. BRODEUR,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual Fisheries Report of this department for the fiscal year ending on March 31 last. There are embraced in this report the customary statements of expenditure and revenue, and the several reports of the district inspectors of fisheries, together with reports on work of the fish hatcheries operated under Dominion auspices in the various provinces, fishery protection service, &c. A review of the fishing bounty system during the fiscal year, and condensed summaries follow of the Fishery Commissions in British Columbia, Western Ontario (Georgian Bay and North Channel) and in the Bay of Fundy waters, the last-named having in hand the investigation of the shad fisheries of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. These commissions have either already completed their work and submitted their reports and recommendations, or are on the eve of doing so. References to the work of the three biological stations, whose researches are conducted under the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, are also given, but full reports on the results achieved will be published in separate form as Part III. of the Contributions to Canadian Biology, of which Part I. and Part II. have already been issued.

Two special reports, it may be added, by Professor E. E. Prince, Commissioner of Fisheries, are appended to this report, the subjects treated being: 'The Life-history and Movements of the Cod, Haddock, Mackerel and Halibut,' and 'The Migrations of Sea Fish, with some results of marking fish.'

There are 16 appendices which follow this report in the following order:—

- No. 1. Fishing Bounties.
2. Fisheries, Expenditure and Revenue.
3. New Brunswick Fisheries.
4. Prince Edward Island Fisheries.
5. Nova Scotia Fisheries.
6. Quebec Fisheries.
7. Ontario Fisheries.
8. Manitoba Fisheries.
9. Saskatchewan Fisheries.
10. Alberta Fisheries.
11. British Columbia Fisheries.
12. Arctic Regions.
13. Fish Breeding Operations.
14. Fisheries Protection Service.
15. Fisheries Museum.
16. List of Fishery Officers (outside staff).

BAY OF FUNDY SHAD COMMISSION.

The serious decline and threatened extinction of the valuable shad fisheries of the Bay of Fundy and connected waters have aroused widespread attention in the maritime provinces. Petitions and representations have been made to the honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries which culminated in an important meeting in the hall of the Legislative Council, Provincial Buildings, Halifax, N.S., on Wednesday, March 1, when Professor Prince was invited to be present. The chair was occupied by the Hon. M. H. Goudge, president of the council, and there were present Hon. C. N. Cummings, Hon. W. T. Pipes, Hon. B. F. Pearson, Dr. Kendall, Hon. A. M. Gidney, Mr. S. F. Morrison and other prominent men, and the value of the shad industry, and the salmon fisheries in the same waters, was emphasized. As a result of that meeting a commission was appointed, consisting of Professor Prince, Commissioner of Fisheries, Mr. S. F. Morrison, Folly Village, N.S., and Mr. Simon Melanson, Moncton, N.B., and a series of thirty-two sittings has been arranged at Digby, N.S., Annapolis, Scott's Bay, Wolfville, Windsor, East Noel, Noel, Maitland, Shubenacadie, Elmsdale, Halifax, Stewiacke, Folly Village, Great Village, Bass River, Amherst, Minudie, Wood Point, Truro, Pré d'en Haut, Moncton, Salisbury, Alma, Riverside, St. John, Hampton, Lorneville, Dorchester, Gardners Creek, and St. Martins. A thorough inquiry will be carried out and an exhaustive report with recommendations, will be made at the close of the sittings during the present year.

GEORGIAN BAY FISHERY COMMISSION.

This commission, consisting of Professor E. E. Prince, as chairman, and Mr. John Birnie, K.C., and Mr. James Noble, as commissioners, concluded its sittings, and early in the year met in Ottawa, completed its report, which was duly signed by the three members of the commission, and submitted to the honourable the minister to be laid on the tables of the House of Commons. The report as issued consists of about 60 pages, and includes two appendices, viz.: an interim report, presented early in the previous year on a proposed game fish preserve in Georgian Bay; and a special report on the Squaw Island fishery grievances; and a map is appended graphically showing the large amount of gill-nets set at the present time in Georgian Bay waters.

Such general interest was excited by the very successful work of the commissioners that their duties were added to by being required to investigate the waters of Lake Erie, including the Detroit river, St. Clair river and lake, Thames river and Niagara river waters. Nearly twenty additional sittings were arranged to comply with these instructions, and during the summer of 1908 the whole of the fisheries will be inquired into, concluding at Fort Erie and Niagara Falls, before the close of the fishing season. A voluminous report has been already partly prepared based on the evidence taken on Detroit river, and westward of Lake Erie, embracing the fish and fisheries of Lambton, Essex, Kent, Elgin and Norfolk counties. The concluding investigations and sittings for taking evidence from fishermen and others from Norfolk county east to Welland, will be followed in the fall by the preparation of a valuable and elaborate report on the whitefish, lake herring, pickerel or pike-perch, sturgeon and coarse fish fisheries of the waters referred to, and the question of fish-culture as carried out in Canada

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and in the several states bordering on Lake Erie will be discussed at length. The report and recommendations will be embodied in a report to be presented as early as possible next year.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHERIES COMMISSION.

In the Fisheries Report for 1907 and for 1906, the work of this large commission was referred to with some amount of detail, and it remains only to say that the great labours undertaken in accordance with the terms of the order in council, dated July 22, 1906, and covering more than two years ended with the publication of the commission's report early in the year 1908. It is the most elaborate and inclusive report on the Pacific fisheries of Canada ever published and no phase of these famous and valuable industries is omitted. It is not too much to say that the commission's report will stand as a book of reference in all future studies into or inquiries about the British Columbia salmon, deep-sea and inshore fisheries. The commissioners were Professor E. E. Prince, Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, Ottawa, chairman; Messrs. Campbell Sweeney, John U. Brown, Richard Hall, J. P. Babcock and Rev. G. W. Taylor, with Mr. J. Charles McIntosh as secretary, and their report, after giving details of the appointment of the commission, particulars of the sittings, and the conferences with the authorities in Washington State, U.S.A., treats of the following subjects:—

Recent developments affecting British Columbian salmon industry:—

1. United States drain on the Fraser river salmon supply.
2. Washington State canneries and Puget Sound fishing.
3. Alaskan fisheries.
4. Cheapness of Alaska fish, and abundance.

Dependence of Washington State salmon industry on Fraser river.

Difficulties confronting British Columbian salmon industry:—

- (a.) Increase in number of canneries.
- (b.) Salmon curing, freezing and other industries, increase price and demand for raw material (fresh salmon).
- (c.) Scarcity of labour, white, Indian and Chinese.
- (d.) Fluctuation in supply of salmon.
- (e.) Japanese in British Columbia.

Growth of British Columbian fisheries.

Opening of foreign and other markets.

Government brand, Desirability of:—

- (a.) Salmon brand.
- (b.) Herring brand.

Fish offal question.

Hecate Straits question.

Obstruction to the ascent of salmon, &c., in rivers and other waters.

Better fishery police patrol service.

Fishery leases.

Salmon fishing and canning licenses.

Salmon trap-net question.

Oyster and clam leases and licenses.
 Steam trawling in British Columbia waters.
 Export of certain fish.

General review of fish and fisheries of the province:—Trout and angling—Halibut—Oulachon—Herring—Sturgeon—Smelt, pilchard, anchovy, shad and sardine—Cod—Black cod—Cultus cod, Red cod, &c.—Oyster—Clam—Abalone—Dogfish—Whaling.

Indian claims—Hatcheries—Planting lobsters, oysters, &c.—Seals—Statistics—Necessity of revision of British Columbian laws.

The recommendations cover no less than forty-three or forty-four separate subjects, which may be briefly summarized as follows:—

General Subjects—

Foreign fishing vessels in territorial waters.
 Use of fish for manure and oil.
 Observance of weekly close time for fish.
 Increased fine of \$250 to be provided.
 Purse seines to be used for salmon fishing only.

Salmon Industry—

Fraser river.
 Northern rivers and inlets.
 Vancouver Island rivers.

Inshore Fisheries—

Herring.
 Cod.
 Rock cod.
 Oulachon, smelt, &c.
 Sturgeon.
 Pilchard, &c.
 Black cod.

Deep-sea Fisheries—

Halibut.
 True cod.
 Black cod or skill.

Shell Fish Fisheries.

Oyster.
 Clam.
 Abalone or ear shell.

Crab Fishing, etc.—

Crabs.
 Prawns, &c.

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River and Lake Fisheries—

Settlers' and farmers' fishing operations.
Angling and sport fishing.
Indian fishing claims.

Whaling Industry—

Licensed whale factories.
Whale supply.
Protective measures.

Miscellaneous Fishery Matters—

Fish offal and inspection of canneries.
Utilization of dog-fish and other oil producing fish.
Territorial jurisdiction on Pacific coast.
Obstructions on rivers, &c.
Improved river and sea police patrol.
Fishery leases.
Fishing and canning licenses.
Trap-net question.
Oyster and clam leases.
Steam trawling question.

Hatcheries and Improvement of Fish Supply—

Extension of fish culture.
Planting of lobsters and eastern oysters.

To these recommendations the whole of the six commissioners appended their names, a very remarkable evidence of thorough work, and exhaustive discussion, when the vastness of the field covered and the variety of conflicting interests is considered.

Two of the commissioners appended a minority report, dealing with some special phases of the salmon fisheries, while one of the commissioners stated his dissent on two or three matters, these minority views being appended to the main report.

A new code of British Columbia fishery regulations has been legalized based on the commission's recommendations, and following the lines of the draft regulations forming Appendix D of the main report. The commission condensed its information and its conclusions in a report of about 112 pages, including a very full index of seven pages and the whole forms a publication of unique value and national moment.

BIOLOGICAL STATIONS.

MARINE BIOLOGICAL STATION OF CANADA.

The movable wooden station which for ten years has been the centre of Canadian fishery researches on the Atlantic coast has this year been replaced by a permanent station at St. Andrews, New Brunswick. For the season of 1908 Professor D. P. Penhallow consented to take charge and superintend the building operations. Pro-

fessor McBride, Professor McMurrich, Dr. Stafford and a large staff of biological experts form Dr. Penhallow's research reorganization, and with the completion of the fine buildings projected Canada will possess a station for fishery investigation not excelled by that of any other country.

A series of highly important and pressing problems relating to the fisheries has been decided upon as subjects for study and for solution during the year, and if the buildings are sufficiently completed and equipped to allow of the staff conducting these researches a fruitful season is anticipated. Part of the summer will be spent on the Prince Edward Island oyster beds supplementing the work carried on by the station when it was located at Malpeque. The movable station on its scow was to have been taken to Seven Islands; but it is at present at Grand Valley on the Gaspé peninsula, after being located for two years in Gaspé Basin in accordance with the course adopted by the Biological Board, since the operations of the institution started nine years ago. At each site, to which this movable scientific laboratory has been towed, the rule has been observed to devote at least two years to the thorough investigation of the locality, the first year being usually occupied with what may be called a preliminary survey of the faunistic peculiarities of the neighbouring waters, while the second year has been devoted to special detailed problems, and the carrying on of marine researches bearing directly on the more vital fishery questions characteristic of the locality. Dr. Stafford, the energetic curator of the station, who had officially reported that he had had 'a good year' during the first season, especially in discovering the distribution of the vertebrate and invertebrate life in the waters of Gaspé Basin, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence outside, followed up his faunistic investigations, and added substantially to the list of animals inhabiting the Atlantic waters of Canada, the first portion of which list has been for some time in the press, but has not yet been issued. The abundance of important food-fishes directly depends upon the plenitude or the paucity of the living organisms which constitute the characteristic fauna of each inshore or deep-sea area. Hence the great importance of a thorough faunistic survey in each locality along the coast. Professor A. P. Knight, of Queen's University, Kingston, who has been most assiduous in his attendance at the station almost continuously since the foundation of the institution in 1898, and whose letter addressed to the Royal Society in 1895 may be said to have originally initiated the movement for a marine laboratory for fishery and allied scientific investigations, devised a series of valuable and interesting experiments on the relative merits, or comparative attractiveness, of various kinds of bait. The effectiveness, in carrying on fishing operations, of fresh and of frozen bait has been under discussion by practical men for many years, and the carrying out by the Dominion government of a fishermen's bait-freezer scheme, during the past few seasons along the Atlantic shores, has intensified the interest of the controversy; hence the necessity of an exact and unbiased investigation such as that carried out by Dr. Knight, at the Biological station at Gaspé, last season. The results of the research have not yet been published, but the report in preparation will be of unique interest, and certainly of exceptional practical value, when it is issued, in a forthcoming part of the 'Contributions to Canadian Biology,' under which title the researches of the station staff are published. Professor MacBride had hoped to return from England in time to have taken part in

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the work at Gaspé last year, but this proved impossible, and the director, Professor Prince, and the assistant director, Professor R. Ramsay Wright, were detained by pressing duties, so that neither of them could take part in the investigations carried on. Amongst the staff of workers, in addition to Dr. Stafford, lecturer upon zoology in McGill University, Montreal, were several senior and junior students, with distinguished records in science in McGill University.

At the meeting of the Biological Board in Ottawa last May, the important recommendation of the British Columbia Fisheries' Commission, of which Professor Prince, as Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, is chairman, was brought up, urging that a biological station be established on the Pacific coast. The fishery problems in British Columbia waters, are many and pressing, and the board decided to take steps in that direction desired by the commission. The board had the advantage of a conference with one of the British Columbia Commissioners and a distinguished Fellow of the Royal Society, the Rev. George W. Taylor, of Wellington, Nanaimo, B.C., who aided the board materially in considering the question. Inasmuch as United States' biologists have, for many years, resorted to the rich waters of British Columbia for biological research and have carried off great stores of most valuable scientific material, and as one United States' marine station has been equipped and has carried on work, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, for a number of years past, the urgency of an adequately equipped station, under the auspices of the Dominion government, requires no supporting argument. Nowhere else on the North American continent is there a field so prolific and so inviting as these unparalleled waters of the great Pacific province of Canada. It is satisfactory to know that the project has the hearty sympathy and support of the Honourable Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and there is every certainty that provision will be made by the Dominion government for the building of a station and its appropriate equipment.

It may be added that, during the summer of 1907, the Atlantic station was moved to the north shore of the St. Lawrence, near Seven Islands, where the whaling operations, carried on, will afford valuable material for study, and the work of the whaling depot can be studied with a view to estimating the effects upon the whale supply, and the best measures for preserving and developing an industry so valuable and important.

PACIFIC COAST BIOLOGICAL STATION.

An admirable site for a biological station in British Columbia was selected by Professors Prince and Ramsay Wright when they were on the Pacific coast in the fall of 1907. A very distinguished zoologist long resident on the Pacific coast, the Rev. George W. Taylor, had long urged that a station should be built on the shore of Departure bay, near Nanaimo. Through the kindness of Mrs. Dunsmuir and the generous offices of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the province, a parcel of land was secured on nominal terms which with the additional site secured, provides a site which could not be surpassed. The waters, rich in fish and marine life, are close by the site where the buildings of the laboratory are to be erected and completed this year, and already a staff of workers from eastern and western Canada have signified

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their intention of carrying on investigations bearing on the fisheries as soon as accommodation is provided. The hope of those interested in the advance of fishery knowledge and expansion of the fisheries will be soon realized. As was said in a presidential address to the Biological Station of the Royal Society of Canada (Trans. R.S.C., Vol. I., 3rd Series 1907-8).

‘The project for a marine biological station for British Columbia has never been allowed wholly to remain in abeyance, and enthusiastic scientists have never ceased to harbour the hope that the Dominion government would realize the necessity of scientific investigation in the Pacific waters as appropriately as they did on the Atlantic coast.’

The results of the first season’s work at the splendid British Columbia station will be included in the separate biological report already referred to.

GEORGIAN BAY BIOLOGICAL STATION.

This station, which is now conducted under the Biological Board did some interesting work last year, under the able curatorship of Dr. B. Arthur Bensley. The fishery researches commenced on the 2nd of July, and the following naturalists took advantage of the station for investigations, viz.:—

Mr. J. W. Firth, B.A., Mr. W. A. McCubbin, and Mr. P. I. Bryce, the latter two students of the University of Toronto.

The special work was conducted according to the suggestions made by the director, Professor Prince, at the beginning of the season and, with the exception of certain questions on pound-and-drift-nets in connection with which the staff were unable to obtain material, good results were secured.

A small sum of money was paid to a regular fisherman for the privilege of examining all of the fish taken from his nets and of taking samples when necessary. In this way measurements of the whitefish and lake trout taken in gill nets of the regular mesh were made, also the condition of the fish observed when brought to the surface; and the effect of injuring or scaling of live fish in the nets. In order to facilitate this work a special net was procured made up of small lengths of different mesh. It was found, however, that parts of the net were not properly hung for fishing these waters and there was not sufficient time to remodel the net and continue operations.

It was arranged for Mr. Firth to obtain samples of whitefish for experiments on their keeping qualities when taken from shallow or deep water. Several trials were made for deep-water fish; but it was not possible to obtain shore whitefish on account of the lateness of the season for comparison with deep-water whitefish. Mr. Bryce undertook two visits to the southern end of Georgian Bay for the collection of carp for food examination. About forty fish were taken for this purpose.

It was not possible to obtain access during the summer to localities where pound nets are operated; but experiments were made to show the behaviour of different kinds of shore fishes when entrapped and the sizes of mesh necessary to allow of their escape, and reports are being prepared.

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During the summer there were completed some repairs and improvements to the buildings. The station house which had been damaged by wind storms was straightened and a verandah added to each end. The whole structure was firmly guyed to the rock in order to prevent further possible damage from the same source. A permanent dock 12×20 feet was constructed at the boathouse to replace the former float. The small building formerly used as a storeroom was sheeted inside and made water tight to serve as a library. A new building 10×20 feet was constructed on a scow belonging to the station to serve as a floating laboratory for work in other parts of the bay. This building contains a small laboratory room 10×10, a small kitchen 6×10 and two closets. Several minor improvements were made in the main laboratory and all five buildings of the station were painted.

A gasoline engine of 1½ horse power was added to the equipment and installed in the larger of the two rowboats belonging to the station. On the whole a successful and profitable season was completed at the institution.

GENERAL STATISTICS *RE* FISHERIES.

EXTENT OF CANADIAN COAST.

The fisheries of Canada are the most extensive in the world, extending over an immense sea coast line, besides innumerable lakes and streams.

The eastern sea coast of the maritime provinces from the Bay of Fundy to the Straits of Belle Isle covers a distance of 5,600 miles, which is more than double that of Great Britain and Ireland. The salt water inshore area, not including minor indentations, covers more than fifteen thousand square miles, without the numerous lakes in Manitoba and other western districts, all stocked with excellent species of food fish.

FISHERIES EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE.

The statement of the total expenditure for the different services connected with the fisheries of Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31 last, forms Appendix II. of this publication, page 30.

The total fisheries expenditure amounts to \$956,196, subdivided as follows:—Fisheries proper, \$157,874; fish-breeding, \$235,660; fisheries protection service, \$225,280; miscellaneous expenditure, \$181,267, and also \$156,114 distributed as fishing bounties.

The total amount received as revenue from fishing licenses, fines, &c., during the same period in the different provinces of Canada was \$90,686. This sum includes \$10,000 received from the United States fishing fleet as *modus vivendi* fees. (See statement p. 39 of this report).

A comparative statement of all expenditure and revenue for the last eighteen years concludes Appendix No. 2.

Fuller details of the different fishery expenditures will be found in the Auditor General's report under their different headings.

BOUNTIES FOR FISHING.

The deep-sea fishermen of the maritime provinces received the sum of \$156,114 as bounties on their respective catches of sea fish for the season of 1907.

Of this amount the owners of 927 fishing vessels and their crews received \$61,785. The balance, \$94,329, was distributed amongst 20,520 boat fishermen.

For the year 1907, the province of Nova Scotia received \$93,381; Quebec, \$36,102; New Brunswick, \$16,454, and Prince Edward Island, \$10,175.

Since its inception (1882) the sum of \$4,105,815 has been distributed to the deep-sea fishermen of the above named maritime provinces to better enable them to develop their industry.

The regulations governing the payment of such fishing bounties as well as the particulars respecting their distribution forms the first appendix of this publication.

VALUE OF THE FISHERIES OF CANADA.

The whole catch of fish in our waters by Canadians, including fish products, seals, &c., during the season of 1907, comprising the winter fishing of 1908 to March 31, is valued at *twenty-five million and a half dollars*. This is a falling off of three-quarters of a million dollars, as compared with the production of 1906.

As noticed in the following table, the handsome increases in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Ontario are more than counterbalanced by the decreases in other provinces, British Columbia more than accounting for the deficiency.

The following table shows the total value of the fisheries of each province in their respective order of rank with the increase or decrease as compared with the year 1906:—

Provinces.	Value of Fish.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia	7,632,330		166,830
British Columbia.....	6,122,923		880,424
New Brunswick.....	5,300,564	395,339	
Quebec.....	2,047,390		127,645
Ontario.....	1,935,025	200,169	
Prince Edward Island.....	1,492,695	323,756	
Manitoba.....	968,422		524,501
Saskatchewan.....			
Alberta.....			
Totals	25,499,349	919,264	1,699,400
Net decrease.....			780,136

The most important fluctuations is the decline noticed in British Columbia, attributed chiefly to the shortage in the salmon run on the Pacific coast.

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The falling off in the inland western provinces of the Dominion is even more pronounced than last year. The question of facilities for reaching profitable markets for fish in the great west is a very important factor to the producer.

The various features in the fisheries of each province are fully treated by the different inspectors of fisheries in their reports, forming the appendices numbered three to twelve.

The following statement shows the relative values of the principal kinds of the commercial fishes above \$100,000 for the year 1907, as compared with those of previous year:—

Kinds of Fish.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$
Salmon	5,014,446		842,314
Lobsters	4,084,122	661,195	
Cod	3,619,818	148,632	
Herring	2,073,756		630,840
Mackerel	981,506		388,222
Halibut	841,387	157,547	
Haddock	799,230	32,334	
Smelts	775,866	350,235	
Whitefish	688,466		218,293
Trout	676,892		114,575
Sardines	665,597	150,681	
Pickarel	586,489		126,948
Hake	568,993	184,502	
Clams, quahaugs, &c.	458,780	60,146	
Pollock	413,165		17,815
Pike	294,738	90,122	
Oysters	183,993		10,862
Alewives	131,351		8,338
Sturgeon	122,321		18,414
Eels	116,478		11,759

The quantity of fish used as bait in the season of 1907 is valued at \$518,022 and that as fish oil at \$539,067.

The fur seal skins secured by the British Columbia pelagic sealers during the same period only amounted to \$108,152; being a decrease of over \$200,000. This season the capture, 94 sea-otters, realizing nearly \$13,000, may be added to the fur industry of the western province.

Of the twenty kinds of fish yielding above \$100,000 each, the number of increases and decreases are about equally divided.

Apart from salmon, which still heads the list with a value of \$5,000,000, although showing a decrease of three-fourths of a million, the principal fluctuations are the large yield noticed in lobsters as well as the decline in herring of almost an equal value of over \$600,000. The large increase of \$350,000 in smelts is more than wiped out by the decline in the mackerel fishery.

There is a fair increase in cod, haddock, hake and halibut. A falling off is to be noticed in the yield of the two principal kinds in fresh water fish—whitefish and salmon trout.

The clam fishery, principally the variety known as quahaugs, shows a noticeable increase, of about \$60,000.

The other changes in the value of fishes are of smaller importance.

From the year 1869 to 1907, inclusive, the five principal commercial sea-fishes have yielded the following value:—

Cod..	\$143,134,571
Salmon..	101,804,665
Lobsters..	87,375,675
Herring..	77,343,921
Mackerel..	48,398,478

EXPORT OF FISH.

During the last fiscal year ended March 31, 1908, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$13,906,567.

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RECAPITULATION.

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Dominion of Canada for the Year 1907.

Number.	Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.
			\$	\$
1	Cod, dried..... Cwt.	693,955	3,372,516	
2	" fresh or green..... Lb.	6,895,900	230,612	
3	" tongues and sounds..... Brls.	1,669	16,690	3,619,818
4	Haddock, dried..... Cwt.	75,002	261,699	
5	" fresh..... Lb.	12,601,365	378,041	
6	" smoked (finnan haddies)..... "	2,658,170	159,490	799,230
7	Hake, dried..... Cwt.	183,560	524,148	
8	" sounds..... Lb.	142,995	44,845	
9	Pollock..... Cwt.	137,725		568,993
10	Tom cod or frost fish..... Lb.	1,977,225		413,165
11	Halibut..... "	15,578,985		59,317
12	Flounders..... "	1,891,670		841,387
13	Salmon, preserved in cans..... "	26,043,538	3,280,728	41,750
14	" fresh..... "	9,218,879	945,222	
15	" smoked..... "	447,380	47,686	
16	" pickled or dry salted..... "	13,960,290	740,810	
17	Trout (all kinds)..... "	6,944,218		5,014,446
18	Ouananiche..... "	42,000		676,892
19	Whitefish..... "	8,853,660		4,200
20	Smelts..... "	10,470,324		688,466
21	Oulachons..... "	548,300		775,866
22	Herring, salted..... Brls.	279,789	1,302,698	27,855
23	" fresh..... Lb.	35,074,657	546,002	
24	" smoked..... "	7,170,210	198,737	
25	" kippered..... "	263,190	26,319	2,073,756
26	Sardines, preserved in cans..... "	5,700,000	285,000	
27	" fresh or salted..... Brls.	253,000	380,597	665,597
28	Shad..... "	5,230		54,336
29	Alewives..... "	29,892		131,351
30	Pike..... Lb.	5,677,730		294,738
31	Maskinongé..... "	4,920		492
32	Eels, salted..... Brls.	6,969	69,690	
33	" fresh..... Lb.	779,800	46,788	116,478
34	Perch..... "	1,258,482		61,694
35	Pickarel..... "	7,589,302		586,489
36	Bass (achigan)..... "	204,290	20,389	
37	" sea B..... "	7,200	720	21,109
38	Mackerel, salted..... Brls.	42,207	633,105	
39	" fresh..... Lb.	2,903,340	348,401	981,506
40	Sturgeon..... "	766,255	78,035	
41	" caviare or bladders..... "	46,437	44,286	122,321
42	Lobsters, preserved..... "	8,660,500	3,198,172	
43	" fresh or alive..... Cwt.	97,490	885,950	4,084,122
44	Oysters..... Brls.	27,299		183,993
45	Clams, quahaugs, scallops, &c..... "			458,780
46	Squid..... "	6,009		24,036
47	Coarse and mixed fish..... "	16,788	33,576	
48	"..... Lb.		642,900	676,476
49	Fur seal skins in B.C..... No.	5,567		108,152
50	Hair seal skins..... "	30,528		34,680
51	Sea otter skins..... "	38		12,558
52	Beluga skins..... "	56		224
53	Fish used as bait..... Brls.	345,349		518,022
54	" fertilizer..... "			217,987
55	Fish oil..... Galls.			539,067
Total value for 1907.....				25,499,349

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RECAPITU

SHOWING the whole production of the Fisheries in the

Number.	Kinds of Fish.	NOVA SCOTIA.		BRITISH COLUMBIA.		NEW
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
			\$		\$	
1	Cod, dried	Cwt.	400,112	2,000,560		80,922
2	" fresh or green.....	Lb.	5,580,400	167,412	744,900	202,800
3	" tongues and sounds.....	Brls.	1,101	11,010		336
4	Haddock, dried.....	Cwt.	66,906	234,171		4,906
5	" fresh.....	Lb.	11,056,065	331,682		1,486,200
6	" smoked (finnan haddies)....	"	2,549,870	152,992		108,300
7	Hake, dried.....	Cwt.	126,400	375,789		46,242
8	" sound.....	Lb.	75,408	18,852		45,784
9	Pollock	Cwt.	111,845	335,535		25,860
10	Tom cod or frost fish	Lb.	172,800	5,184		1,678,000
11	Halibut.....	"	847,741	84,774	14,304,725	153,250
12	Flounders.....	"	723,670	21,710		668,000
13	Salmon, preserved in cans	"	10,170	1,526	26,028,768	4,600
14	" fresh.....	"	880,664	154,406	5,659,285	1,837,700
15	" smoked.....	"	14,280	2,856	417,900	15,200
16	" pickled and dry salted	"			13,846,800	732,305
17	Trout (of all kinds).....	"	169,920	16,992	212,300	186,400
18	Onananiche.....	"				5,600
19	Whitefish.....	"				8,349,000
20	Smelts.....	"	554,447	29,591	463,700	23,185
21	Oulachons.....	"			548,300	27,855
22	Herring, salted.....	Brls.	84,890	412,587		159,560
23	" fresh.....	Lb.	7,020,370	70,204	19,346,500	193,465
24	" smoked.....	"	669,270	13,385	192,200	19,220
25	" kippered.....	"				5,556,700
26	Sardines, preserved in cans.....	Cans				263,190
27	" fresh or salted.....	Brls.				5,700,000
28	Shad.....	"	773	7,730	50	500
29	Alewives.....	"	9,579	38,316		4,325
30	Pike.....	Lb.				19,743
31	Maskinonge.....	"				
32	Eels, salted.....	Brls.	2,816	28,160		3,287
33	" fresh.....	Lb.				
34	Perch.....	"				
35	Pickarel.....	"				42,200
36	Bass (achigan).....	"	12,240	1,224		142,600
37	" sea B.....	"				
38	Mackerel, salted	Brls.	24,162	362,439		355
39	" fresh.....	Lb.	2,451,340	294,161		334,700
40	Sturgeon.....	"			100,000	5,000
41	" caviare and bladders.....	"				350
42	Lobsters, preserved	"	2,270,346	1,281,104		2,731,012
43	" fresh or alive.....	Cwt.	84,279	771,250		12,401
44	Oysters.....	Brls.	1,337	8,022	855	5,985
45	Clams, quahaugs, scallops	"	22,162	44,324		18,540
46	Squid.....	"	4,938	19,752		1,071
47	Coarse and mixed fish.....	"				16,409
48	"	Lb.		89,022		190,375
49	Fur seal skins in B.C.....	No.			5,397	107,940
50	Hair seal skins	"	170	212	5,160	2,970
51	Sea other skins.....	"			38	12,558
52	Beluga skins	"				
53	Fish used as bait.....	Brls.	86,434	129,651		12,431
54	" " fertilizer.....	"	114,497	57,248		32,363
55	" oil.....	Galls.	195,019	58,566		332,322
	Totals.....			7,632,330		6,122,923

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LATION.

different Provinces of Canada for the year 1907-8.

BRUNSWICK.	QUEBEC.		ONTARIO.		P. E. ISLAND.		MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA.		Number.
Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
404,610	194,518	875,331			18,403	92,015			1
8,112	367,800	13,654							2
3,360	139	1,390			93	930			3
17,171	1,615	4,845			1,575	5,512			4
44,586	6,000	180			53,100	1,593			5
6,493									6
115,605					10,918	32,754			7
20,542					21,803	5,451			8
77,580					20	50			9
50,340	126,000	3,780			425	13			10
15,325	273,269	26,052							11
20,040									12
690									13
344,235	836,290	125,443			5,000	1,000			14
3,040									15
	113,490	8,505							16
18,720	186,950	18,695	5,980,828	586,873	22,820	2,282	185,000	12,100	17
	42,000	4,200							18
840	40,570	4,057	3,241,490	320,419			5,566,000	363,150	19
667,932	202,327	10,116			900,850	45,042			20
									21
716,790	17,398	78,291	1,065	10,650	16,876	84,380			22
21,860	1,422,800	14,228	4,881,387	244,069	217,600	2,176			23
151,091	592,040	11,841			160,000	3,200			24
26,319									25
285,000									26
378,404	731	2,193							27
44,920	82	1,186							28
90,755					570	2,280			29
	179,800	8,990	2,184,040	174,723			3,313,890	111,025	30
	4,920	492							31
32,870	128	1,280			738	7,380			32
	729,800	43,788	50,000	3,000					33
	142,800	7,140	1,033,682	51,684			82,000	2,870	34
2,954	132,350	13,235	3,192,252	319,225			4,222,500	251,075	35
14,220	49,450	4,945							36
	7,200	720							37
5,325	12,570	188,550			5,120	76,800			38
40,164	26,800	3,216			90,500	10,860			39
760	58,210	3,493	316,545	47,482			222,000	21,300	40
315			28,587	26,471			17,500	17,500	41
819,304	819,723	245,917			2,839,489	851,847			42
109,210	90	450			720	5,040			43
92,610					9,672	77,376			44
295,224	165	330				100,362			45
4,284	74	148			305	610			46
32,818									47
4,098	1,123,000	19,574	2,730,615	150,429			6,824,700	189,402	48
									49
105	25,284	31,605							50
	56	224							51
186,472	83,105	124,657			51,495	77,242			52
107,825	35,452	17,726			2,825	2,825			53
17,641	423,076	120,923			12,250	3,675			54
									55
5,300,564		2,047,390		1,935,02		1,492,693		968,422	

RECAPITULATION showing the Total Value of the Fisheries in the respective Provinces of Canada, from 1870 to 1907 inclusive, as compiled from the Annual Reports of the Department of Fisheries.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	British Columbia.	Manitoba Saskatchewan and Alberta.	Total for Canada.
1870.....	\$ 4,019,425	\$ 1,131,433	\$ No data.	\$ 1,161,551	\$ 264,982	\$ No data.	\$ No data.	\$ 6,577,391
1871.....	5,101,030	1,185,033	"	1,093,612	193,524	"	"	7,573,199
1872.....	6,016,835	1,965,459	"	1,320,189	267,633	"	"	9,570,116
1873.....	6,577,085	2,285,662	207,595	1,391,564	293,091	"	"	10,754,997
1874.....	6,652,302	2,685,794	288,863	1,608,680	446,267	"	"	11,681,886
1875.....	5,573,851	2,427,654	298,927	1,596,759	453,194	"	"	10,350,385
1876.....	6,029,050	1,953,389	494,967	2,097,668	437,229	104,697	"	11,117,000
1877.....	5,527,858	2,133,237	763,036	2,560,147	438,223	583,433	"	12,005,934
1878.....	6,131,000	2,305,790	840,344	2,604,055	348,122	925,767	"	13,215,678
1879.....	5,752,937	2,554,722	1,402,301	2,820,395	367,133	631,766	"	13,529,254
1880.....	6,291,061	2,744,447	1,675,089	2,631,556	444,491	713,335	"	14,499,979
1881.....	6,214,782	2,930,904	1,955,290	2,751,962	509,903	1,454,321	"	15,817,162
1882.....	7,131,418	3,192,339	1,855,687	1,976,516	825,457	1,842,675	"	16,824,092
1883.....	7,689,374	3,185,674	1,272,468	2,138,997	1,027,033	1,644,646	"	16,958,192
1884.....	8,763,779	3,730,454	1,085,619	1,694,561	1,133,724	1,358,267	"	17,766,404
1885.....	8,283,922	4,005,431	1,293,430	1,719,460	1,342,692	1,078,038	"	17,722,973
1886.....	8,415,362	4,180,227	1,141,991	1,741,382	1,435,998	1,577,348	186,980	18,679,288
1887.....	8,379,782	3,559,507	1,037,496	1,773,567	1,531,850	1,974,887	129,084	18,386,103
1888.....	7,817,030	2,941,863	876,802	1,860,012	1,839,869	1,902,195	180,677	17,413,510
1889.....	6,346,722	3,067,039	886,430	1,876,194	1,963,123	3,348,067	167,679	17,655,256
1890.....	6,636,444	2,699,055	1,041,109	1,615,119	2,009,637	3,481,432	232,104	17,714,902
1891.....	7,011,300	3,571,050	1,238,733	2,008,678	1,806,389	3,008,755	332,969	18,977,878
1892.....	6,340,724	3,203,922	1,179,856	2,238,732	2,042,198	2,849,483	1,088,254	18,941,171
1893.....	6,407,279	3,746,121	1,133,368	2,218,905	1,694,930	4,443,963	1,042,093	20,686,661
1894.....	6,547,387	4,351,526	1,119,738	2,303,386	1,659,968	3,950,478	787,087	20,719,573
1895.....	6,213,131	4,403,158	976,836	1,867,920	1,584,473	4,401,354	752,466	20,199,338
1896.....	6,070,895	4,793,433	976,126	2,025,754	1,605,674	4,183,999	745,543	20,407,425
1897.....	8,090,346	954,949	954,949	1,737,011	2,289,822	6,138,865	638,416	22,783,546
1898.....	7,226,084	3,849,357	1,070,202	1,761,440	1,433,632	3,713,101	613,355	19,667,121
1899.....	7,347,604	4,119,891	1,043,645	1,953,134	1,590,447	5,214,074	622,911	21,891,706
1900.....	7,809,152	3,769,742	1,059,193	1,980,279	1,338,294	4,878,820	718,159	21,557,639
1901.....	7,989,548	4,193,264	1,050,623	2,174,439	1,428,078	7,942,771	958,410	23,737,163
1902.....	7,351,753	3,912,514	887,024	2,053,175	1,265,706	5,284,824	1,158,437	21,959,433
1903.....	7,841,602	4,186,800	1,099,510	2,211,792	1,535,144	4,748,365	1,478,665	23,101,878
1904.....	7,287,099	4,671,084	1,077,546	1,751,397	1,793,229	5,219,107	1,716,977	23,516,439
1905.....	8,259,085	4,847,090	998,922	2,003,716	1,708,963	9,810,570	1,811,570	29,479,562
1906.....	7,739,100	4,905,225	1,168,939	2,175,035	1,734,856	7,003,347	1,492,923	26,279,485
1907.....	7,632,330	5,300,564	1,492,695	2,047,390	1,935,025	6,122,923	908,422	23,439,349
Totals.....	\$262,576,078	\$128,629,989	\$36,945,339	\$74,619,129	\$45,015,003	\$111,575,319	\$17,863,181	\$677,224,058

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CAPITAL INVESTED IN THE FISHING INDUSTRY OF CANADA; NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN THE YEAR 1907.

During the fishing season of 1907, over 71,000 men were engaged in the fisheries of Canada, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster canning industry. These fishermen used nearly seven million fathoms of gill-nets and seines besides other fishing gear and fixtures, representing an aggregate capital of nearly fifteen million dollars. This is about a quarter million dollars over the total outlay of the previous season by a smaller number of fishermen.

The lobster plant alone is valued at over one million and a half, comprising all the equipment of nearly seven hundred canneries dispersed on the sea-coast of the maritime provinces as follows: Nova Scotia, 217; New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 184 each, and Quebec, 100.

This industry placed on the market nearly nine million cans of this preserved crustacean, besides about one million pounds disposed of alive or in a fresh state mostly in cities of the United States, both aggregating a value exceeding four million dollars.

The important branch of salmon preserving on the Pacific coast during the same period, consisting of seventy-five canneries, with all their equipments, valued at nearly two million dollars and giving employment to nearly 13,000 persons, produced over twenty-five million pounds of the preserved article, besides nearly as many pounds disposed of fresh or salted.

Not including the sealing fleet (which is still valued at \$367,650), the remaining invested capital in other fishery industries is given at over two million and a half of dollars.

Only fifteen vessels of the sealing fleet were hunting seals during the 1907 season; securing 5,397 skins, valued at \$107,940. Thirty-eight sea-otter skins were also secured at the same time.

RECAPITULATION

Of the Value of Fishing Implements, Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., including all capital invested in Fishing Industry of Canada, 1907.

PROVINCES.	FISHERMEN.		VESSELS.		BOATS.		NETS AND SHINES.		Value of trap and pound-nets, weirs, &c.	Value of lobster plant.	Approximate value of freezers, fisheries and other fixtures, &c.	Total Value.
	Vessels.	Boats.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.				
Nova Scotia	5,034	18,509	671	20,268	\$ 1,017,320	14,746	\$ 374,793	2,138,767	\$ 325,181	\$ 700,985	\$ 1,350,499	\$ 4,469,041
British Columbia	561	12,273	103	2,740	619,100	5,046	325,613	813,200	395,250	.....	2,544,546	4,767,863
New Brunswick	1,307	13,012	343	4,804	169,170	7,804	305,079	892,655	422,949	380,424	626,735	2,332,455
Quebec	120	11,115	22	1,826	32,950	6,187	206,130	229,049	172,654	167,580	305,960	1,134,315
Ontario	725	2,455	+	2,780	387,620	1,448	134,625	2,038,694	157,941	.....	135,533	1,093,403
Prince Edward Island	193	3,401	42	850	24,570	1,900	54,855	96,721	45,114	319,795	27,365	488,905
Manitoba	149	705	22	1,034	132,800	530	24,075	623,613	3,600	.....	242,900	510,400
Saskatchewan .....	.....	425	.....	.....	.....	520	6,500	54,000	.....	.....	.....	14,650
Alberta .....	.....	1,270	.....	.....	.....	265	2,580	43,990	.....	.....	950	9,560
Totals	8,089	63,165	1,390	36,902	2,731,888	38,711	1,437,196	6,931,284	1,571,168	1,568,784	5,234,488	14,826,592
	71,254

† Sealing fleet; other equipment, \$16,346. ‡ Mostly tugs.

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RECAPITULATION.
STATEMENT of the Lobster Industry in Canada during the Season 1907-8.

PROVINCES.	Number of persons employed in Canneries.	PLANT.				CATCH.			
		Number of Canneries.	Value.	Number of Traps.	Value.	Total Value of Plant.	Number of Cans.	Value.	Total value of whole catch.
			\$		\$	\$	Lb.	Cwt.	\$
Nova Scotia	3,254	217	209,980	636,400	491,005	700,985	2,270,346	84,279	2,052,354
New Brunswick	3,860	184	114,600	289,951	265,824	380,424	2,731,012	12,401	928,513
Prince Edward Island	2,655	184	112,935	305,990	206,860	319,795	2,839,489	720	856,887
Quebec	1,673	100	85,600	108,390	81,980	167,580	819,723	90	246,867
Totals	11,442	685	523,115	1,340,731	1,045,669	1,565,784	8,660,570	97,490	4,084,121

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COMPARATIVE TABLE showing Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries of Canada, together with the Value of Fishing Materials employed, from 1880 to 1907.

Year.	VESSELS.			BOATS.		Value of Nets and Seines.	Value of other Fishing Material.	Total Capital Invested.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	No.	Value.			
			\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
1880.....	1,181	45,323	1,814,688	25,266	716,352	985,978	419,564	3,936,582
1881.....	1,120	48,389	1,765,870	26,108	696,710	970,617	679,852	4,113,049
1882.....	1,140	42,845	1,749,717	26,747	833,137	1,351,193	823,938	4,757,985
1883.....	1,198	48,106	2,023,045	25,825	733,186	1,243,366	1,070,930	5,120,527
1884.....	1,182	42,747	1,866,711	24,287	741,727	1,191,579	1,224,646	5,014,663
1885.....	1,177	48,728	2,021,633	28,472	852,257	1,219,284	2,604,285	6,697,459
1886.....	1,133	44,605	1,890,411	28,187	850,545	1,263,152	2,720,187	6,814,295
1887.....	1,168	44,845	1,989,840	28,092	875,316	1,499,328	2,384,356	6,748,840
1888.....	1,137	33,247	2,017,558	27,384	859,953	1,594,992	2,390,502	6,863,005
1889.....	1,100	44,936	2,064,918	29,555	965,010	1,591,085	2,149,138	6,770,151
1890.....	1,069	43,084	2,152,790	29,803	924,346	1,695,358	2,600,147	7,372,641
1891.....	1,027	39,377	2,125,355	30,438	1,007,815	1,644,892	2,598,124	7,376,186
1892.....	988	37,205	2,112,875	30,513	1,041,972	1,475,043	3,017,945	7,647,835
1893.....	1,104	40,096	2,246,373	31,508	955,109	1,637,707	3,174,404	8,681,557
1894.....	1,178	41,768	2,409,029	34,102	1,009,189	1,921,352	4,099,546	9,439,116
1895.....	1,121	37,829	2,318,290	34,268	1,014,057	1,713,190	4,208,311	9,253,848
1896.....	1,217	42,447	2,041,130	35,398	1,110,920	2,146,934	4,527,267	9,826,251
1897.....	1,184	40,679	1,701,239	37,693	1,128,682	1,955,304	4,585,569	9,370,794
1898.....	1,154	38,011	1,707,180	38,675	1,136,943	2,075,928	4,940,046	9,860,097
1899.....	1,178	38,508	1,716,973	38,538	1,195,856	2,162,876	5,074,135	10,149,840
1900.....	1,212	41,307	1,940,329	38,930	1,248,171	2,405,860	5,395,765	10,990,125
1901.....	1,231	40,358	2,417,680	38,186	1,212,297	2,312,187	5,549,136	11,491,300
1902.....	1,296	49,888	2,620,661	41,667	1,199,598	2,103,621	5,382,079	11,305,959
1903.....	1,343	42,712	2,755,150	40,943	1,338,003	2,305,444	5,842,857	12,241,454
1904.....	1,316	43,025	2,592,527	41,938	1,376,165	2,189,666	6,198,584	12,356,942
1905.....	1,384	41,640	2,813,834	41,463	1,373,337	2,310,508	6,383,218	12,880,897
1906.....	1,439	40,827	2,841,875	39,634	1,462,374	2,426,341	7,824,975	14,555,565
1907.....	1,390	36,902	2,731,888	38,711	1,437,196	2,266,722	8,374,440	14,826,592

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COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the Number of Men employed in the Fishing Industry since 1895.

Year.	Number of Persons in Lobster Canneries.	Number of Men in Vessels.	Number of Men in Boats.	Total Number of Fishermen.	Total Number of Persons in Fishing Industry.
1895.....	13,030	9,804	61,530	71,334	84,364
1896.....	14,175	9,735	65,502	75,237	89,412
1897.....	15,165	8,879	70,080	78,959	94,124
1898.....	16,548	8,657	72,877	81,534	98,082
1899.....	18,708	8,970	70,893	79,893	98,601
1900.....	18,205	9,205	71,859	81,064	99,269
1901.....	15,315	9,148	69,142	78,290	93,605
1902.....	13,563	9,123	68,678	77,801	91,364
1903.....	14,018	9,304	69,830	79,134	93,152
1904.....	13,981	9,236	68,109	77,345	91,326
1905.....	14,037	9,366	73,505	82,871	96,908
1906.....	12,317	8,458	67,646	76,104	88,421
1907.....	11,442	8,089	63,165	71,254	82,696

BAIT FREEZERS.

The report on bait-freezers during the season of 1907 was also received in time to be printed as an appendix of last year's report. (See page 287 of that report).

Twelve new freezers had been completed during the last year, seven in Nova Scotia, one in New Brunswick and four in Quebec.

Altogether there are now thirty-seven bait freezers in Nova Scotia, three in New Brunswick, five in Prince Edward Island and fourteen in Quebec.

FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE.

The report of this service forming Appendix No. 14 of this publication, will be found on page 287. The same cruisers with mostly the same commanding officers as previously, again patrolled the Atlantic coast, the *Kestrel* and *Falcon* the Pacific, while the *Vigilant* cruised the Lake Erie.

A glance at the long list of foreign vessels calling and using our ports, proves their importance to these foreigners.

FISH-BREEDING.

The report on this service by Prof. Prince forms appendix 13 of this publication and embraces a review of the operations for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.

Additional hatcheries have been constructed in the various provinces of the Dominion and improvements made in the interior fittings of some of the establishments.

During the season of 1907, some 813 millions of fry embracing such species as lobsters, whitefish, salmon, trout and pickerel were successfully distributed.

Reports on this important service by the commissioner of fisheries, the superintendent of fish culture and on individual hatcheries by the respective officers in charge will be found in appendix 13.

OYSTER CULTURE.

The operations in this branch of the service necessarily close with the calendar year, and those for the season of 1907 were published in the report of that year. (See Fisheries report, 1907, p. 281).

OTTAWA FISHERIES MUSEUM.

Mr. A. Halkett, the curator of the museum, submits a summary of the continuation of the collections of specimens with description of the vertibrate portion, especially the fishes.

This article forms appendix No. 15 of this report and will be a valuable addition to the continuation of previous reports, published since 1905.

THE FISHERIES STAFF.

The outside staff of the fisheries branch of this department numbers nearly one thousand, twenty-five inspectors of fisheries and special officers; 112 overseers with magisterial powers *ex-officio* and 460 guardians temporarily employed to assist in the protection of fisheries.

The officers in charge of our thirty-six fish culture establishments with their permanent assistants aggregate over 85 employees, not comprising many others required during the busy season.

The officers and crews of the protection fleet of cruisers aggregate 270 men. There are also about 45 persons employed as reporters for the intelligence bureau during the fishing season who are not otherwise connected with the government work.

A complete list of these different fishery officers forms appendix No. 16 of this report.

CONCLUSION.

Substantial progress has marked the exploitation of the fisheries of Canada, and they continue to be a source of considerable gain to a hardy and industrious section of our population. It cannot, however, be denied that the protection and development of the great resources of the waters of the Dominion would be facilitated were the present divided authority and overlapping administration, federal and provincial, merged in one central system. The disadvantage to the fisheries arising, at pre-

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sent, from such causes, is intensified by the division of international interests and administrative policies along the border waters of Canada. There are no uniform concurrent regulations of an international character, and an injurious rivalry in the capture of fish, and a prevalent feeling of dissatisfaction at existing lax, or unfair fishery regulations in the same waters, tend to demoralize the industry and endanger its future prosperity.

Were the fisheries of the Dominion administered under one authority, with one ample and effective staff of officials; still more, were a system of common fishery laws enforced on both sides of the international boundary the beneficial results to all concerned would be rapidly apparent.

It is satisfactory to note that, at an early date, an international commission will be at work, authorized by treaty between Britain and the United States, and for the first time, there appears hope of some uniformity in protective, regulative and preservative measures in the waters which Canada shares with the neighbouring republic. Finally, it is important in relation to the fisheries of this continent, that the great International Fisheries Congress will meet in Washington, D.C., in September of this year. This congress assembles triennially and has met in Paris, St. Petersburg and Vienna, with great advantage to the fisheries of Europe. Each country possessing fisheries of any importance usually sends its commissioner of fisheries or some fishery experts to the congress and fishery questions are discussed from a large national and international standpoint. The Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries (Professor Prince) who has been chosen a vice-president of the congress, will represent Canada, under authority of an order in council, and Britain, New Zealand, France, Germany, Russia, Holland, Spain, Italy, Austria, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Roumania, Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela, as well as the various states of America will send representatives. Ontario, Nova Scotia and several Canadian provinces will, it is stated, send delegates. Such a congress of fishery authorities could not meet on this continent at a more opportune time when steps are imminent for the unification of international fishery laws and administration and a tendency arising to remove conflicting or overlapping methods in the various Canadian provinces and in relation to the federal authority.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

LT.-COL. F. GOURDEAU,

Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SPECIAL
APPENDED REPORTS

BY

PROFESSOR E. E. PRINCE

Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries

1. EGGS AND EARLY LIFE HISTORY OF THE COD, HADDOCK AND MACKEREL.
2. MIGRATIONS OF SEA FISH.

1907-8

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I.—THE EGGS AND LIFE HISTORY OF THE COD, HADDOCK AND MACKEREL.

BY PROFESSOR EDWARD E. PRINCE, COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES, OTTAWA.

Complaint has been made that published investigations on fish life and fish habits, for popular information have been too exclusively devoted to fresh water fish and to anadromous species. The salmon, trout, whitefish, black bass and pike-perch or dore have been fully treated in reports and papers for general readers. The cod, haddock and mackerel are three examples of fishes that are of the highest commercial importance and about them readily accessible publications are wanting. It must also be added that scientific and technical knowledge concerning the life history of fishes inhabiting the deep sea is less full and complete than is the case with river and lake fishes and species like the salmon that spend only a portion of their time in fresh water. A considerable mass of information exists respecting the cod, mackerel and haddock, but to learn about the spawning peculiarities, habits of the young, rate of growth, food at different stages and migrations, it is necessary to consult difficult technical treatises and to read scientific journals which are not readily accessible. One of the very few books for general readers published in London in 1897 is the beautifully illustrated work on British Marine Food-Fishes, by Professor W. C. McIntosh and Dr. A. T. Masterman.

Little was generally known about the eggs and life history, the growth and migrations of sea fishes used for food when I began their special study in 1885 at St. Andrews, Scotland, under the guidance of Professor McIntosh, though it was already known, and had been known to specialists for nearly twenty years that cod, haddock and mackerel were wholly unlike the sea herring, and fresh water fishes, both in regard to the nature of their spawn, the features of their breeding, growth and early migrations.

Professor G. O. Sars had begun investigations in the course of which he secured small floating eggs, like minute pellets of glass, but so light and buoyant that they floated near the surface of the sea. The waters surrounding the Lofoten Islands, the famous fishing grounds of the Norwegian cod-fishermen, were filled with these small, almost invisible, floating eggs. Later Dr. Sars discovered other eggs much resembling cod's eggs, which proved to be the very similar eggs of the haddock, and later he obtained the eggs of the mackerel, also floating, rather larger than cods' eggs, and exhibiting a new feature, viz.: a glistening oil-globule. Dr. A. W. Malm, of Göteborg, likewise found the eggs of the haddock and mackerel and described them, while Alexander Agassiz, and the early scientific staff of the United States' Fish Commission (Dr. J. A. Ryder, Dr. R. E. Earll and others) confirmed previous discoveries and extended them very considerably. So inadequately was the importance of Sars' amazing discoveries realized by biologists and by the general public that at the Great International Fisheries Exhibition in London, in 1883, his drawings and descriptions of these floating sea-fish eggs attracted little attention on the whole. On my many visits to that famous and in some respects unsurpassed fisheries exhibition, I never failed to re-examine Dr. Sars' drawings with the accompanying detailed descriptions placed alongside, and on no occasion did I observe brother scientists or interested spectators paying much attention to that unique exhibit. The specimens and drawings were not only unique, they were, from a fisheries point of view, epoch-making. In the official catalogue of the exhibition it is interesting to note that they were carefully described.

Owing to this special interest I quote from the catalogue the following notice: 'Professor G. O. Sars, development of cod (*Gadus morrhua*) explained by a series of fifty-six coloured drawings on seven plates, made by the exhibitor during his visits to the Lofoten Islands in the years 1865-69.' There were shown 56 accurately drawn figures, Nos. 1-24 showing the ovary, early ovum and first segmentation stages; Nos. 25-36, the formation of the young fish in the egg, and the features of the hatched larva and young cod up to one inch in length; Nos. 37-52, later stages of young post-larval cod, and Nos. 53 to 56, later codling up to adult cod, 20 and 33 inches in length.

The collection was not an imposing display and was overshadowed by the larger and more striking objects displayed in the various sections and galleries, and sent from all quarters of the globe. At the conferences, which were held frequently during the eight or nine months of the exhibition's existence, and which I attended diligently, in order to listen to the great masters in the science of fish and fisheries, very scant reference was made, so far as I can recall, to the astonishing and revolutionizing character of Dr. Sars' specimens, and their importance as practically bearing upon the preservation and welfare of the fishing industries in the sea.

At the commencement of my researches I found that the field was regarded as virgin and practically untouched, so little was generally known about the eggs and the breeding peculiarities of the marine food fishes, which form the staple commodities in the great fish markets of the world. When Professor McIntosh and myself read at the British Association and at the Royal Society of Edinburgh the results of our investigations, they were regarded by the biologists as very novel and of altogether peculiar interest and importance. Full and adequate studies, in continuation of the pioneer work of Dr. G. O. Sars and Dr. A. W. Malm, had not been made of the life histories of the marketable food fishes in the sea. Indeed, until I studied mackerel eggs in the spring of 1893 on the s.s. *Fingal*, and made drawings of the young fry immediately after hatching, no one had seen or sketched the mackerel in its first stages, and those published subsequently by a very able English authority showed colouration and other features not observed by me in the Irish mackerel eggs obtained during the official fishery cruise under H. M. Inspector W. Spotswood Green, in the year named.

The researches above referred to, with later investigations by other workers have shown that:

(1) Cod, haddock and mackerel produce spherical eggs which are typically pelagic, i.e., small in size, extremely delicate in structure and appearance, of glassy transparency and so buoyant as to float freely near the surface of the sea.

(2) The young larvæ emerging from these eggs are as minute as mosquitos or midges, very buoyant and transparent, frequenting the superficial strata of the open sea, and carried helplessly about by the tides and currents, during the earliest part of their life.

(3) The young fishes, as soon as they cease to feed on their stock of food yolk, and actively capture food, migrate in schools incalculably vast, from the open waters, where they are first congregated and find safer areas inshore, often quite close to the shallow beach or the tidal rock-pools.

(4) The later post-larval and adolescent stages are marked in each species by features in their migrations and habits which are not uniform but diverse, and distinctive of the several species.

In the following summarized account I shall describe in each of the four named species:

- (1) The mature ovum and its deposition.
- (2) The hatching of the ovum and larval migrations.
- (3) The features characteristic of the early larval stages.
- (4) The post-larval or pre-adolescent stages, often embracing curious developmental transformations.
- (5) The maturer stages, not yet adult, and migrations.
- (6) The adult condition and habitats in the sea.

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The egg of the cod is a spherical buoyant pellet 1.38 to 1.39 mm., or a little over three-fifths of an inch in diameter, and of such colourless transparency as to be practically invisible in the water. On the Banks of Newfoundland and off the Canadian Labrador, as also off the Lofoten Islands and the southwest shores of Iceland, these floating eggs may occur in quantities beyond the grasp of the human mind. Their incalculably vast myriads dancing like microscopic soap-bubbles in the sea may indeed impart a dull milky aspect to the surface waters as though a filmy stratum of mucilage floated along the surface of the sea, as described by Norwegian fishermen over forty years ago.

Each female cod produces an enormous number of eggs. Indeed, M. Petit weighed the ovary of a specimen and calculated that at least nine millions of eggs were contained in a single large fish. The female cod is, contrary to the rule in most fishes, smaller than the male when full grown. The fish congregate near the surface of the sea at the spawning time, which is during the months of midwinter, October to December, or even so late as February and May. Off the coast of Labrador and around the Magdalen Islands the spawning schools crowd so thickly that a vessel may be impeded in her progress, striving to pass through them. No well defined areas in the sea can be distinguished as cod spawning grounds; but the regions in Canada and Northern Europe vary from two to two hundred miles from the shore. Much depends on the nature of the coast and the character of the currents and tides; but it has been determined that the parent cod have a preference for warmer rather than colder areas, though the young fry are found to flourish, some months after hatching, in water of extreme frigidity as off the north coast of Iceland. The eggs scatter widely and in areas of low specific gravity they may descend to a depth of many fathoms, though the most favourable areas are those in which they float within one or two fathoms of the surface, and in extreme calms may form a smooth film quite at the surface. All the eggs are not deposited at once, but those which lose the creamy white opacity of the maturing eggs and acquire a clear glassy transparency like translucent gum, glide to the posterior end of the ovary and are shed. While the ripe female cod scatter their eggs near the surface, the male fish congregate below, and the streams of minute sperms which they eject like jets of cream, ascend and fertilize the eggs. Few eggs probably escape fertilization, as the tests in the Marine Laboratory, now the Gatty Marine Station, at St. Andrews, Scotland, proved. Dr. Schmidt, in a recent report on the cod in Iceland states that 'when maturity approaches, and the fish is preparing for reproduction, it becomes much more sensitive to external conditions. This results in the undertaking of the second great migration of its life, which having regard to the object may be called the spawning migration, and which ends in the warm water on the south and west coasts. The proportion of the sexes on the spawning grounds has not been determined, as has been done in the case of the salmon and certain other fishes; but Sars noticed in Norwegian waters more female fish near the surface than male fish.

The eggs are helplessly wafted about in the water, and in a period varying from one week to four weeks, according to the temperature, the young fish, less than one-sixth of an inch long (4 mm. or .16 in.) emerge into the open sea, floating back downwards and exhibiting four black transverse bands along the slender worm-like body. Within two or three days the young fish have vigour enough to swim in the right position, progressing by sharp wriggling motions. A swollen ball of yolk protrudes from the under side and upon that fluid yolk the fry feeds. By the end of the first week the yolk-sac has nearly disappeared and the fish is slightly longer and appears deeper in the body owing to a long fin along the back having grown in height. About this time (being now over 5 mm. in length, or .195 in.) the eyes appear bright and silvery, a black patch appears at each side of the body and the two first cross bands of dark colour break up, but the second and third bands still remain, and the little fish descends to some depth to what is known as the mid-water habitat. Minute crab-life copepods now form the main food of the larval cod and these, when undergoing

digestion, turn pinkish or red. Hence this red food visible through the transparent walls of the young fish impart to it a reddish hue. Later, when 5.6 mm. long (.226 in.) the last two bars have disintegrated, black spots appear on the head and along the middle of the under surface, while a greenish yellow tint faintly appears over the little fish. All this time the breast fins have been actively used like delicate fans, but the second pair or ventral fins now bud out, yellowish tints appear, and a length of .332 in. or 8.25 mm. is attained at this time, viz., the third week. A little later, when the cod is .375 in. or 9.42 mm., hard rays appear and strengthen the back fin, the anal fin and the tail fin, and the shape of the head is no longer blunt and rounded, but more pointed and cod-like. The mouth opens to the front instead of upwards, as in the earlier stages, and a little barbule or feeler appears at the tip of the chin. Myriads of these baby cod now move shorewards, and a month or five weeks later, in May, June and July, when the fish are over 40 days old (.585 in. or 14.8 mm. long) they crowd the inshore waters. They rapidly reach a length of an inch, and in company with green cod, pollock, &c., form schools in the rock pools and in shallow inlets. The cod is distinguishable by the more marked reddish hue of the top of the head, by the pearly lustre of the sides variegated with eight or nine irregular dark blotches along the sides and back, while the belly is silvery. Black spots appear on the two back fins and on the first anal fin below, but none on the tail fin, though a U-shaped band occurs marking the root of the tail.

Dr. Schmidt found that small cod in the North Sea, off the Scottish coast, were much paler in colour than the larval cod of more northern waters. Sars was the first to describe the cod at 2 inches (50.8 mm.) in early August amongst algae along rocky shores, and states that by October they are 4 or 5 in. long, and a month later as much as 6 to 10 inches long. Their colour varied, being reddish yellow on rocky shores and greener or grey on sandy spots. When a year old, say in February or March, the young codling may be a foot in length (304.8 mm.) and in the course of the season they forsake the shore and migrate seaward. In their third or fourth year the cod is mature and they are then two feet or more in length and develop spawn.

HADDOCK.

In many respects the haddock resembles its congener the cod, yet, a careful study of their eggs, life history, habits and external features shows innumerable differences and even contrasts. Their localities for spawning are much the same as those of the cod, being out in the open sea from five to twenty, or even sixty, miles from land. The female haddock is universally smaller than the male, and the size of the egg is really the largest of the early pelagic or floating eggs. It is not readily distinguished from the spherical, transparent, buoyant eggs of the cod, but is larger, viz., .058 in. in diameter, or 1.458 mm., and the number produced is far less than in the case of the cod viz: a quarter of a million to two million eggs. Haddock scatter their ova in the sea from January to the end of May, and the time of hatching varies from one to three weeks. The newly hatched fry are smaller than those of the cod, viz., .14 in., or 3.5 to 4 mm., and they swim helplessly, ventral side upwards, being incommoded by the yolk sac or ball of fluid food which nourishes them for several days. There is no trace of the cross-bars so prominent in the cod, but irregular black spots occur about the shoulder, and a row on each side from the abdominal area to the tail and along the ventral line of the muscular body. After floating about for a week near the surface of the sea they appear to make for deeper water near the bottom and red-blood has been observed at that age. It is interesting to note that in these minute floating larval fish there is no red blood for some time, a delicate colourless fluid being driven by the heart over the transparent body. The jaw is turned sharply upward until the eleventh or twelfth day, when the movable lower jaw opens direct to the front. The lateral abdominal patch of colour is even more marked and dense and along the lower border of the fleshy tail a row of black stars is a marked feature. In May the young haddock from 1 inch

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to 3 inches in length abound in mid-water, neither at the bottom nor near the surface of the sea. They remain 20 to 40 miles out at sea, and do not migrate close inshore like the cod and the pollock and green cod. Sars described the haddock as stouter and more compact in form than the cod of the same age. The ventral pair of fins are first noticed in the fish at an inch in length, when the sides of the body are sparsely spotted with black dots, the head and shoulders included, and the specks of black colour extend over the fins; but the under surface of the fish is pale and silvery. When about one-fifth longer, *i.e.*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long (29 mm.) the larval haddock still keeps to deep water, and the two ventral fins appear exceptionally long, while the unpaired dorsal and anal fins are largely developed, but there is still no regular cross-bar or checker pattern similar to that of the cod. On reaching a length of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches (39 mm.) minute scales appear, and the characteristic 'thumb' mark or black patch behind the shoulder is quite distinctly visible. The barbule on the tip of the chin appears, but is shorter than in the case of the cod, and the mouth is smaller in proportion to the size of the fish. There is no dappled appearance as in the cod, and no dusky or speckled coloration as in the green cod or pollock. When an inch longer ($2\frac{3}{4}$ inch, *i.e.*, 60.45 mm.) the haddock 'mark' is darker and more definite, the pectoral fins are yellowish brown and speckled, uniform specks of black extend all over the head and body, the eyes are of a metallic silvery colour and the lower jaw and the mental barbel are smaller than in the cod. In contrast to the cod, no haddock appear to frequent the shore up to this age. Specimens 80 mm., *i.e.*, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, exhibit a warm coppery sheen such as is so frequently observed in the large full grown haddock. Professor McIntosh in his account of the haddock, states that the bottom trawl at the end of July has secured haddock of 4 inches (101.1 mm.), and they are taken also on baited hooks, but before that stage none have been secured otherwise than in the mid-water net or in the stomachs of predaceous fishes. At that size they are no doubt about five months old. Later specimens six or seven months old, 6 inches long, have been secured, and in November and December they measure over 7 inches in length, while the following May and June they reach a length of at least nine inches and cannot be less than thirteen to nineteen months old. Thus the haddock shows rapid growth during its first summer, no less than an inch per month; but in winter its growth is slower. In the third year the haddock reaches the mature stage and is developing spawn. After spawning they are often found inshore feeding voraciously on eggs of other fishes attached to rocks, &c., and they are much more gregarious in their habits than cod, but are not abundant so far north as the related species named.

MACKEREL.

Widely differing from the cod and haddock in all the features which are regarded as important in the eyes of the naturalist, the mackerel ranks with the two valuable food-fish named on account of its importance economically, and on account of its production of minute delicate floating eggs. The salmon's eggs are large and heavy, and the eggs of the herring are dense and cling together like hard glassy pellets; but the eggs of the mackerel are extremely transparent and delicate and float buoyantly near the sea's surface. Professor G. O. Sars and Dr. A. W. Malm first described the egg, and it was my good fortune, as already stated, to be the first naturalist to hatch out and make scientific drawings of the young larval mackerel, when with Mr. Spotswood Green, investigating the west Irish fishing grounds on the *ss. Fingal*. The female mackerel produces on an average probably a quarter of a million eggs. As Drs. Jordan and Evermann say: 'The mackerel egg is exceedingly small, it being only $\frac{1}{24}$ of an inch in diameter. The eggs average about 40,000 to the fish, but 200,000 have been taken from one fish. The largest mackerel would doubtless produce 1,000,000 eggs each.' Yarrel regards fish 14 to 16 inches long as large average specimens, such weighing about 2 pounds; but he states that in 1849 a specimen 18 inches long and weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds was caught on the English coast, and in November, 1856, one was

sold in London weighing 2 pounds 10 ounces; but in Canadian waters much larger mackerel are frequent, and I myself saw a Nova Scotia mackerel taken in May, 1898, which was $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and weighed no less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. In May and June the spawning schools move landward to spawn. They approach the Nova Scotian coast and move into the Gulf of St. Lawrence from a southeasterly direction. Up to the middle of July they will not, as a rule take bait, and as Professor Hind pointed out they lose all desire for bait when engaged in spawning. The deadly purse-seine introduced into the Gulf of St. Lawrence by the American schooners captures these spawning schools in immense quantities. Almost without exception these fish coming into Pleasant Bay early in July and going up the north shore (Quebec) as far as Pointe de Monts about the end of July, are spawning or partly spawned. June and July cover the period, though mackerel remain and feed in the Gulf and along the Canadian shores until the end of October. The spawning and spawned fish are very inferior, but the fall mackerel, having recovered and fed up, are firm and fat and incomparably superior in every respect.

The eggs produced by the mackerel are small translucent spheres over $\frac{1}{25}$ th of an inch in diameter ($\cdot 038$ in. or $1\cdot 22$ mm.), and exhibit in the midst of the clear contents a cloudy, almost colourless globule $\frac{1}{60}$ th of an inch in diameter ($\cdot 32$ or $\cdot 33$ mm.). No globule appears in the eggs of the cod or haddock, but the ling, the gurnard and other fishes exhibit in the egg a so-called oil globule. In about six days the young fish hatches out and at first, a few sparse specks of yellowish colour are seen near the eyes. The yellow specks later appear mingled with black dots on the globule and over the head and body, and form an irregular line along the back. These spots, says the well-known Irish fishery authority, Mr. E. W. L. Holt, are blue black, not dead black. The young mackerel which I had under observation for over a week until accidentally killed by a cloud of hot soot showered upon them from the smoke stack of the steamer, showed no other colours excepting yellow and black, but it has been stated that bright green pigment occurs on the fifth day on the tail, and behind the eyes and on the globule. On the ninth day after hatching a length of $\cdot 19$ in. or $4\cdot 88$ mm. is reached and the ball of food yolk is used up. The eyes have a bright blue metallic appearance, and on the sides, the upper abdominal pigment is very marked, but there are few spots on other parts, and no cross bands or serial patches. By the tenth or eleventh day the larval appearance is gone and the post-larval stage is fully attained. Mr. Holt compares the mackerel larva at this stage to the grotesque post-larval Cottus or sea-skulpin. At this time the schools of young come inshore and vast numbers may be seen in Northumberland Straits, off Prince Edward Island, and in the Bay of Chaleur off the Bonaventure coast in August and September. Dunn, the well known English observer, speaks of young mackerel 3 inches long in bays and shallow inlets. In November, when 6 or 7 inches long, they move into deeper water, and are not observed until they reappear as 'tinker' mackerel, 8 or 9 inches long, abounding in harbours and bays. Sars held the opinion that a one-year old mackerel was as long as the finger, that at the end of the second year it was the size of a herring, and that in the third year it is full grown, though many authorities give the mackerel another year and declare a mature spawning mackerel to be in its fourth year. For the first two years the young mackerel frequent open water near shore, and as Professor McIntosh, of St. Andrews, Scotland, says, the lengths 4 inches, 8 inches and 11 inches probably correspond with successive years in the life of the mackerel.

While the mackerel schools along the various portions of the lengthy Atlantic coast of Canada have not been separated into local races or such differences noted as in European seas, yet there is no doubt that each area on the coast has its own stock and that the mackerel does not migrate over long distances, but largely confines its movements to coming into shallow waters from deeper water and *vice versa*.

II.—THE MIGRATIONS OF SEA FISH, WITH SOME RESULTS OF MARKING FISH.

BY PROFESSOR EDWARD E. PRINCE, DOMINION COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES, OTTAWA.

The migrations of sea fish are of importance in connection with the commercial utilization of marine fishery resources. Their determination is beset by peculiar difficulties, and the systematic marking of considerable numbers of the most valued food fishes on the plan adopted by the Marine Biological Board of Canada, to be carried out in successive seasons on the Atlantic coast of the Dominion with the Marine Laboratory at St. Andrews, N.B., as the principal station, is the first step towards deciding the seasonal movements of the schools of fish upon which Canadian fishermen depend for their catches. Just as the study of bird migrations occupied ornithologists for over a hundred years, and the accumulation of observations and the tabulation of ascertained facts has resulted in some approach to a satisfactory understanding of the remarkable movements of the feathered tribes over the surface of the earth, though much remains still to be discovered, so the thorough understanding of the wanderings of the finny tribes taking place in an element which hides them more securely from continuous observation than the heights of the atmosphere hide the feathered tribes, is a subject that only the patient collection of facts, and their ascertainment both by ordinary practical as well as by scientific experimental methods can enable us to arrive at complete and adequate results. The movements of fishes in the sea vary according to the period of life of each species. Nay, even the eggs, before giving birth to the young fish, are the subject of migratory movements and add to the complexity of the subject in many species. Shore fish, which produce floating eggs, like the cod, haddock, mackerel and many flat fishes, are distributed over wide areas before they hatch out. The young fish, after hatching, are under the influence of tides and currents which effect migratory movements and transport them over great extents of sea. Later, the effects of temperature, salinity, movements of the air (winds) and of the water, are felt by the schools of small post-larval fishes, and later still the occurrence of food is a most potent factor in leading fish to take long journeys, while at maturity, besides the quest for food, the spawning instinct is powerful in causing them to move from one area to another.

The methods of marking fish are important, but owing to the variety of devices adopted by different observers in Europe and on this continent I shall deal with the subject of modes of marking fish in a special paper in the journal of the Biological Stations of Canada, Part III. of which appears at an early date. The mode of marking is one of more serious moment in the work of deciding the migrations of fishes than may, at first sight, appear. Observers have found, for example, that while a large number of fish have been found to move over a limited area in some definite direction, single individuals or three or four individuals have taken to roaming, and in a short time have migrated to very long distances in the most diverse directions.* Thus in Mr. James Johnstone's experiments in the Irish sea, with the valuable flat fish the plaice (*Platessa*), out of 35 fishes marked and liberated on the Lancashire coast, about 40 miles northwest of Liverpool, one wandered past the Isle of Man round the Mull of Galloway to Corsewall Point, near the southwest corner of Ayrshire, a distance of 110

*The irritation caused by the tag may in some cases keep the fish continually on the move, just as the migrating herds of Barren Ground caribou, annoyed by the constant attacks of large deer flies in summer, never cease to move onward over long distances.

†See my special Report, 1907, p. lxi.

miles, while another was recaptured near Dundalk, in Ireland, having traversed a distance of more than 120 miles, the former occupying over 14 months in the journey, while the latter took between nine and ten months to cross the Irish sea, whereas most of them were recaptured within a few months at distances of eight to twenty or thirty miles from the spot where they were marked and placed in the sea. Similar peculiar wanderings have been noticed in the United States' experiments with lobsters, rare examples wandering upwards of a hundred miles from the locality of liberation.† Dr. Johs. Schmidt, in his experiments with Icelandic plaice, found that most of them in 10 or 11 months (July, 1905, to May and June, 1906), moved 200 miles; one plaice reached a point about 280 miles, one about 250 miles and two about 220 miles from Vopnafjörður, where they had been placed in the water, the one travelling the longest distance (from July to January following) in six months time. There is, however, an inshore and offshore movement, apart from definite lengthy linear migrations, mainly connected with spawning. Thus small flat fishes which very early in the year frequent the shallow inshore grounds move with the approach of summer and, as they grow larger, move into deeper water. Most fish in their early life after their larval life is over and they have assumed the form of the adult, though their dimensions are small, exhibit this habit of leaving the shallows. This movement is no doubt connected with a change in feeding habits as well as with a view to greater security and protection from enemies. In all experiments with marked fish there is a preponderance observed in the fish taking some definite direction. Johnstone's experiments showed, in the North Wales plaice, a movement westward along the northeast shore of Anglesey, a migration similar to that observed at two stations further north, viz.: off the Ribble Estuary and off Lancaster Bay, where the migration west and southwest was marked. Professor McIntosh was the first observer to indicate the main facts, viz.: the migration of the floating eggs inwards, the hatching of the young and their distribution over the inshore shallows, after drifting it may be for over a month in the same direction as the eggs, and then after reaching maturity, moving into deeper water. In the deeper waters the plaice move as in the Irish sea, or off the Scottish shores, westerly; but must, of course, vary on other shores with the geographical contour of the different localities. Indeed, as Schmidt shows, adult plaice liberated on the north coast of Iceland moved westward more than a hundred miles, while other batches of adult plaice, deposited on the east coast of Iceland, all migrated southwards. The authority named decided that the reason of this definite migration was to reach areas of warmer water 'with the exception of the few retaken close to where they were liberated, none of the plaice were retaken on the east coast. It is only right down in the south . . . that the most were retaken.' Moreover the plaice from the north moved much slower than those from the eastern station, due, it may be, to the rougher and more irregular nature of the shore and the bottom. A similar west and south movement of the cod was also observed by the Danish authority referred to. By this movement of the adult cod warmer areas are reached suitable for the hatching of the floating eggs. But after hatching the small cod, not more than $\frac{1}{8}$ th or $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an inch in length, are borne by currents north and east so that these cold northern areas are crowded with cod fry and pass their first winter in those frigid surroundings. Schmidt found as early as April (in 1904) vast swarms of young cod 'whilst the south and southwest coasts of Iceland are washed throughout the whole year by warm Atlantic water, this is not the case on the east and north coasts, where the influence of the polar water is felt.' Few cod fry are found in the warmer south and southwest waters where the spawning takes place, but they abound in the cold northern areas where the temperature rarely rises for most of the year above freezing point. There they remain until a year old or even two years old. Young cod when $1\frac{1}{4}$ or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long are no longer found swimming at the surface, but seek the bottom, and when from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 2 inches in length crowd inshore and abound in rock pools, and when 8 or 9 months old (6 to 10 inches long), move out again to greater depths. When about a year old they are a foot long, and do not migrate until they are mature and ready to breed, usually when nearly

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2 feet in length. Up to that time they are stationary and only migrate to warmer areas in the early part of the year, January to April, for spawning purposes.

The recent experiments of the Marine Biological Association, England, shows that in the cod marked on the steamer *Huxley* most of them appeared not to have wandered far, these being below 2 feet in length. As the brief note in the recent journal of the association states:—

‘The report is based on the 252 cod marked on the *Huxley* and the 42 recaptures recorded up to the date of writing. Most of the recaptures, constituting 13 per cent of the healthy fish liberated, took place within six months of liberation.

‘The fish below 60 cm. (24 in.) in length remained in water of depth similar to that in which they were first caught, and had not travelled far. Most of those which had moved some distance from the liberation point were recaptured south or west of it.’

Now in the Atlantic waters of Canada the cod taken in June and July and on to September or later are the cod which have spawned in deep water and resort to shallow inshore waters for food or find it on the rough and rich ground known as the banks. The fishermen speak of the cod moving north after the capelin and the swarming of immense schools of large cod on the Labrador shores is due to the presence of the smelt-like capelin upon which they feed and grow fat. These coast migrations during the summer months are limited and, we may almost say, with the late Professor Hind, that the ‘schools of cod frequenting a particular coast may be said to be indigenous to it.’ The late Professor Spencer Baird came to the same conclusion: ‘The cod’ he says (U. S. Comm. Rep., 1889) ‘is a local fish, and the different schools have their different habitats.’ Nielsen, in his report (Rep. Newfoundland Fish Comm., 1889), expresses the opinion that the cod is a local fish as well as the salmon, and indicates with some detail that each group has its local resort and the local varieties can be readily distinguished, a George’s Bank fish being known from any other kind of cod on the other ‘banks.’ So can a Cape St. Mary’s fish be distinguished from any other kind of cod in Newfoundland, and a Trinity Bay fish from a Placentia fish.’ The view has even been expressed that in the sea, as in salmon and shad rivers, each area or locality has its own local variety of the same species, and Professor Baird went so far as to assert that deep sea fisheries depleted in any particular locality will not be restored. ‘No fish’ he ventured to declare ‘will come from surrounding localities to take the vacant place. Fish bear a particular relation to particular spots and fishing out one locality is thus like emptying a keg of lard, the space left does not become again occupied.’ Valid objection may be justifiably raised to a view so extreme as that, but it is nevertheless true that in different localities the same species of fish may exhibit distinctive features, and demonstrate the existence of local races. Even so migratory a fish as the mackerel, if we accept Professor Garstang’s views, shows marked local variations, so that different areas may be said to be peopled by different local races.

The floating eggs of most sea fishes of value for food purposes may be carried over great distances as already pointed out, and the young larval and post-larval stages are similarly transported from one area to another so that local varieties must cross each others’ boundaries and interdigitate or intermingle, nevertheless the fact is that in some localities valuable fish have been so persistently destroyed that their almost total depletion has been accomplished and their former abundance, even after many years, has never been restored. The cod fisheries on many parts of the Atlantic coast of Canada have been destroyed, and the mackerel, once abounding all along the eastern shores of the Dominion, have become largely a thing of the past, while the once marvellous shad fisheries of the Bay of Fundy are not one-thousandth the value and extent they were 30 or 40 years ago. The disappearance of fish may be the result of many and various causes, but the restoration by incoming schools from other non-depleted areas is either very slow, or does not take place to any appreciable degree. Fish may migrate from an accustomed locality to another new locality, attracted there by more abundant food, and the disappearance of fish and decay of important fisheries

may often be traced to that cause. It has even been claimed that the decline 18 or 20 years ago of the Gulf of St. Lawrence mackerel fisheries is due not merely to the wholesale destruction of the schools of fish just before spawning, but to the increasing scarcity of the food which brought them into the inshore waters. Lobsters were formerly incredibly abundant and each summer the inshore waters were alive with incredibly vast numbers of the surface swimming fry of the valuable crustacean. These crowded young lobster fry were the chief food of the mackerel, and with the destruction of the lobsters and consequent scarcity of the free swimming young, the mackerel found their food gone and they sought food elsewhere. This may be true in a certain degree, and the sudden and unexpected appearance of large schools of mackerel last season supports it. The balance of nature once seriously disturbed has wide and lasting effects. But the physical conditions in the sea may change, currents and particular seasonal streams may so vary as to affect the salinity and temperature of the water. Temperature is a potent factor in determining the movements of fish.* Thus, as Dr. Wemyss Fulton, ten or eleven years ago announced, the gurnard (*Trigla*), an esteemed food fish in Britain, moves inshore from deeper water about the end of March and in April and especially in May. Most of them are breeding fish and they spawn from April until July or August, thus seeking the warmer inshore waters at the spawning time. Temperature brings in these adult fish, but large numbers of small immature gurnards also move inshore from May onwards. With them it cannot be the spawning instinct, but must be due to the increasing temperature and possibly also to a greater plenitude of food. The gurnard thus presents a feature quite the reverse of that of the cod, in the young stages, for the small gurnards appear to be most sensitive to a higher temperature and forsake the deeper, colder water; whereas the cod, in its young stages, spends its first year at least in the most frigid surroundings in the waters of northern Iceland. While cod, haddock, plaice, &c., seek the deeper waters and spawn offshore, the gurnard moves closer into shallower water to commence spawning in April and May. But anadromous fishes, which annually ascend rivers, like the smelt, striped bass, shad, alewife or gaspereau and salmon, are not content to move into shallow inshore areas of the sea, they pass up into the brackish waters of rivers, like the smelt, or ascend, like the striped bass, to tidal limits, or move further up entirely above the influence of the tide, like the shad and gaspereau, or like the salmon migrate hundreds or even thousands of miles to the head-waters of the noblest and longest continental rivers. 'Leaving their home in the far deep, the shad, in beginning their annual pilgrimage,' says a popular writer on the migration of the shad, 'rise to the surface, and then direct their course landward, the earliest emigrants being those in which the propagative function is most advanced. Pursuing their way over the comparative shallows that widely fringe our continent, and joined by other communities bent upon the same devoted errand, they gather in our estuaries and about the mouths of our rivers, and there they linger until the effluent waters are warmer than those of the sea.' The opinion prevails that the schools of shad resorting to a certain river are the fish originally hatched in that river, and attracted by some peculiarity in the water flowing out of the mouth of their native stream, and influenced by the degree of temperature favourable for their entrance into fresh water, return once more to the upper waters. Thus in the Bay of Fundy the spawning fish in the St. John river are not the schools native to the Annapolis or the Avon of Minas Basin, nor are any of these fish which were hatched from eggs deposited by parent fish in the Stewiacke, Shubenacadie or the Petitecodiac rivers. When shad were taken from the Atlantic to the Pacific by the United States Fisheries Bureau, certainty was felt that the shad planted in the Sacramento would return to that river only. As the writer already quoted says:—

* Thus on the north shore of the Gulf and Labrador it was reported in 1867 that there were 'no cod to be caught for there was no bait' that is the herring and caplin did not come inshore as usual; whereas in 1884 the small catches of cod were attributed to the severity of the season the ice remaining until nearly the end of May. The cod fishery was a failure.

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'Until the Pacific coast plantings it was assumed that the shad invariably returned to the stream that gave them birth, and this, as a rule, is perhaps correct. The conditions of the California coast evidently operate, however, to the diffusion of the fish, they having in many instances established themselves in rivers far from the Sacramento. This movement may be due to the balmy Japanese current, the Gulf Stream of the Pacific, which laves its northeastern shore and agreeably tempers its climate. Influenced by its genial flow and pursuing its track, the shad have wandered northward, and, if they maintain their advance, as they probably will, their ultimate establishment in the river system of Asia may be regarded as assured. Owing to various favourable conditions, the shad not only multiplies rapidly in its new abode, but in some localities has modified its habits, being found in varying abundance throughout the year. Moreover, it attains an exceptional size; seven and eight pound fish are common in California, but are almost unknown with us, and there have been exposed for sale in the San Francisco market shad of a weight as high as twelve and thirteen pounds. This superiority in size is not unlikely due mainly to a less actively prosecuted fishery, for shad of equal weight were known to our fathers. The heaviest fish are probably the growth of a number of years, and an exhaustive fishery that each season leaves but few survivors necessarily tends to eliminate the larger individuals.'

It is reported that some of the shad resulting from the stock originally placed in the Sacramento have been captured in Alaska, and certainly in the Fraser river, Rivers inlet and even the Skeena river, in British Columbia quite a number of shad have been taken by the salmon fishermen, several hundreds in all. How does this affect the prevalent theory that such fish are true to their own native river? There is abundant evidence that salmon return to their own rivers. This is seen in the differences almost sufficient to justify the establishment of sub-species, difference not only of external form, and of internal characteristics of the flesh (texture, colour, &c.), but of anatomical and skeletal features. A Godbout salmon of the north shore is distinguishable at once from the typical Restigouche salmon, while neither resemble in size and conformation the salmon of the Miramichi. The Peticodiac salmon are different from the St. John River fish, so that one may say of the Canadian salmon rivers of the Atlantic shore that a different variety of *Salmo salar* is characteristic of each of these rivers. Certainly, as Professor Starr Jordan has said, nearly all salmon return, as a general proposition to the region in which they were spawned, but that famous authority qualifies the opinion by indicating that the schools may also resort to other rivers to which they were not native, and adheres to his original view expressed in 1880. He says: 'It is the prevailing impression that the salmon have some special instinct which leads them to return to spawn in the same spawning grounds where they were originally hatched. We fail to find any evidence of this in the case of the Pacific coast salmon, and we do not believe it to be true. It seems more probable that the young salmon hatched in any river mostly remain in the ocean within a radius of twenty, thirty or forty miles of its mouth. These, in their movement about in the ocean may come into contact with the cold waters of their parent rivers, or perhaps of any other river, at a considerable distance from the shore. In the case of the quinnat and the blueback, their 'instinct' seems to lead them to ascend these fresh waters, and in a majority of cases these waters will be those in which the fishes in question were originally spawned. Later in the season the growth of the reproductive organs leads them to approach the shore and search for fresh waters, and still the chances are that they may find the original stream. But undoubtedly many fall salmon ascend, or try to ascend, streams in which no salmon was ever hatched. In little brooks about Puget Sound, where the water is not three inches deep, are often found dead or dying salmon, which have entered them for the purpose of spawning. It is said of the Russian river and other California rivers, that their mouths, in the time of low water in summer, generally become entirely closed by sand-bars, and that the salmon, in their eagerness to ascend them, frequently fling themselves entirely out of water on the beach.'

The conclusion is then stated that it is rather a search for fresh water simply rather than a desire to reach their native head-waters which impels the salmon to act in the way stated. Of course, there is the analogy of the migration of other animals, notably birds, in respect to which the late Professor Alfred Newton, of Cambridge, England, did not hesitate to speak of the 'pertinacity with which birds return to their accustomed breeding places and the force of this passionate fondness for the old home,' (Dict. of Birds, p. 556). No doubt the parents are in most cases the birds which return, otherwise it is difficult to understand the case of a pair of stone-curlews (*Edicnemus*) which bred for many years on the same spot, as Newton stated, even after the surroundings had been completely changed, an original barren rabbit warren having become a thick and flourishing bush or plantation. That it is the same pair of birds which return in such cases is difficult to prove, but as Newton pointed out, the alternative raises much greater difficulty 'for then we have to account for some mode of communicating precise information by one bird to another.' But the young as well as the parents are prone to return to the original haunts, as it has long been known that birds of prey drive away their offspring from their own haunts. 'The practice, however,' said Newton, 'is not limited to birds of prey alone, but is much more universal' (*op. cit.* p. 554). There is much ground for believing that one of the main causes of migration in fishes is due to an hereditary tendency, an 'instinct' it may be called, for want of a better term, which is so strong, that even temperature of the surrounding water is less potent as a stimulus, and apart from the question of food and of breeding, this tendency to move over geographical areas with unerring certainty as to time and direction is one of the most perplexing and powerful that the scientific student can contemplate. It is true that, as Professor Hind stated, 'the question of inshore and offshore mackerel fishing grounds becomes, in a great measure, reduced in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to the different conditions of marine climate which prevail where the Labrador current is the controlling agent, or where the Gulf stream asserts its power and influence during the summer season, but an inherent tendency exists also.'

Dr. W. Bell Dawson has for successive seasons covering a number of years carried on elaborate and accurate investigations in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and though it is early yet to attempt any generalizations between the results of these current and tide observations, and the movements of the great schools of fish in the Gulf, such as cod, haddock and mackerel. The general result, however, is to show that the outflow from the Gulf is compensated by an inflow both in the Straits of Belle Isle and Cabot straits and that the changes effected by this compensating circulation are what may be called superficial rather than deep-water. At greater depths than 50 or 60 fathoms these important currents have probably little or no effect. As Dr. Dawson has reported: 'In reviewing the movements of the water, with a view to tracing the general circulation of the Gulf, it is the principle of the balance of flow which is the most evident. Wherever a current of a constant character occurs, there is a corresponding return current to make up for it. Thus in Cabot strait, the outflowing water in the Cape Breton current is balanced by the inflow at Cape Ray; the northeastward current on the west coast of Newfoundland is balanced by the contrary direction of the movement on the opposite shore; and we have fairly good indications of a return flow to compensate for the Gaspé current.

'It is this balance of flow which points to the nature and direction of the circulation of water in the Gulf. If we begin to trace it from Cabot strait, where the balance between the gulf and the ocean takes place, the inflow at Cape Ray appears to diffuse itself more or less widely over the central part of the gulf, but it regains its strength further north on the west coast of Newfoundland, and makes a deep bend into the northeastern angle of the gulf, and returns westward along the north shore. On reaching Cape Whittle, it still makes westward; and, whether as an actual set, or by displacing water which comes more directly from Cape Ray, it appears to work around the eastern end of Anticosti, and so compensates for the outflow of the Gaspé current from the estuary of the St. Lawrence. This current after rounding the Gaspé coast,

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makes southeastward as a general set or drift across the gulf to the western side of Cabot strait; and its waters there leave the gulf in the outflow of the Cape Breton current.

'It also appears that the whole of the balance or compensation in the gulf currents takes place at the surface and in ordinary under-currents, which do not probably extend to a greater depth than some 50 or 60 fathoms. There is nothing, therefore, to show the necessity for any appreciable movement in the deep water from 60 to 80 fathoms downward, which lies in the deep channels of the gulf. Where direct observations have been obtained, this deep water appears to lie quiescent, without any movement that can be detected.'

But to the ordinary mind the outflow of such a vast river as the St. Lawrence, the largest river in North America, must appear to profoundly affect the gulf waters, both as to salinity, temperature, &c.; but Dr. Dawson has pointed out that the 'volume discharged by the St. Lawrence has been measured above Lake St. Peter at different seasons; and with the addition of the Richelieu, St. Maurice, Saguenay, and other tributaries along its estuary, the total volume of fresh water discharge would probably amount in all to 340,000 cubic feet per second. This volume of fresh water will mingle with sea water for which we may assume a density of 1.0240; as this may be taken to represent either the mean density of Atlantic coast water to a moderate depth, or the density of the saltier water in the gulf itself. Under these conditions, the fresh water of the St. Lawrence would be sufficient to furnish a stream of water reduced to the lower density of 1.0230 which would be twelve miles wide and 68 feet deep, and moving with a speed of one knot per hour. This would represent the average density of the Gaspé current, and would probably be an approximation to its average speed and its volume;' but the outflow known as the Gaspé current is immensely greater than the volume of the St. Lawrence river outflow. As Dr. Dawson has estimated 'such a current has a volume forty-three times greater than the St. Lawrence river. The volume of the Cape Breton current also, is probably much the same. These outflows must therefore be replaced by a return movement at the entrance to the lower St. Lawrence; somewhere in the Anticosti region, and also by a return flow from the ocean into the gulf area; as the discharge of the St. Lawrence furnishes less than 3 per cent of the amount required in either case.'

The north shore current as well as the current flowing direct from Cabot strait must be taken into account in explanation of this vast volume of outflow. Dr. Dawson, indeed has pointed out that while 'the volume of fresh water from the St. Lawrence, as already explained, may be sufficient to dilute the sea water to the low density found in the Gaspé current or in the corresponding current flowing outward through Cabot strait, the total volume of water which actually leaves the gulf is vastly greater than the volume of fresh water which it receives from the St. Lawrence river. The volume so leaving the gulf must, therefore, be replaced by water which enters it from the ocean.

'The current which usually makes inwards on the east side of Cabot strait, may be sufficient to compensate for the outflowing water of the Cape Breton current; although it is also possible that the outflow from the gulf may be partly made up for, by the difference of flow in the inward direction through Belle Isle strait; which in some years may be considerable in the early spring. The relation of the current in this strait to the gulf as a whole, has already been explained; as well as the probable amount of inflow at Cape Ray, in continuation of the general westward tendency of the water along the south coast of Newfoundland. The quiescence of the deep water in Cabot strait has also been pointed out, in this connection.' The general result of these counter currents, as affecting the distribution of floating ova and young of cod, haddock and mackerel, would appear to be that the spawn is kept inside the gulf limits and not swept out into the open ocean, while the young fish are probably carried in circular courses in local areas, never very distant from the hatching areas.

I have the materials well advanced for a report on the results of this system of currents on the distribution of floating ova which vast schools of cod and

mackerel deposit in the surface waters. The movements of the early fry must of necessity be more complex and vastly less easy to ascertain than is the case on the north and west shores of Iceland or the corresponding Norse shores in both of which regions elaborate scientific results have been published.

It is well known that spawning fish refuse to readily take bait and the early schools of cod captured in June have already spawned, some of them probably a month or six weeks earlier, while the fall cod, especially the deep water fish, are undoubtedly the fish that have left the shallower waters and the surface waters to feed on the rich fauna on the floor of the sea. Nor is it very different with the mackerel which early in June are distended with ripe spawn, and refusing to take bait, as all spawning fish do, were mercilessly slaughtered by purse-seines, &c. By the end of July spawning is over, and the fish commence to feed up from that period, though their condition is not favourable for a month or more, or not until the first ten or twelve days of August. Such being the facts regarding the gulf mackerel and cod it is easy to see that both these fisheries can be restored where decayed, or preserved permanently when the abundance of fish has been maintained by as far as possible securing that the main fishery shall be after the spawning is over, and if possible after the fish have been feeding for three or four weeks and have recovered their condition. Inshore fishing for cod very early in the season is not to be encouraged, and early destruction of the spawning schools of mackerel is likewise unjustifiable. The millions of spawn produced by one female cod or mackerel indicates how easy restoration is, if only a sufficient number of spawners be allowed undisturbed to perform their spawning functions. The eggs and young are of course destroyed in quantity by their natural enemies, and these are, therefore produced on a large scale, but the balance of nature is such that if not too seriously disturbed by such exterminating instruments as the exhausting purse-seine, scooping in complete schools of spawning fish, there is no fear for the continued abundance of such marine fish. The aid of fish culture and the operation of marine fish hatcheries being too problematical and uncertain to solve the difficulty, the protection of the breeding schools when they migrate and reach their spawning areas is the only sure and safe step on which reliance can be placed.

APPENDIX No. 1.

FISHING BOUNTIES.

The payments made for this service are under the authority of the Revised Statutes, 1906, chap. 46, intituled: 'An Act to encourage the development of the sea fisheries and the building of fishing vessels,' which provides for the payment of the sum of \$160,000 annually, under regulations to be made from time to time by the Governor General in Council.

REGULATIONS.

The regulations governing the payment of fishing bounties were established by the following Order in Council:—

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,
TUESDAY, the 30th day of June, 1908.

Present :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas, in view of the Revision of the Statutes of Canada in 1906, it is necessary that the regulations governing the payment of fishing bounties which were adopted by Order in Council on the 10th December, 1897, be readopted under chapter 46 of Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, "The Deep Sea Fisheries Act";

And whereas new conditions require certain changes in the existing regulations in order to establish a better interpretation of the bounty system;

Therefore His Excellency, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order that the Regulations established by the Order in Council of the 10th December, 1897, under the provisions of 'The Bounty Act, of 1891,' 54-55 Victoria, chapter 42, shall be, and the same are, hereby rescinded, and the following substituted therefor:—

1. Resident Canadian fishermen who have been engaged in deep sea fishing in Canadian vessels or boats for fish other than shell-fish, salmon and shad, or fish taken in rivers, or mouths of rivers, for at least three months, and have caught not less than 2,500 pounds of sea-fish, shall be entitled to a bounty; provided always, that no bounty shall be paid to men fishing in boats measuring less than 13 feet keel, and not more than 3 men (the owner included,) will be allowed as claimants in boats under 20 feet.

2. No bounty shall be paid upon fish caught in trap-nets, pound nets and weirs, nor upon the fish caught in gill-nets fished by persons who are pursuing other occupations than fishing, and who devote merely an hour or two daily to fishing these nets but are not, as fishermen, steadily engaged in fishing.

3. Only one claim will be allowed in each season, even though the claimant may have fished in two vessels, or in a vessel and a boat, or in two boats.

4. The owners of boats measuring not less than 13 feet keel, whether propelled by oars, sails or other motive power, which have been engaged during a period of not less than three months in deep-sea fishing for fish other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty on each such boat.

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5. Canadian registered vessels, owned and fitted out in Canada, of 10 tons and upwards (up to 80 tons), by whatever means propelled contained within themselves, which have been exclusively engaged during a period of not less than three months in the catch of sea-fish other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers, or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty to be calculated on the registered tonnage which shall be paid to the owner or owners.

6. Owners or masters of vessels intending to fish and claim bounty on their vessels must, before proceeding on a fishing voyage, procure a license from the nearest Collector of Customs or Fishery Overseer, said license to be attached to the claim when sent in for payment.

7. The date when a vessel's fishing operations shall be considered as having begun, shall be the day upon which she sails from port on her fishing voyage, after the license has been procured, and the date upon which her fishing season shall end, shall be the day upon which she arrives in port from her last fishing voyage prior to the 1st December. The three months during which vessel must have been engaged in fishing, to be entitled to the bounty, shall not include such periods as she may have been lying in port, provided that not more than three days may be permitted for the sale, transfer or discharge of her cargo of fish and refitting.

8. Dates and localities of fishing must be stated in the claim, as well as the quantity and kind of sea-fish caught.

9. Ages of men must be given. Boys under 14 years of age are not eligible as claimants.

10. Claims must be sworn to as true and correct in all their particulars.

11. Claims must be filed on or before the 30th November in each year.

12. Officers authorized to receive claims will supply the requisite blanks free of charge, and after certifying the same will transmit them to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

13. No claim in which an error has been made by the claimant or claimants shall be amended after it has been signed and sworn to as correct.

14. Any person or persons detected making returns that are false or fraudulent in any particular may be debarred from any further participation in the bounty, and be liable to be prosecuted according to the utmost rigour of the law.

15. The amount of the bounty to be paid to fishermen and owners of boats and vessels will be fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council.

16. All vessels fishing under bounty license are required to carry a distinguishing flag, which must be shown at all times during the fishing voyage at the main top-mast head. The flag must be four feet square in equal parts of red and white, joined diagonally from corner to corner. Any case of neglect to carry out this regulation reported to the Department of Marine and Fisheries will entail the loss of the bounty, unless satisfactory reasons are given for its non-compliance.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

The bounty for the year 1907 was distributed on the basis authorized by the following Order in Council, approved by the Governor General on the 29th January, 1908.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, payable under the provisions of chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, 1906, intituled: 'An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the building of fishing vessels,' be distributed for the year 1907-1908, upon the following basis:—

Vessels: The owners of the vessels entitled to receive bounty shall be paid one dollar (\$1) per registered ton, provided, however, that the payment to the owner of any one vessel shall not exceed the sum of eighty dollars (\$80), and all vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty shall be paid the sum of seven dollars and forty cents (\$7.40) each.

Boats: Fishermen engaged in fishing in boats, who shall also have complied with

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the regulations entitling them to receive bounty, shall be paid the sum of four dollars each, and the owners of fishing boats shall be paid one dollar (\$1) per boat.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

There were received during the year 1907, 13,267 claims being a decrease of 266 as compared with 1906.

The number paid during the year was 13,193, a decrease of 310 as compared with the previous year.

The amount of bounty paid to vessels and their crews was \$61,785.60 and to boats and boat fishermen \$94,328.90 or a total of \$156,114.50 during the year.

Vessels to the number of 927 received the bounty, the aggregate tonnage being 21,831 tons, a decrease of 30 vessels and 2,801 tons, compared with 1906.

During the year bounty was paid to 12,266 boats and 20,520 boat fishermen, a decrease of 280 boats and 351 men.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounty Claims received and paid during the year 1907.

Province.	County.	NUMBER OF CLAIMS.		
		Received.	Rejected.	Paid.
Nova Scotia.....	Annapolis	172	1	171
	Antigonish	142		142
	Cape Breton	433	8	425
	Cumberland	2		2
	Digby	469	2	467
	Guysborough	955	2	953
	Halifax	1,341	1	1,340
	Hants			
	Inverness	355		355
	Kings	58	2	56
	Lunenburg	1,044	6	1,038
	Pictou	22		22
	Queens	201	11	190
	Richmond	729	4	725
	Shelburne	653		653
	Victoria	347		347
	Yarmouth	201		201
	Totals	7,124	37	7,087
New Brunswick.....	Charlotte	448	5	443
	Gloucester	375	3	372
	Kent	41		41
	Northumberland	6		6
	Restigouche	1		1
	St. John	33	1	32
	Totals	904	9	895
Prince Edward Island.....	Kings	585	9	576
	Prince	252	2	250
	Queens	133	5	128
	Totals	1,000	16	984
Quebec.....	Bonaventure	788	4	784
	Gaspé	2,489	7	2,482
	Rimouski	108		108
	Saguenay	854	1	853
	Totals	4,239	12	4,227
Grand totals.....		13,267	74	13,193

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DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels in each County during the Year 1907.

Province.	County.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.	Number of Men.	Amount paid.
						\$ cts.
Nova Scotia	Annapolis	4	57	14 25	22	219 50
	Antigonish	3	45	15 00	9	111 60
	Cape Breton	15	268	17 86	77	837 80
	Cumberland	1	23	23 00	3	45 20
	Digby	48	1,220	25 42	297	3,417 80
	Guysborough	58	916	17 52	255	2,803 00
	Halifax	56	1,210	21 60	299	3,418 10
	Hants					
	Inverness	27	377	13 96	113	1,213 20
	Kings					
	Lunenburg	115	7,738	67 28	1,663	20,044 20
	Pictou	1	16	16 00	2	30 80
	Queens	2	24	12 00	9	90 60
	Richmond	52	1,095	21 06	278	3,152 20
	Shelburne	147	2,284	15 54	674	7,271 60
	Victoria	10	131	13 10	45	463 40
	Yarmouth	73	1,637	22 42	432	4,833 80
	Totals	612	17,041	27 84	4,178	47,952 80
New Brunswick	Charlotte	51	891	17 47	168	2,134 20
	Gloucester	207	2,711	13 09	822	8,793 80
	Kent					
	Northumberland	3	33	11 00	8	92 20
	Restigouche	1	26	26 00	3	48 20
	St. John	3	59	19 67	9	125 60
	Totals	265	3,720	14 04	1,010	11,194 00
Prince Edward Island ..	Kings	29	669	23 07	123	1,579 20
	Prince	6	157	26 17	31	386 40
	Queens	6	90	15 00	24	267 60
	Totals	41	916	22 34	178	2,233 20
Quebec	Bonaventure					
	Gaspé	7	106	15 14	29	320 60
	Rimouski					
	Saguenay	2	48	24 00	5	85 00
	Totals	9	154	17 11	34	405 60
	Grand totals	927	21,831	23 55	5,400	61,785 60

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DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Boats in each County during the Year 1907, showing also total amount paid to Vessels and Boats for the Year.

Province.	County.	Number of Boats.	Number of Men.	Amount paid.	Total Bounty paid to Vessels and Boats in 1907.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	Annapolis.....	167	270	1,247 00	1,466 50
	Antigonish.....	139	208	971 00	1,082 60
	Cape Breton.....	410	748	3,402 00	4,239 80
	Cumberland.....	1	2	9 00	54 20
	Digby.....	419	714	3,275 00	6,692 80
	Guysborough.....	895	1,379	6,411 00	9,214 00
	Halifax.....	1,284	1,720	8,162 15	11,580 25
	Hants.....				
	Inverness.....	328	573	2,620 00	3,833 20
	Kings.....	56	83	388 00	388 00
	Lunenburg.....	923	1,137	5,471 00	25,515 20
	Pictou.....	21	29	137 00	167 80
	Queens.....	188	311	1,432 00	1,522 60
	Richmond.....	673	1,657	4,901 00	8,053 20
	Shelburne.....	506	789	3,662 00	10,933 60
	Victoria.....	337	517	2,404 75	2,868 15
	Yarmouth.....	128	202	936 00	5,769 80
	Totals.....	6,475	9,739	45,428 90	93,381 70
New Brunswick.....	Charlotte.....	392	610	2,832 00	4,966 20
	Gloucester.....	165	411	1,807 50	10,601 30
	Kent.....	41	74	337 00	337 00
	Northumberland.....	3	6	27 00	119 20
	Restigouche.....				48 20
	St. John.....	29	57	257 00	382 60
	Totals.....	630	1,158	5,260 50	16,454 50
Prince Edward Island.....	Kings.....	547	923	4,239 00	5,818 20
	Prince.....	274	568	2,545 75	2,932 15
	Queens.....	122	259	1,158 00	1,425 60
	Totals.....	943	1,750	7,942 75	10,175 95
Quebec.....	Bonaventure.....	784	1,343	6,154 50	6,154 50
	Gaspé.....	2,475	4,886	22,011 25	22,332 85
	Rimouski.....	168	178	820 00	820 00
	Saguenay.....	851	1,466	6,710 00	6,795 00
	Totals.....	4,218	7,873	35,695 75	36,162 35
	Grand totals..	12,266	20,520	94,327 90	156,114 50

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The fishing bounty was first paid in 1882.

The payments were made each year on the following basis :—

1882, vessels \$2 per ton, one half to the owner and the other half to the crew, Boats at the rate of \$5 per man, one-fifth to the owner and four-fifths to the men.

1883, vessels \$2 per ton, and boats \$2.50 per man, distributed as in 1882.

1884, vessels \$2 per ton, as in 1882 and 1883.

Boats from 14 to 18 feet keel..... \$1 00

“ 18 to 25 “ 1 50

“ 25 feet keel upwards..... 2 00

Boat fishermen..... 3 00

1885, 1886 and 1887, vessels \$2 per ton as in previous years. Boats measuring 13 feet keel having been admitted in 1885, the rates were :—Boats from 13 to 18 feet keel, \$1 ; from 18 to 25 feet keel, \$1.50 ; from 25 feet keel upwards, \$2, and fishermen \$3 each.

1888, vessels \$1.50 per ton, one half each to owner and crew. Boats, the same as 1885, 1886 and 1887.

1889, 1890 and 1891, vessels \$1.50 per ton as in 1888. Boats \$1 each. Boat fishermen, \$3.

1892, vessels \$3 per ton, one-half each to owner and crew. Boats \$1 each. Boat fishermen \$3.

1893, vessels \$2.90 per ton, paid as formerly. Boats \$1 each. Boat fishermen \$3.

1894, vessels \$2.70 per ton, distributed as in previous years. Boats \$1 each. Boat fishermen \$3.

1895, vessels \$2.60 per ton, half each to owner and crew. Boats \$1 each. Boat fishermen \$3.

1896, vessels \$1 per ton, which was paid to the owners, and vessel fishermen \$5 each, clause No. 5 of the regulation having been amended accordingly. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.50 per man.

1897, vessels \$1 per ton, and vessel fishermen \$6 each. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.50 per man.

1898, vessels \$1 per ton, and vessel fishermen \$6.50 each. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.50 per man.

1899, vessels \$1 per ton, and vessel fishermen \$7 each. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.50 per man.

1900, vessels \$1 per ton, and vessel fishermen \$6.50 each. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.50 per man.

1901, vessels \$1 per ton, and vessel fishermen \$7 each. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.50 per man.

1902, vessels \$1 per ton, and vessel fishermen \$7.25 each. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.80 per man.

1903, vessels \$1 per ton, and vessel fishermen \$7.30 each. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.90 per man.

1904, vessels \$1 per ton, and vessel fishermen \$7.15 each. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen \$3.75 per man.

1905, vessels \$1 per ton, and vessel fishermen \$7.10 each. Boats \$1 each and boat fishermen \$3.65 per man.

1906, vessels \$1 per ton, and vessel fishermen \$7.10 each. Boats \$1 each and boat fishermen \$3.75 per man.

1907, vessels \$1 per ton, vessel fishermen \$7.40 each. Boats \$1 each and fisherman \$4 per man.

Since 1882, 21,537 vessels, totalling a tonnage of 731,493 tons, have received the bounty. The total number of vessel fishermen which received bounty is 161,406, being an average of about 7 men per vessel.

The total number of boats to which bounty was paid since 1882 is 349,068, and the number of fishermen 633,546. Average number of men per boat about 2.

The highest bounty paid per head to vessel fishermen was \$21.75 in 1893 ; the lowest 83 cents, while the highest to boat fishermen was \$4, the lowest \$2.

The general average paid per head is \$6.42.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT by Provinces for the Years 1882 to 1907, inclusive, showing :—
 (1) Total number of Fishing Bounty Claims received and paid by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.		P. E. ISLAND.		QUEBEC.		TOTAL.	
	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.
1882...	6,730	6,613	1,257	1,142	1,169	1,100	3,162	3,117	12,318	11,972
1883...	7,171	7,076	1,693	1,579	1,138	1,106	3,602	3,325	13,604	13,086
1884...	7,007	6,930	1,252	1,224	923	885	3,470	3,429	12,652	12,468
1885...	7,646	7,599	1,609	1,588	1,117	1,025	3,943	3,912	14,315	14,124
1886...	7,639	7,702	1,767	1,763	1,131	1,080	4,275	4,355	14,812	14,900
1887...	8,262	8,227	1,975	1,958	1,201	1,126	4,138	4,105	15,576	15,416
1888...	8,481	8,429	2,065	2,026	1,153	834	4,328	4,310	16,027	15,599
1889...	8,816	8,523	2,428	2,392	1,211	1,511	4,664	4,652	17,119	17,078
1890...	9,337	9,429	2,522	2,469	1,352	1,257	4,860	4,804	18,071	17,959
1891...	10,242	10,063	2,831	2,084	1,482	1,446	5,108	4,913	19,663	18,506
1892...	8,272	8,186	1,067	1,001	1,065	1,051	4,425	4,204	14,829	14,442
1893...	7,926	7,844	967	881	1,027	1,012	4,059	3,898	13,979	13,635
1894...	8,640	8,600	925	911	983	963	3,948	3,876	14,496	14,350
1895...	8,835	8,825	979	975	1,009	1,025	3,904	3,955	14,727	14,780
1896...	8,597	8,562	1,137	1,064	1,111	1,120	4,366	4,229	15,211	14,975
1897...	8,450	8,418	1,042	991	1,175	1,171	4,180	4,149	14,847	14,729
1898...	8,446	8,347	934	917	1,143	1,145	4,156	4,092	14,679	14,501
1899...	7,894	7,754	849	825	1,016	947	4,134	4,102	13,893	13,628
1900...	7,484	7,452	904	904	1,119	1,169	4,264	4,251	13,771	13,776
1901...	7,346	7,344	829	826	941	937	4,277	4,267	13,393	13,374
1902...	6,710	6,671	802	794	913	912	4,371	4,346	12,796	12,723
1903...	6,297	6,284	832	830	978	974	4,110	4,090	12,217	12,178
1904...	6,750	6,732	879	866	1,027	994	4,095	4,079	12,751	12,671
1905...	7,034	7,018	881	873	921	921	4,350	4,329	13,186	13,141
1906...	7,434	7,415	930	923	918	916	4,251	4,249	13,533	13,503
1907...	7,124	7,087	904	895	1,000	984	4,239	4,227	13,267	13,193
Totals.	204,570	203,130	34,260	32,701	28,223	27,611	108,679	107,265	375,732	370,707

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(2) NUMBER of vessels, tonnage and number of men which received Bounty in each year.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.			NEW BRUNSWICK.			P. E. ISLAND.			QUEBEC.			TOTAL.		
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.
1882....	588	22,841	5,343	120	2,171	531	15	389	74	63	2,210	538	786	27,611	6,486
1883....	700	29,788	6,238	126	2,102	496	16	450	66	62	2,236	443	904	34,576	7,243
1884....	700	29,828	6,327	139	2,289	560	16	582	92	56	1,965	382	911	34,664	7,361
1885....	629	27,709	5,897	128	2,120	496	19	597	113	55	1,791	317	831	32,217	6,823
1886....	562	25,375	5,022	145	2,628	520	32	1,071	215	52	1,730	320	791	30,804	6,077
1887....	566	24,520	4,900	154	2,889	563	38	1,677	338	54	1,883	334	812	30,969	6,135
1888....	589	26,008	5,450	150	2,545	544	37	1,245	249	51	1,842	388	827	31,640	6,631
1889....	597	27,123	5,684	153	2,590	565	35	1,274	239	48	1,729	330	833	32,716	6,818
1890....	540	23,955	4,935	133	2,129	447	32	1,002	203	34	1,182	220	739	28,268	5,805
1891....	527	22,780	4,618	124	2,051	411	27	778	155	27	924	168	705	26,533	5,352
1892....	507	22,279	4,611	108	1,683	343	30	983	139	23	803	159	668	25,748	5,252
1893....	536	23,195	4,780	210	2,922	634	27	910	151	32	952	179	805	27,979	5,744
1894....	602	24,735	5,077	238	3,189	721	21	594	114	38	1,066	178	899	29,584	6,090
1895....	603	25,018	5,184	238	3,107	764	27	769	129	39	1,262	173	907	30,156	6,250
1896....	553	23,415	4,607	250	3,337	800	23	656	114	36	1,143	144	862	28,551	5,665
1897....	507	21,323	4,829	239	3,079	816	20	490	109	24	833	116	790	25,725	5,870
1898....	505	20,868	4,840	239	3,155	859	24	561	125	16	524	77	784	25,108	5,901
1899....	519	22,538	5,323	238	3,131	885	15	373	76	17	497	78	789	26,539	6,362
1900....	525	22,474	5,352	234	2,969	890	29	737	153	14	459	76	802	26,639	6,471
1901....	508	21,469	5,158	242	3,229	872	23	541	115	13	366	69	786	25,605	6,214
1902....	505	21,248	5,126	249	3,293	972	28	630	135	13	350	51	795	25,521	6,284
1903....	546	21,992	5,173	259	3,454	971	36	765	169	10	290	48	851	26,501	6,361
1904....	552	21,285	5,040	257	3,429	981	30	594	126	15	382	73	854	25,690	6,220
1905....	620	21,240	5,238	264	3,600	1,035	28	587	125	10	259	56	922	25,686	6,454
1906....	644	20,008	4,891	273	3,753	1,066	32	732	147	8	139	33	957	24,632	6,137
1907....	612	17,041	4,178	265	3,720	1,010	41	916	178	9	154	34	927	21,831	5,400
Totals.	14,842	510,055	133,821	5,175	74,564	18,752	701	19,903	3,849	819	26,971	4,984	21,537	731,493	161,406

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(3) NUMBER of Boats and boat fishermen which received Bounty in each year.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.		P. E. ISLAND.		QUEBEC.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.
1882	6,043	12,130	1,024	2,530	1,087	3,070	3,071	5,716	11,225	23,446
1883	6,453	13,553	1,453	3,309	1,098	3,106	3,266	6,188	12,275	26,156
1884	6,257	12,669	1,086	2,505	869	2,346	3,344	6,416	11,556	23,936
1885	6,970	13,396	1,460	3,254	1,006	2,606	3,857	7,485	13,293	26,741
1886	7,140	13,351	1,618	3,567	1,048	2,547	4,303	7,981	14,109	27,446
1887	7,662	13,997	1,804	3,994	1,088	2,711	4,051	7,550	14,605	28,252
1888	7,840	14,115	1,876	4,148	797	2,141	4,259	7,852	14,772	28,256
1889	7,926	14,118	2,237	5,032	1,475	3,568	4,602	8,807	16,240	31,525
1890	8,886	15,738	2,324	5,242	1,192	3,024	4,766	9,241	17,168	33,245
1891	9,525	16,552	1,928	4,126	1,383	3,427	4,865	9,402	17,701	33,507
1892	7,679	12,307	893	1,765	1,021	2,047	4,181	7,693	13,774	23,812
1893	7,308	11,748	671	1,314	985	1,962	3,866	7,245	12,830	22,269
1894	7,956	12,899	661	1,281	913	1,813	3,821	7,139	13,351	23,132
1895	8,222	13,106	737	1,434	998	2,141	3,916	7,877	13,873	24,558
1896	8,008	12,454	814	1,553	1,095	2,126	4,189	7,688	14,106	23,821
1897	7,911	12,542	752	1,351	1,151	2,147	4,125	7,572	13,939	23,612
1898	7,872	12,438	678	1,237	1,121	2,199	4,076	7,627	13,747	23,501
1899	7,235	11,305	587	1,027	932	1,710	4,085	7,696	12,839	21,738
1900	6,927	10,645	670	1,184	1,140	2,198	4,237	8,004	12,974	22,031
1901	6,836	10,464	584	1,001	914	1,735	4,254	8,017	12,588	21,217
1902	6,166	9,442	545	966	884	1,638	4,333	8,180	11,928	20,226
1903	5,738	8,775	571	964	938	1,722	4,080	7,688	11,327	19,149
1904	6,180	9,556	609	1,082	964	1,792	4,064	7,648	11,817	20,078
1905	6,398	9,822	609	1,047	893	1,630	4,319	8,002	12,219	20,501
1906	6,771	10,138	650	1,139	884	1,648	4,241	7,946	12,546	20,871
1907	6,475	9,739	630	1,158	943	1,750	4,218	7,873	12,266	20,520
Totals	188,889	316,999	27,471	57,210	26,819	58,804	106,389	200,533	349,068	683,546

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(4) TOTAL Number of men who received Bounty each year.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.	NEW BRUNSWICK.	P. E. ISLAND.	QUEBEC.	TOTAL.
	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	
1882.....	17,473	3,061	3,144	6,254	29,932
1883.....	19,791	3,805	3,172	6,631	33,399
1884.....	18,996	3,065	2,438	6,798	31,297
1885.....	19,293	3,750	2,719	7,802	33,564
1886.....	18,373	4,087	2,762	8,301	33,523
1887.....	18,897	4,557	3,049	7,884	34,387
1888.....	19,565	4,692	2,390	8,240	34,887
1889.....	19,802	5,597	3,807	9,137	38,343
1890.....	20,673	5,689	3,227	9,461	39,050
1891.....	21,170	4,537	3,582	9,570	38,859
1892.....	16,918	2,108	2,186	7,852	29,064
1893.....	16,528	1,948	2,113	7,424	28,013
1894.....	17,976	2,002	1,927	7,317	29,222
1895.....	18,290	2,198	2,270	8,050	30,808
1896.....	17,061	2,353	2,240	7,832	29,486
1897.....	17,371	2,167	2,256	7,688	29,482
1898.....	17,278	2,096	2,324	7,704	29,402
1899.....	16,628	1,912	1,786	7,774	28,100
1900.....	15,997	2,074	2,351	8,080	28,502
1901.....	15,622	1,873	1,850	8,086	27,431
1902.....	14,568	1,938	1,773	8,231	26,510
1903.....	13,948	1,935	1,891	7,736	25,510
1904.....	14,596	2,063	1,918	7,721	26,298
1905.....	15,060	2,082	1,755	8,058	26,955
1906.....	15,029	2,205	1,795	7,979	27,008
1907.....	13,917	2,168	1,928	7,907	25,920
Totals.....	450,820	75,962	62,653	205,517	794,952

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(5) TOTAL annual payments of fishing Bounty.

YEAR.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Quebec.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1882.....	106,098 72	16,997 00	16,137 00	33,052 75	172,285 47
1883.....	89,432 50	12,395 20	8,577 14	19,940 01	130,344 85
1884.....	104,934 09	13,576 00	9,203 96	28,004 93	155,718 98
1885.....	103,999 73	15,908 25	10,166 65	31,464 76	161,539 39
1886	98,789 54	17,894 57	10,935 87	33,283 61	160,903 59
1887.....	99,622 03	19,699 65	12,528 51	31,907 73	163,757 92
1888	89,778 90	18,454 92	9,092 96	32,858 75	150,185 53
1889.....	90,142 51	21,026 79	13,994 53	33,362 71	158,526 54
1890	91,235 64	21,108 33	11,686 32	34,210 72	158,241 01
1891.....	92,377 42	17,235 96	12,771 30	34,507 17	156,891 85
1892.....	109,410 39	10,864 61	9,782 79	29,694 35	159,752 14
1893	108,060 67	12,524 09	9,328 62	28,320 72	158,234 10
1894	111,460 03	12,690 80	7,875 79	28,040 18	160,066 80
1895.....	110,765 27	12,919 32	9,285 13	30,598 27	163,567 99
1896.....	98,048 95	13,602 88	9,745 50	32,992 44	154,389 77
1897.....	102,083 50	13,454 50	9,809 00	32,157 00	157,504 00
1898	103,730 00	13,746 00	10,188 00	31,795 00	159,459 00
1899	106,598 50	13,514 50	7,822 00	32,065 00	160,000 00
1900.....	101,448 00	13,562 50	10,589 00	33,203 00	158,802 50
1901.....	101,024 50	13,420 50	8,335 50	33,161 50	155,942 00
1902.....	100,455 70	14,555 80	8,716 55	36,125 45	159,853 50
1903.....	99,714 15	14,872 75	9,652 50	34,704 30	158,943 70
1904.....	99,286 44	15,110 80	9,179 35	33,651 65	157,228 24
1905..	100,664 35	15,379 50	8,317 20	34,185 60	158,546 65
1906	99,518 80	16,247 55	8,839 40	34,410 00	159,015 75
1907	93,381 70	16,454 50	10,175 95	36,102 35	156,114 50
Totals.....	2,612,062 03	397,217 27	262,736 52	833,799 95	4,105,815 77

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LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty in the Year 1907-1908.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
103066	Eddie J.	Yarmouth	23	James W. Snow	Port Wade.....	9	89 60
111998	Jessie K.	Annapolis.	11	Thos. Milner.	Parker's Cove...	3	33 20
85533	Minnie C.	Digby.	12	Stephen Haynes.	Victoria Beach. .	5	49 00
77969	Wave Queen. .	St. Andrews....	11	David Hayden.	Port Wade.....	3	33 20

ANTIGONISH COUNTY.

103542	Emma Brow.	Halifax.	17	John Brow.	Hbr. au Bouche.	3	39 20
116882	Fiona.	Arichat.	10	J. T. Crispo.	"	3	32 20
111798	Marie C.	Pt. Hawkesbury	18	Jno. Munro, et al.	Auld's Cove	3	40 20

CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

100846	Albatross.	Lunenburg	26	Jno. Arsenault.	L. Bras d'Or.	5	63 00
100339	Annie F.	Sydney	13	Jno. Farrell.	Mainadieu.	3	35 20
100372	Betsy Jane.	"	11	Samuel Moore.	L. Bras d'Or.	4	40 60
90834	Diego.	Port Medway. .	27	Thos. Peach.	Port Morien.	7	78 80
88462	Fannie S.	Arichat.	28	J. N. Giovannetti.	"	7	79 80
100383	Florence L.	Sydney	10	Jno. Campbell.	Mainadieu.	4	39 60
116883	Grayling.	Arichat.	25	Geo. Herridge.	North Sydney. .	3	47 20
122026	Hy. D. Davis. .	Liverpool.	38	Frank Forward.	Lingan.	12	128 80
121940	Manetto.	Halifax.	21	"	"	10	95 00
107375	Minnie B.	Sydney	10	Gabriel Billard.	Louisburg.	4	39 60
107376	Rozzie.	"	17	R. Fudge.	North Sydney. .	4	46 60
111902	St. Thomas.	Arichat.	10	Alex. Lee.	L. Lorraine.	3	32 20
112386	Shamrock.	Sydney.	11	Jacob Rogers.	North Sydney. .	3	33 20
107359	Victoria.	"	11	Benj. Boon.	Bateston.	4	40 60
107351	Wilfred Laurier. .	"	10	Philip May.	North Sydney. .	3	32 20

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

111425	Effe Howard.	Halifax.	23	E. R. Heather.	Pugwash.	3	45 20
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DIGBY COUNTY.

112286	A. E. Moore.	Digby.	11	Jno. Thompson.	Westport.	4	40 60
111528	Alart.	"	11	Benj. Doucette.	Mavilette.	1	18 40
116235	Aleyone.	"	52	Howard Anderson.	Digby.	10	126 00
107807	America.	St. John.	16	Reuben Thurber. .	Freeport.	5	53 00
112102	Ariadne.	"	48	H. D. Outhouse.	Tiverton.	13	144 20
100547	B and C.	Digby.	14	Edwin Hains.	Freeport.	5	51 00
100813	Blanche.	Barrington.	24	N. Robbins.	Tiverton.	9	90 60
74331	Condor.	Yarmouth.	11	Howard Titus.	Westport.	5	48 00
116236	Cora May.	Digby.	64	C. E. Finigan.	Freeport.	19	204 60
103181	Curlew.	"	63	Geo. Denton.	Westport.	6	107 40
103749	Emerald.	"	29	Ansel Casey.	Digby.	9	95 60
116446	Emerson Faye.	"	47	Edwin Hains.	Freeport.	12	135 80
121657	Emily C.	Yarmouth.	11	Alb't. Thompson.	Westport.	4	40 60

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List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*DIGBY COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	
							Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
107604	Emma D.	Weymouth	20	F. S. Doucette.	Mavilette.	5	57 00
111527	Etta H.	Digby.	10	Warren Buckman.	Westport.	3	32 20
74329	Fairy Queen.	Yarmouth.	13	S. & F. Frost.	Little River.	4	42 60
112282	Florence H.	Digby.	20	Jas. A. Moore.	Westport.	3	42 20
122249	Florence May.	St. Andrews.	14	Geo. Farnsworth.	Tiverton.	4	43 60
122097	George L.	Yarmouth.	13	Jno. J. LeBlanc.	Mavilette.	4	42 60
111683	Greenwood.	Shelburne.	71	E. P. Greenwood.	N. E. Harbour.	12	159 80
111688	Hazelwood.	"	29	Geo. C. Stevens.	Freepoint.	9	95 60
111530	Island Girl.	Digby.	10	Esrom Thurber.	"	4	39 00
116234	J. W.	"	14	Whale Cove Tr'd'g Co.	Whale Cove.	4	43 60
111525	James W. Cousins.	Digby.	29	J. F. Milberry.	Digby.	3	102 20
111838	Lavina D.	"	21	Jas. Doucette.	Mavilette.	5	58 00
122571	Lita C.	Yarmouth.	13	Michel Comeau.	"	4	42 60
75851	Little Annie.	Weymouth.	16	Thomas Denton.	Little River.	2	30 80
122101	Lizzie B.	Yarmouth.	18	L. Boudreau.	Mavilette.	4	47 60
122144	Lizzie D.	"	12	E. C. Deveau.	Salmon River.	3	34 20
121816	Loren B. Snow.	Digby.	85	Jos. E. Snow.	Digby.	18	213 20
116237	Maple Leaf.	"	10	A. R. Bailey.	Westport.	4	39 60
122241	Margaret Leonard.	St. Andrews.	37	Wm. McGrath.	Digby.	11	118 40
103184	Mayflower.	Digby.	26	Jno. W. Snow.	"	5	63 00
111896	May Queen.	Weymouth.	15	Moses Thibodeau.	Church Point.	3	37 20
116232	Nettie M.	Digby.	12	Wm. McDormand.	Westport.	5	49 00
116660	Nora.	Yarmouth.	11	P. Doucett.	Mavilette.	5	48 00
111834	Rosana.	Digby.	11	F. J. Doucette.	"	3	33 20
111835	Roxana.	"	11	Wm. W. Gower.	Westport.	4	40 60
107610	St. Bernard.	Weymouth.	24	Jos. D. Weaver.	St. Bernard.	2	38 80
107334	Shamrock.	Yarmouth.	17	Rudolph Thurber.	Freepoint.	5	54 00
111840	Sparrow.	Digby.	28	Moses Therriau.	Meteghan.	3	50 20
121814	Surge.	"	17	Joseph D. White.	Port Gilbert.	2	31 80
103179	Trilby.	"	31	F. S. Lent.	Freepoint.	10	105 00
94694	Utah and Eunice.	"	33	Edwin Hains.	"	10	107 00
103716	Valkyrie.	Yarmouth.	11	Hilbert Garron.	Westport.	3	33 20
80630	Vanity.	"	11	F. P. Titus.	"	3	33 20
103711	Venite.	Digby.	24	J. A. Ellis.	Mavilette.	4	53 60
121812	Wilfrid L. Snow.	"	36	Edward Keans.	Digby.	8	95 20

GUYSBORO COUNTY.

107992	Alice J. Davis.	Canso.	20	Edward Hearn.	Canso.	4	49 60
112021	Annie M.	"	29	John Leary.	Queensport.	4	58 60
112016	Blanche.	"	13	Simon Williams.	Canso.	5	50 00
112020	Bonny Kate.	"	14	Rory Sutherland.	"	5	51 00
112375	C. G. Munroe.	Arichat.	14	Chas. A. Mosher.	"	5	51 00
116734	Cora Lee.	Halifax.	16	Harvey Munroe.	White Head.	5	53 00
103328	Ella May.	Pt. Hawkesbury.	34	Hibbert Carr.	Mulgrave.	5	71 00
117054	Emma Jane.	Canso.	16	John George.	Up. White Head.	7	67 80
116347	Ethel.	Arichat.	11	J. R. Sinclair.	Canso.	4	40 60
116890	Ethel G.	"	12	Daniel George.	Lr. White Head.	5	49 00
117093	Florence D.	"	11	Wm. Diggdon.	White Head.	3	33 20
107993	Florence May.	Canso.	11	John Kennedy.	Canso.	5	48 00
112373	Flying Cloud.	Arichat.	13	Simon Manett.	Larry's River.	3	35 20
100818	Geneva Ethel.	Barrington.	29	Martin Meagher.	Canso.	4	53 60
107996	Green Linnet.	Canso.	12	Thos. Boudrot, Jr.	Doover.	4	41 60
117091	Hazel Maud.	Arichat.	10	Jas. Rhynold, Jr.	"	3	32 20
116740	Hilda M. Horton.	Halifax.	29	E. F. C. Horton.	Port Beckerton.	4	58 60
103470	Ida M. Burke.	Arichat.	16	Joseph Fougere.	Larry's River.	5	53 00
112374	J. B. Saint.	"	18	Robert Hendsbee.	Half Isl'd Cove.	6	62 40
111910	Lizzie J. Greenleaf.	"	11	J. H. Richard.	Charlo's Cove.	6	55 40
117097	Lizzie May.	"	12	B. L. Pelrine.	Larry's River.	4	41 60

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List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*GUYSBORO' COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
117078	Lottie M. Beatrice.	Arichat.	17	Hiram Hendsbee, Sr.	Half Isl'd Cove.	6	61 40
117100	Louise Ellen.	"	11	Daniel Casey	White Head.	5	48 00
117094	Maggie Alice	"	11	John D. Cashin.	Port Felix.	3	33 20
112018	Maggie Bell.	Canso.	26	Jas. W. Grady.	St. Francis H'b'r	7	77 80
117056	Margaret	"	16	Matthews & Scott.	Canso.	2	30 80
111909	Margaret May	Arichat.	12	J. E. Sullivan.	"	5	49 00
112371	Mary A.	"	11	Daniel Pitts.	Charlo's Cove.	4	40 60
116886	Mary J.	"	11	J. J. Berrigan.	Canso.	6	55 40
117053	Mary M. Bell.	Canso.	10	Jno. Belfontaine.	Port Felix	3	32 20
111475	Mary Matilda	Arichat.	15	Fred. Pelrine.	Larry's River.	4	44 60
106816	Mattie Morrissey	Canso	24	Benj. David.	Port Felix.	7	75 80
107999	Maud S.	"	12	Havelock Munroe.	Canso.	4	41 60
107757	Mayflower.	Charlottetown.	18	J. W. Lumsden	"	3	40 20
100446	Minnie May.	Canso.	11	C. H. Richard.	Charlo's Cove.	6	55 40
103547	Morning Glory.	Halifax.	11	J. J. Gerrior.	Larry's River.	4	40 60
117051	Muriel G.	Canso.	21	Alden Munroe.	L White Head.	4	50 60
80970	Orion	Halifax.	24	Joseph Pelrine.	Larry's River.	4	53 60
112024	Reta S.	Canso.	13	William Shrader.	Canso.	3	35 20
112372	River Swan.	Arichat	11	Geo. Berrigan.	"	1	18 40
103461	St. Lidwina.	"	11	A. J. Munroe	Cole Harbour.	3	33 20
108000	St. Patrick.	Canso.	18	G. L. Avery.	Larry's River.	7	69 80
107318	St. Stephen.	Halifax.	19	Moses Cohoon	Canso.	2	33 80
74139	Sadie.	"	44	Isaiah Fougere.	Larry's River.	8	103 20
111413	Sigdrifa.	Lunenburg.	13	William Dort.	Cole Harbour.	3	35 20
112023	Silver Bell.	Canso.	14	E. B. Pelrine.	Larry's River.	4	43 60
116884	Silver Swan.	Arichat	20	Joseph Bonvie	"	4	49 60
112025	Squanto.	Canso.	13	F. H. Hawes.	Canso.	4	42 60
96962	Sunrise.	Yarmouth.	18	Thurlo Munroe.	L. White Head.	6	62 40
116885	T. Lilly.	Arichat	10	William Peart.	Tor Bay	3	32 20
117055	Thelma.	Canso.	15	A. M. Roberts.	Canso.	1	22 40
117052	Thrush.	"	10	David Myers.	"	3	32 20
116532	Togo.	Lunenburg.	14	James Lukeman	Hazel Hill.	6	58 40
103199	Trilby	Canso.	12	Edwd. Flaherty.	Canso.	2	26 80
107994	True Love.	"	10	David Walsh.	"	2	24 80
107991	Two Brothers.	"	14	Fredk. Jello.	Port Felix	6	58 40
117057	Utowana.	"	15	Frank Lohnes	Canso.	5	52 00
116887	Wenona.	Arichat	10	John Uloth.	Cole Harbour.	5	47 00

HALIFAX COUNTY.

94632	A. C. Greenwood.	Shelburne	15	Ernest Mason.	Tangier	4	44 60
122301	Active.	Lunenburg.	35	Frank Young.	Musquodoboit H	8	94 20
116526	Adelaide	"	13	James F. Gray	Pennant.	3	35 20
107313	Alice A.	Halifax.	16	Wm. McPherson.	Tangier	4	45 60
122422	Annie G. W.	"	17	Jas. Westhaver.	Sober Island.	2	31 80
121933	Annie May.	"	24	J. A. Gerrard	Gerrard's Island	4	53 60
103858	B. & B. Holland.	"	26	Richd. Holland.	Duncan's Cove.	7	77 80
117145	Dove	"	10	Geo. Myria, et al.	Petpeswick H'b'r	4	39 60
111428	Duchess.	"	12	David Morash.	West Dover	5	49 00
112280	Edith L.	Digby.	25	Maynard Young.	"	3	48 20
122010	Ema T.	Lunenburg.	17	William Hubley	Indian Harbour.	5	54 00
111434	Ernynthrude	Halifax.	36	F. J. Darrach	Herring Cove.	10	110 00
117141	Etha May.	"	11	George Johnson.	West Dover	4	40 60
100247	Fairy Queen.	"	11	G. H. Nickerson.	Sambro	3	33 20
116290	Flora M. J.	"	78	John Julien, et al.	Grand Desert.	18	211 20
80829	Florence B.	"	32	G. L. Baker	West Jeddore.	4	61 60
100259	Florence G.	"	15	Caleb. Gray	Sambro	4	44 60
111432	Gladys Elena.	"	16	C. W. Twohig	Pennant.	3	38 20
103544	Grace D.	"	10	Geo. Slaunwhite.	Terence Bay.	5	47 00

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LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*HALIFAX COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							<div> <div>\$</div> <div>cts.</div> </div>
116731	Grand Desert.....	Halifax.....	65	Martin Julien, et al..	Grand Desert...	18	198 20
116738	Gretta.....	".....	14	Alton Russell, et al...	Clam Harbour...	3	36 20
116287	Handy Andy.....	".....	15	J. P. Westhaver.....	Sober Island....	5	52 00
112129	Hattie.....	Lunenburg.....	12	Arthur Jollymore.....	Indian Harbour..	1	19 40
121934	Jeannie & Annie..	Halifax.....	16	R. J. Mason.....	Tangier.....	5	53 00
116747	Jessie W.....	".....	12	Leander Hubley.....	Indian Harbour..	3	34 20
100216	Katie M.....	".....	11	Charles Nelson.....	Halifax.....	2	25 80
103312	Laura.....	Pt. Hawkesbury	13	Reuben Cooper.....	Tangier.....	3	32 20
96797	Laura Phoebe.....	Halifax.....	18	Arthur Day.....	Jeddore.....	5	55 00
116203	Laurel.....	".....	16	Geo. Pelham.....	Herring Cove....	8	75 20
116513	Laurie H.....	Lunenburg.....	16	Jer. Slaunwhite.....	Terence Bay.....	4	45 60
83402	Louisa Maud.....	Halifax.....	21	Harry Graves.....	East Dover.....	3	43 20
111440	M. A. Josey.....	".....	17	L. M. Josey, et al...	Spry Bay.....	4	46 60
111424	Maggie M.....	".....	13	James Marryatt.....	Pennant.....	4	42 60
116733	Maggie May.....	".....	17	F. J. Fleming.....	Ketch Harbour..	6	61 40
111435	Maggie Wilson.....	".....	36	Edward Dempsey.....	Herring Cove....	12	124 80
111421	Maple Leaf.....	".....	25	Eli Baker.....	East Jeddore....	7	76 80
117150	Marie Stella.....	".....	36	Simon Lapierre.....	Grand Desert....	4	65 60
112387	Mary A. Dunphy..	Sydney.....	18	Harry Gibbs.....	Halifax.....	6	62 40
117144	Mary E. Faulkner..	Halifax.....	14	John Faulkner.....	West Jeddore....	4	43 60
100227	May.....	".....	10	M. Slaunwhite.....	Terence Bay....	3	32 20
116736	Milo.....	".....	23	J. W. Gorman.....	Herring Cove....	5	60 00
116739	Minnie M. Dora...	".....	14	John Beaver.....	Spry Bay.....	3	36 20
116282	Monica A. Thomas.	".....	46	C. H. Thomas.....	Herring Cove....	12	134 80
103539	Neva.....	".....	11	Ephraim Marryatt...	Pennant.....	2	25 80
116745	Perseverance.....	".....	12	Rupert Shatford....	Indian Hbr.....	3	34 20
116749	Reliance.....	".....	14	James Ruder.....	Boutillier's Cove.	4	43 60
96806	Rising Sun.....	".....	28	Richd. Christian.....	Prospect.....	8	87 20
116272	Rosie M. B.....	".....	75	Fred Bonang et al...	Grand Desert....	9	141 60
103464	St. Patrick.....	".....	27	Harris Corkum.....	East Jeddore....	7	78 80
116746	Spindrift.....	".....	15	C. Rhodenizer.....	Indian Hbr.....	3	37 20
111438	Theresa M. Gray...	".....	30	Angus Gray.....	Pennant.....	9	96 60
96961	Tivoli.....	".....	24	David Duggan.....	East Dover.....	5	61 00
117142	Valkyria.....	".....	13	Harvey Covey.....	Indian Hbr.....	4	42 60
100260	Violet.....	".....	12	Jas. H. Smith.....	Sambro.....	3	34 20
116283	Vixen.....	".....	15	Henry McKenzie.....	Gerrard's Island.	4	44 60
85378	Zephyr.....	".....	16	Robt. Slaunwhite....	Terence Bay....	7	67 80

INVERNESS COUNTY.

96778	Campania.....	Pt. Hawkesbury	11	C. Robin, Collas Co...	Eastern Hbr....	5	48 00
103313	Catherine.....	".....	10	".....	".....	4	39 60
96825	Cecilia W.....	Halifax.....	41	David Walker.....	Pt. Hawkesbury	1	43 40
103377	Elizabeth Ann.....	Pt. Hawkesbury	11	David Bourgeois.....	Belle Marche....	4	40 60
83196	Ethel Blanche...	Pictou.....	17	W. J. Malcolm.....	Pt. Hawkesbury	2	31 80
96774	Florence.....	Pt. Hawkesbury	11	S. Belfontaine.....	Eastern Hbr....	4	40 60
112380	Florence M.....	Arichat.....	25	Patk. Chiasson.....	Little River....	5	62 00
103317	Flying Star.....	Pt. Hawkesbury	11	S. Belfontaine.....	Eastern Hbr....	4	40 60
107997	Gertie Bell.....	Canso.....	15	C. Robin, Collas Co...	".....	4	44 60
111795	Katie J.....	Pt. Hawkesbury	11	John McNeil.....	Pt. Hawkesbury	3	33 20
103316	Laura.....	".....	10	C. Robin, Collas Co...	Eastern Hbr....	4	39 60
103315	Lillie.....	".....	12	Peter Fiset.....	".....	4	41 60
96775	Louise.....	".....	11	S. Belfontaine.....	".....	5	43 00
103330	Lucy.....	".....	11	Theophile Mallet.....	Little River....	4	40 60
96779	Majestic.....	".....	12	C. Robin, Collas Co...	Eastern Hbr....	4	41 60
96771	Marie.....	".....	10	Fabien Desveaux et al.	".....	4	39 60
96777	Marie Joseph.....	".....	11	C. Robin, Collas Co...	".....	4	40 60
103314	Mary.....	".....	10	Peter Fiset.....	".....	4	39 60

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List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia.—*Con.*INVERNESS COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
69125	May Flower.....	Halifax.....	20	Hyac. Chiasson.....	Eastern Hbr....	6	64 40
111797	Mermaid.....	Pt. Hawkesbury	13	Thomas Harris.....	Plateau.....	4	42 60
103326	Mizpah.....	"	10	Thomas Lebrun.....	Grand Etang....	5	47 00
111792	St. Aubin.....	"	15	C. Robin, Collas Co..	Eastern Hbr....	4	44 60
103329	Saint Helier.....	"	12	"	"	4	41 60
100448	Surprise.....	Canso.....	15	Daniel McDonnell....	Judique.....	6	59 40
96773	Virgin.....	Pt. Hawkesbury	10	C. Robin, Collas Co..	Eastern Hbr....	4	39 60
111783	Walla Walla.....	"	11	S. Belfontaine.....	"	4	40 60
96776	Willie B.....	"	21	"	"	6	65 40

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

111837	A. L. B.....	Lunenburg.....	22	Brenton Cleveland...	Lunenburg.....	3	44 20
112126	Acadia.....	"	91	Alex. Knickle.....	"	17	205 80
116517	Acme.....	"	91	Wm. C. Smith.....	"	17	205 80
111641	Aguadilla.....	"	100	Freeman Anderson....	"	18	213 20
122302	Albata.....	"	20	Obadiah Deal.....	Riverport.....	3	42 20
112115	Aldine.....	"	99	A. V. Conrad.....	Parks Creek....	17	205 80
112107	Alexandra.....	"	93	Freeman Anderson....	Lunenburg.....	17	205 80
111647	Alhambra.....	"	90	A. R. Morash.....	"	15	191 00
112105	Alma Nelson.....	"	99	John B. Young.....	"	18	213 20
112101	Ambition.....	"	100	Willet Conrad.....	Rose Bay.....	19	220 60
116522	Anita.....	"	16	Solomon Winters.....	"	5	53 00
111750	Arabia.....	"	80	John B. Young.....	Lunenburg.....	18	213 20
112122	Atalaya.....	"	79	Wm. C. Smith.....	"	17	204 80
116468	Beatrice S. Mack..	"	99	"	"	17	205 80
111734	Blake.....	"	99	J. N. Rafuse.....	Conquerall Bank	20	228 00
111732	Calavera.....	"	90	Abraham Ernst.....	Mahone Bay....	18	213 20
112128	Campania.....	"	90	Thomas Romkey.....	Riverport.....	17	205 80
112116	Cardinia.....	"	100	Freeman Anderson....	Lunenburg.....	17	205 80
116505	Cavalier.....	"	70	W. N. Reinhardt....	La Have.....	17	195 80
121999	Cavalier.....	"	13	Leroy Boliver.....	Broad Cove....	3	35 20
111702	Colonia.....	"	98	A. H. Zwicker.....	Lunenburg.....	18	213 20
121997	Confidence.....	"	35	Robert Walfield....	La Have Islands	8	94 20
111743	Corean.....	"	70	J. N. Rafuse.....	Conquerall Bank	16	188 40
111736	Coronation.....	"	98	H. W. Adams.....	Lunenburg.....	18	213 20
111637	Cyril.....	"	100	W. N. Reinhardt....	La Have.....	19	220 60
111711	Defender.....	"	98	Alex. Knickle.....	Lunenburg.....	17	205 80
122002	Dolly Grey.....	"	13	Samuel Knock.....	L. Kingsburg...	3	35 20
116540	Douglas Adams...	"	98	H. W. Adams.....	Lunenburg.....	17	205 80
116506	E. M. Zellars.....	"	84	Henry Moser.....	"	18	213 20
122009	Earl Grey.....	"	98	E. F. Zwicker.....	"	18	213 20
111730	Earle V. S.....	"	100	John B. Young.....	"	18	213 20
116523	Edith F. S.....	"	67	John Schmeisser....	E. M. La Have..	15	178 00
121866	Eldora.....	"	79	Amiel Corkum.....	"	17	204 80
112099	Electro.....	"	88	Edmen Walters.....	Middle La Have	19	220 60
83308	Ella.....	Liverpool.....	10	J. C. Hanson.....	Mahone Bay....	1	17 40
121994	Ella Mason.....	Lunenburg.....	74	Isaac Mason.....	Lunenburg.....	18	207 20
112087	Ethel.....	"	99	W. N. Reinhardt....	La Have.....	17	205 80
116518	Eva June.....	"	93	Wm. C. Smith.....	Lunenburg.....	17	205 80
116520	Evelyn.....	"	18	Daniel Deal.....	Rose Bay.....	3	40 20
122304	Falcon.....	"	85	Edmen Walters.....	M. La Have....	20	228 00
122004	Florence B.....	"	46	William Duff.....	Lunenburg.....	4	75 60
107350	Forrester.....	Shelburne.....	23	Chas. Mosher.....	Lower La Have..	5	60 00
116525	Gatherer.....	Lunenburg.....	15	Wm. C. Smith.....	Lunenburg.....	4	44 60
121851	Gladys B. Smith...	"	100	"	"	20	228 00
121867	Gladys F.....	"	72	J. N. Rafuse.....	Conquerall Bank	17	197 80
111742	Glenwood.....	"	99	J. E. Backman.....	Riverport.....	18	213 20

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LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*LUNENBURG COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							¢ cts.
116507	Golden Rod.....	Lunenburg.....	76	Adnah Burns.....	Dayspring.....	16	194 40
116527	Guide.....	".....	73	W. N. Reinhardt.....	La Have.....	16	191 40
121863	Hazel.....	".....	71	Jeffrey Publicover.....	Dublin Shore... 14	174 60	
116442	Helen C. Morse.....	".....	98	John Westhaver.....	Lunenburg..... 18	213 20	
122005	Henry L. Montague.....	".....	96	Wm. C. Smith.....	"..... 20	228 00	
121857	Hiawatha.....	".....	99	".....	"..... 18	213 20	
112993	Hilda M. Backman.....	".....	81	Willet Conrad.....	Rose Bay..... 17	205 80	
112089	Iona W.....	".....	78	Abraham Ernst.....	Mahone Bay..... 15	189 00	
107116	Ivy.....	".....	12	Samuel Zellars.....	Felzen South... 3	34 20	
121858	J. A. McLean.....	".....	80	Aubrey Anderson.....	Lunenburg..... 15	191 08	
107960	J. W. Mills.....	".....	76	J. W. Mills.....	Mahone Bay..... 13	172 20	
111726	Juanita.....	".....	100	Wm. C. Smith.....	Lunenburg..... 17	205 80	
111635	Latooka.....	".....	99	A. V. Conrad.....	Parks Creek..... 13	176 20	
107660	Lila D. Young.....	".....	100	John B. Young.....	Lunenburg..... 18	213 20	
107129	Lilla B. Hirtle.....	".....	99	Aubrey Anderson.....	"..... 19	220 60	
103760	Lillian.....	".....	84	A. R. Morash.....	"..... 17	205 80	
111634	Loyal.....	".....	99	Abraham Ernst.....	Mahone Bay..... 18	213 20	
111735	Lucania.....	".....	99	Reuben Ronkey.....	Riverport..... 17	205 80	
121112	Maimie Dell.....	".....	98	C. U. Mader.....	Mahone Bay..... 17	205 80	
116523	Mankato.....	".....	76	Edmen Walters.....	Middle La Have 16	194 40	
116538	Maple Leaf.....	".....	26	J. M. Rhodnizer.....	Lunenburg..... 6	70 40	
116519	Marg't E. Schwartz.....	".....	98	Wm. C. Smith.....	"..... 18	213 20	
121998	Margaret S.....	".....	63	John Schmeisser.....	E. M. La Have..... 63	00	
121862	Marina.....	".....	78	A. V. Conrad.....	Parks Creek..... 16	196 40	
111709	Mariner.....	".....	100	Cyrus W. Parks.....	"..... 18	213 20	
121855	Mary A. Duff.....	".....	90	William Duff.....	Lunenburg..... 17	205 80	
121859	Mary W. S.....	".....	74	A. V. Conrad.....	Parks Creek..... 14	177 60	
121854	Mattawa.....	".....	96	E. F. Zwicker.....	Lunenburg..... 18	213 20	
107967	May Myree.....	".....	89	Elias Richard, sr.....	Getson's Point.. 21	235 40	
121861	Medina A.....	".....	74	Amiel Corkum.....	E. M. La Have..... 17	199 80	
121864	Mildred M. Bell.....	".....	54	William Richard.....	Getson's Point.. 15	165 00	
121865	Millie Louise.....	".....	80	Abraham Ernst.....	Mahone Bay..... 16	198 40	
107952	Minnie M. Cook.....	".....	84	J. E. Backman.....	Riverport..... 16	198 40	
116536	Minnie May.....	".....	29	Christian Geldert.....	Lunenburg..... 8	88 20	
116503	Minnie Pearl.....	".....	97	William Thomas.....	West Indian Pt. 17	205 80	
111701	Mizpah.....	".....	100	John B. Young.....	Lunenburg..... 15	191 00	
116535	Montana.....	".....	85	J. Alex. Silver.....	"..... 15	191 00	
122007	Muriel M. Young.....	".....	100	John B. Young.....	"..... 19	220 60	
116530	Nahada.....	".....	94	Howard Wynacht.....	"..... 17	205 80	
112104	Nina.....	".....	10	Thomas Knock.....	Kingsburg..... 3	32 20	
116502	Oceanic.....	".....	99	Reuben Riteey.....	Lunenburg..... 17	205 80	
112106	Oregon.....	".....	99	Arthur Creaser.....	Riverport..... 17	205 80	
111642	Palatia.....	".....	95	C. L. Silver.....	Lunenburg..... 17	205 80	
112113	Parana.....	".....	99	Daniel Lohnes.....	Riverport..... 17	205 80	
121869	Petite.....	".....	61	J. D. Sperry.....	Petite Rivière... 61	00	
111402	Protector.....	".....	95	J. N. Rafuse.....	Conquerall Bank 21	235 40	
111648	Riviera.....	".....	96	Andrew Ross.....	E. M. La Have..... 19	220 60	
107125	Roma.....	".....	99	J. D. Myra.....	Riverport..... 18	213 20	
121856	Ronald G. Smith.....	".....	100	Wm. C. Smith.....	Lunenburg..... 19	220 60	
121991	Rupert.....	".....	78	J. N. Rafuse.....	Conquerall Bank 17	203 80	
122307	Sadie H.....	".....	17	Percy Publicover.....	Blandford..... 5	54 00	
111741	Sargota.....	".....	92	C. U. Mader.....	Mahone Bay..... 15	191 00	
116529	Scotia.....	".....	78	Adnah Burns.....	Dayspring..... 18	211 20	
107963	Shamrock.....	".....	89	Freeman Anderson.....	Lunenburg..... 17	205 80	
122303	Shannon.....	".....	63	James Bell.....	Dublin Shore... 13	159 20	
116746	Spindrift.....	Halifax.....	15	Albert Conrad.....	Rosebay..... 5	52 00	
111636	Tasmania.....	Lunenburg.....	99	Wm. C. Smith.....	Lunenburg..... 17	205 80	
111733	Transvaal.....	".....	79	".....	"..... 17	204 80	
112114	Tribune.....	".....	22	A. R. Morash.....	"..... 4	51 60	
122306	Undaunted.....	".....	15	Elijah Risser.....	La Have Islands 3	37 20	
107957	Ungava.....	".....	88	Wm. Cleversey.....	Pleasantville... 21	235 40	
116510	Uranus.....	".....	90	Wm. C. Smith.....	Lunenburg..... 10	154 00	

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List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*LUNENBURG COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
121868	Utowana.....	Lunenburg.....	71	J. N. Rafuse.....	Conquerall Bank	17	196 80
117143	Valmore.....	Halifax.....	11	Eldridge Conrad	Up. Rose Bay...	4	40 60
116504	W. C. Silver.....	Lunenburg.....	97	Kenneth Silver.....	Dayspring.....	20	228 00
111649	W. S. Wynot.....	"	100	C. U. Mader.....	Mahone Bay.....	17	205 80
112127	Yamaska.....	"	98	P. B. Zwicker.....	"	14	183 60
111419	Yukon.....	"	97	Elijah Ritcey.....	Lunenburg.....	18	213 20
122000	Zoraya.....	"	16	John Spindler	Rose Bay.....	5	53 00

PICTOU COUNTY.

107330	Gertie M. Star.....	Halifax.....	16	Peter Roberts.....	Pictou.....	2	30 80
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QUEEN'S COUNTY.

116583	Louisa A.	Liverpool.....	10	Walter Fraser.....	Port Mouton...	4	39 60
100608	Vesper.....	Shelburne	14	Robert Williams.....	S. W. P. Mouton	5	51 00

RICHMOND COUNTY.

116657	Alice M.	Yarmouth.....	26	R. T. Boudrot.....	Petit de Grat...	7	77 80
116344	Annie B. M.	Arichat.....	18	Hilaire Sampson	"	6	62 40
103463	Annie May.....	"	11	J. J. Langley.....	Straits of Canso..	2	25 80
111472	Annie May.....	"	17	Peter Landry.....	Petit de Grat...	5	54 00
75561	Boreas.....	Lunenburg.....	41	J. A. Colford.....	Port Malcolm....	3	63 20
72061	C. P. M.	Arichat.....	22	Alex. Burke.....	River Bourgeois.	6	66 40
74100	Candid.....	"	23	Desiré Burke.....	"	6	67 40
96799	Catherine.....	Halifax.....	17	Victor Poirier.....	Descousse.....	6	61 40
116343	Eva May.....	Arichat.....	11	T. A. Boudrot.....	Petit de Grat...	5	48 00
116348	Florence M.	"	16	Wm. J. Martell.....	"	5	53 00
88599	Guide.....	"	38	Edward Poirier.....	Goulet.....	12	126 80
117049	H. C. Phillips.....	Barrington.....	11	James Kehoe.....	Arichat.....	4	40 60
100161	Hilda Maud.....	Pt. Hawkesbury	46	J. D. Malcolm.....	Port Malcolm....	8	105 20
111476	Indiana.....	Arichat.....	11	Thos. Hureau.....	Cape Auguet....	2	33 20
100490	Irene M. B.	Lunenburg.....	66	Frederick Poirier.....	Descousse.....	15	177 00
122183	Justina.....	Arichat.....	10	Isaiah Boudrot.....	River Bourgeois.	2	24 80
103458	K. McKenzie.....	"	17	Wm. P. Groom.....	Grand Grave.....	4	46 60
103469	Katie B.	"	16	John Burke.....	River Bourgeois.	5	53 00
111480	Lady Laurier.....	"	12	S. A. Boudrot.....	Petit de Grat...	3	34 20
117092	Lass of Gowrie.....	"	14	Joseph Petitpas.....	Arichat.....	4	43 60
107374	Leah Hardy.....	Sydney.....	20	Peter Landry.....	St. Peters.....	6	64 40
111905	Lena Jane.....	Arichat.....	11	Dom. Boudrot.....	Petit de Grat...	4	40 60
111901	Lillian Louise.....	"	12	C. P. Boudrot.....	"	4	41 60
103467	Lizzie May.....	"	12	Alfred Boudrot.....	"	6	56 40
72071	Lumen Diei.....	"	20	Urban Sampson.....	River Bourgeois.	4	49 60
112377	Lilly May.....	"	18	Amédée Poirier.....	Goulet.....	4	47 60
116350	Maggie F.	"	15	Patrick Fongere.....	River Bourgeois.	5	52 00
107995	Maggie M. F.	Canso.....	15	Daniel Paté.....	Petit de Grat...	6	59 40
103532	Maria A.	Halifax.....	22	John Walker.....	Basin R. I.....	2	36 80
116345	Mary Alice.....	Arichat.....	10	P. E. Sampson.....	Lardoise.....	3	32 20
122182	Mary Elizabeth.....	"	11	Placide Burke.....	River Bourgeois.	3	33 20
117099	Mary J.	"	33	Henry Sampson.....	"	8	92 20
116881	Mary M.	"	21	Alex. Martell.....	Lardoise.....	6	65 40
112379	Mary S.	"	18	Paschal Sampson.....	Lardoise East...	5	55 00
103462	Maud.....	"	20	Henry Duon.....	Arichat.....	3	42 20
72067	Minnie.....	Pt. Hawkesbury	26	John Pelham.....	Janvrin Island..	6	70 40

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LIST OF Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*RICHMOND COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
111907	Minnie A.	Arichat.	46	Anselm Sampson.	River Bourgeois.	12	134 80
111904	Minnie L.	"	15	Elias Bois.	Petit de Grat.	3	37 20
64018	Ocean Bride.	Halifax.	23	Henry Richard.	Arichat.	2	37 80
85562	Oresa.	"	14	J. F. Proctor.	Port Malcolm.	2	28 80
100231	Pearl.	"	17	Remi Dugas.	West Arichat.	2	31 80
92571	Primrose.	"	14	Elias V. Landry.	Petit de Grat.	7	65 80
88504	Quick Step.	Sydney.	15	James Wilkie.	Arichat.	6	59 40
117095	Rodrid Grace.	Arichat.	17	Hubert Birette.	Lardoise.	5	54 00
116889	Saint Dominique.	"	21	Thos. Marchand.	Petit de Grat.	7	72 80
116888	Swanchild.	"	52	Wm. I. Le Vesconte.	River Bourgeois.	10	126 00
92599	Thistle.	Sydney.	11	C. G. Boudrot.	Petit de Grat.	3	33 20
103460	Two Brothers.	Arichat.	18	Maurice Peters.	Lardoise.	7	69 80
100575	Tyler.	"	54	Chas. Boudrot.	River Bourgeois.	13	150 20
57662	Village Bride.	Halifax.	24	Ephraim Gerard.	West Arichat.	2	38 80
111794	Volunteer.	Pt. Hawkesbury	14	Alex. Boudrot.	Petit de Grat.	6	58 40
116292	Wilena Fraser.	Charlottetown. ..	13	Wm. W. Carrigan.	Janvrin Island. ..	3	35 20

SHELburne COUNTY.

121808	Abbie.	Barrington.	10	Judah Cunningham.	Cape Sable Isl'd.	3	32 20
121802	Abbie May.	"	10	Chas. E. Rapp.	McNutt's Island	2	24 80
116900	Ada & Pearl.	Yarmouth.	13	J. T. Duncan.	Clark's Harbour	3	35 20
122096	Alfreda.	"	11	Peter Nickerson.	"	4	40 60
121801	Alice M. Atwood. ..	"	10	D. M. Atwood.	Hawk.	4	39 60
122133	Alta C.	"	10	John Y. Smith.	Baccaro.	4	39 60
100617	Altona.	Shelburne.	28	Wm. McMillan.	Lockeport.	8	87 20
122149	Alva.	Yarmouth.	11	Geo. H. Lyle.	Up. Port La Tour	2	25 80
117134	Annie Lue.	"	10	J. M. Crowell.	Smithville.	4	39 60
121890	Annie Smith.	"	13	Wm. H. Smith.	Baccaro.	4	42 60
100612	Ardella.	Shelburne.	10	Eleazar Crowe.	Sandy Point.	4	39 60
116824	Avis Pauline.	Barrington.	12	Washington Penny.	Clark's Harbour.	4	41 60
116818	Beatrice.	"	12	Frank Swim.	"	4	41 60
122102	Bernice N.	Yarmouth.	10	J. C. Nickerson.	Woods Harbour.	3	32 20
122453	Bertha A.	"	12	Thomas Ross.	Up. Port La Tour	4	41 60
116855	Blanche.	Shelburne.	12	Churchill Locke.	Lockeport.	4	41 60
121806	Blanche.	Yarmouth.	10	Alex. Nickerson.	C. Woods H'b'r.	2	24 80
103186	Brittania.	Shelburne.	11	Ross Enslow.	W. Green H'b'r.	6	55 40
121886	Carrie D.	Yarmouth.	10	Thomas Duncan.	Clark's H'b'r.	2	24 80
121654	Charles E.	"	13	Ephraim Larkin.	Emerald Isle.	3	35 20
116826	Claremont A.	Barrington.	11	J. G. Nickerson.	Clark's H'b'r.	4	40 60
121681	Claymore.	Yarmouth.	10	D. A. Gardiner.	"	4	29 60
121683	D. E. Nickerson.	"	10	Ralph McKenzie.	East Jordan.	3	32 20
122462	Daniel S.	"	10	A. P. Ross.	Stoney Island.	3	32 20
121910	Defender.	Barrington.	53	P. E. Crowell.	Barrington.	12	141 80
107057	Dollie Varden.	"	10	Freeman Atwood.	Atwood's Brook.	3	32 20
121791	Eddie C.	Yarmouth.	10	C. D. Cooke.	Up. Port La Tour	3	32 20
116830	Edith Pauline.	Barrington.	10	Reuben Swim.	Clark's Hbr.	1	17 40
122570	Edna M.	Yarmouth.	11	W. J. Halliday.	Bear Point.	4	40 60
122470	Elva Bell.	"	11	Josiah Thomas.	Cape Negro.	5	48 00
121884	Emma B.	"	10	Walter Ross.	Stoney Island.	2	24 80
121909	Emmie G.	Barrington.	10	Seth Nikerson.	Clark's Hbr.	4	39 60
122235	Ena A.	"	12	Jethro Newell.	Newellton.	4	41 60
122467	Enterprise.	Yarmouth.	10	D. O. Gardner.	Port La Tour.	4	39 60
107332	Estelle.	"	15	A. H. Matheson.	Up. Woods Hbr.	5	52 00
121688	Ethel May.	"	10	Smith Messenger Jr.	West Head.	5	47 00
122137	Etta M.	"	10	Clifford Kendrick.	Shag Hbr.	2	24 80
121796	Etta N.	"	10	Austin Messenger.	Newellton.	3	32 20
103795	Etta Vaughan.	Shelburne.	98	B. P. Thorbourn.	Sandy Point.	20	228 00
122461	Eva E.	Yarmouth.	10	Moses Penney.	South Side.	2	24 80

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LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*SHELBURNE COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
121901	Eva M.	Barrington.	11	Byron Swim.	Clark's Hbr.	5	48 00
117048	Evangeline.	"	11	Foster Crowell.	"	4	40 60
107054	Favorite.	"	28	P. E. Crowell.	Barrington.	8	87 20
121804	Fish Hawk.	Yarmouth.	10	G. A. Swim.	Clark's Hbr.	4	39 60
122106	Florence M.	"	10	J. E. Nickerson.	West Head.	3	32 20
122575	Fly.	"	10	H. H. Brannen.	Stoney Island.	4	39 60
117045	Fred C.	Barrington.	12	M. G. Smith.	West Head.	4	41 60
121907	Freda N. Nickerson	"	12	P. W. Nickerson.	Clam Point.	5	49 00
121697	Freddie M.	Yarmouth.	10	Nath. Crowell.	Clark's Hbr.	4	39 60
121798	Fredena.	"	10	Samuel Hopkins.	"	4	39 60
122282	G. M. Stephens.	Shelburne.	12	Herbert R. Swim.	Lockeport.	3	34 20
117041	Genevive.	Barrington.	11	C. A. Goreham.	Woods Hbr.	3	33 20
122142	Gertrude.	Yarmouth.	10	G. M. Forbes.	Forbes Point.	3	32 20
122468	Gladys.	"	11	C. M. Wickens.	Shag Hbr.	4	40 60
116827	Gladys.	Barrington.	12	B. L. Goodwin.	N. E. Point.	3	34 20
122463	Gladys M.	Yarmouth.	10	J. C. Ross.	Up. Port La Tour	3	32 20
122574	Gladys Oha.	"	10	Daniel Penney.	South Side.	4	39 60
121797	Hattie & Ina.	"	10	Arthur Perry.	N. W. Harbour.	2	24 80
121805	Hattie Quinlan.	"	10	Edward Nickerson.	Hawk.	4	39 60
80799	Hattie T.	Barrington.	16	Dayson Kendrick.	Shag Hbr.	4	45 60
122139	Hazel.	Yarmouth.	10	David Watkins.	Atwood's Brook.	3	32 20
122100	Helen C.	"	10	Nehemiah Crowell.	Woods Hbr.	4	39 60
122232	Helen Davis.	Barrington.	12	Floyd Ross.	Stoney Island.	3	34 20
122237	Helena Maud.	"	11	B. H. Smith.	West Head.	5	48 00
107060	Herald.	"	42	P. E. Crowell.	Barrington.	12	130 80
90879	Hope.	"	22	G. L. Banks.	Barrington Pas.	4	51 60
111687	Ida M. Clark.	Shelburne.	93	Wm. McMillan.	Lockeport.	21	235 40
117131	Iona & Ida.	Yarmouth.	13	J. I. Madden.	Port La Tour.	4	42 60
122454	Industry.	"	11	S. S. Atwood.	Oak Park.	5	48 00
121904	Iona & Maggie.	Barrington.	11	Whitman Ross.	Stoney Island.	4	40 60
116853	J. J. Cox.	Shelburne.	65	R. L. McCarthy.	Shelburne.	10	139 00
116822	Jennet.	Barrington.	11	T. A. Kenny.	Clark's Hbr.	2	25 80
122138	Jennie L.	Yarmouth.	10	J. A. Smith.	Port La Tour.	3	32 20
117133	Jennie Roy.	"	10	Leslie Smith.	Baccaro.	3	32 20
116823	Jessie Roy.	Barrington.	12	J. A. Crowell.	Clark's Hbr.	5	49 00
121692	Josephine.	Yarmouth.	10	Edmund Atkinson.	West Head.	3	32 20
122131	Katie M.	"	10	Clifford Reynolds.	Baccaro.	3	32 20
121798	Kenneth S.	"	10	G. H. Smith.	Clark's Hbr.	3	32 20
107981	Kestrel.	Shelburne.	99	Geo. A. Cox.	Shelburne.	19	220 60
121889	Kuroki.	Yarmouth.	10	J. A. Newell.	Newellton.	4	39 60
94661	L. C. Tough.	Shelburne.	12	K. T. Swaine.	Blanche.	6	56 40
100329	La Rose.	Yarmouth.	13	Noah Abbott.	Forbes Point.	5	50 00
117136	Laura B.	Barrington.	10	Millage Atkinson.	Clam Point.	5	47 00
117140	Laura E.	Yarmouth.	10	O. T. Reynolds.	Up. Port La Tour	3	32 20
121887	Lena.	"	11	Avert Smith.	Newellton.	3	33 20
122458	Lila A.	"	10	H. H. Atkinson.	Stoney Island.	3	32 20
122105	Lottie G.	"	10	Vincent Brannen.	Woods Hbr.	2	24 80
122098	Louise.	"	10	Dason Langthorn.	C. Woods Hbr.	3	32 20
121880	Mabel C.	Yarmouth.	10	Angus Nickerson.	Stoney Island.	3	32 20
103796	Mabel Denvers.	Shelburne.	14	J. H. Reynolds.	Up. Port La Tour	6	58 40
122140	Mabel L.	Yarmouth.	10	Harry Banks.	Shag Harbour.	3	33 20
121799	Mabel V.	"	10	D. V. Smith.	Clark's Harbour.	3	32 20
116829	Maple Leaf.	Barrington.	11	H. A. Penney.	South Side.	4	40 60
116854	Mariana.	Shelburne.	33	Austin Swansburg.	Little Harbour.	9	99 60
121803	Mary J.	Yarmouth.	10	Clifford Atwood.	Hawk.	4	39 60
83434	Mary May.	Shelburne.	20	A. J. Firth.	Shelburne.	8	79 20
121879	Matilda.	Yarmouth.	10	Stillman Perry.	Cape Negro Is'd.	4	39 60
117043	Mattie and Charlie.	Barrington.	10	Cyrus Nickerson.	Clark's Harbour.	3	32 20
103057	Mayflower.	Yarmouth.	12	Albert Crowell.	Lockeport.	5	49 00
122234	Minnie Laura.	Barrington.	11	Joseph Brown.	Clark's Harbour.	3	33 20
122231	Minola.	"	13	J. E. Nickerson.	"	4	42 60

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List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

SHELBURNE COUNTY—Con.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							% cts.
121905	Mira L. Smith.....	Yarmouth.....	14	T. F. Smith.....	Port La Tour...	3	36 20
121687	Monitor.....	".....	10	Lewis Crowell.....	".....	3	32 20
121794	Mooweena.....	".....	10	B. C. Crowell.....	".....	3	32 20
122103	Muriel S.....	".....	10	T. L. Symonds.....	Clark's Harbour.	4	39 60
103800	Nellie I. King.....	Shelburne.....	99	Geo. H. King.....	Sandy Point.....	18	213 20
122457	Nema & Millie.....	Yarmouth.....	11	Knowles Thomas.....	Cape Negro.....	4	40 60
117132	Nema D.....	".....	10	J. C. Brannen.....	Baccaro.....	4	39 60
122136	Nyctia.....	".....	10	Edgar Adams.....	Shag Harbour.....	3	32 20
121689	Ocean Belle.....	".....	10	Alex. Phillips.....	Clark's Harbour.	4	39 60
122104	Ocean Spray.....	".....	11	Allan Atkinson.....	Newellton.....	2	25 80
122451	Olga A.....	".....	10	Robert Lowe.....	Clark's Harbour.	3	32 20
117050	Olive R.....	Barrington.....	12	Herbert Swim.....	Lockeport.....	4	41 60
121893	Orinoco.....	Shelburne.....	15	Hugh McAlpine.....	".....	3	37 20
121682	Quick Step.....	Yarmouth.....	10	R. C. Maxwell.....	Clark's Harbour.	4	39 60
121881	R. G. Hervey.....	".....	10	Alex. Phillips.....	".....	2	27 80
122233	R. H. Milford.....	Barrington.....	13	Isaiah Newell.....	West Head.....	5	50 00
122469	Raymond C.....	Yarmouth.....	11	R. L. Newell.....	".....	3	33 20
107059	Reginald R.....	Barrington.....	16	T. E. Worthen.....	Barrington.....	2	30 80
122466	Rilla May.....	Yarmouth.....	12	L. J. Nickerson.....	West Head.....	4	41 50
117044	S. B. Millard.....	Barrington.....	20	M. G. Nickerson.....	Clark's Harbour.	6	64 40
121684	Seaton L.....	Yarmouth.....	12	Nehemiah Smith, Jr.	".....	4	41 60
122108	Seretha.....	".....	10	Samuel Atkinson.....	Newellton.....	3	32 20
103783	Springwood.....	Shelburne.....	98	William McMillan.....	Lockeport.....	19	220 60
116860	Stella.....	".....	77	Churchill Locke.....	".....	16	195 40
90648	Stranger.....	Barrington.....	20	L. J. Penney.....	Newellton.....	8	79 20
117139	Thalia D.....	Yarmouth.....	10	Andrew Duncan.....	Clark's Harbour.	4	39 60
122236	Thelma B.....	Barrington.....	12	B. F. Cunningham.....	South Side.....	4	41 60
116895	Thelma E.....	Yarmouth.....	11	E. W. Perry.....	Black Point.....	3	33 20
90894	Theresa.....	Barrington.....	18	D. E. Cunningham.....	Hawk.....	5	55 00
122091	Thistle.....	".....	10	R. H. Brannen.....	Stoney Island.....	4	39 60
117046	Three Brothers.....	".....	13	T. J. Newell.....	West Head.....	3	35 20
116825	Three Sisters.....	".....	11	Wallace Penney.....	N. E. Point.....	4	40 60
116444	Togo.....	Shelburne.....	18	E. C. Locke.....	Lockeport.....	6	62 40
121875	Toronto.....	Yarmouth.....	13	B. C. Smith.....	Port La Tour.....	4	42 60
122107	Two Sisters.....	".....	10	Bert Chetwynd.....	Woods Harbour.	3	32 20
121699	Una.....	".....	10	Randall McKinnon.....	Clark's Harbour.	4	39 60
121894	Vice Reine.....	Shelburne.....	12	P. W. Penney.....	South Side.....	3	34 20
122452	Virginia.....	Yarmouth.....	17	Wm. E. Atkinson.....	N. E. Point.....	3	39 20
77744	Whip-poor-will.....	Shelburne.....	17	Howard Chetwynd.....	Port Saxon.....	5	54 00
117042	White Eagle.....	Barrington.....	10	Daniel Nickerson.....	Clam Point.....	4	39 60
122150	Wilfrid H.....	Yarmouth.....	11	Durkee Chetwynd.....	Up Port La Tour	4	40 60
122464	Willie M.....	".....	14	Foster Salisbury.....	Port La Tour.....	4	43 60
121690	Winnifred.....	".....	10	Allan Nickerson.....	Clark's Harbour.	3	32 20
103183	Wren.....	Shelburne.....	22	A. P. Hamilton.....	Carleton Village	3	44 20
116449	Zephyr.....	".....	11	Samuel Greenwood.....	Port Saxon.....	4	40 60
121656	Zilpha.....	Yarmouth.....	10	Martin Penney.....	South Side.....	3	32 20

VICTORIA COUNTY.

117028	Anna F.....	Sydney.....	14	J. G. Brewer.....	South Ingonish.	6	58 40
112388	Annie Amelia.....	".....	13	Matth-w Hawley.....	".....	5	50 00
112115	Evangeline.....	".....	10	J. J. Hines.....	North Ingonish.	3	32 20
117030	Gertrude W.....	".....	16	C. J. Williams.....	South Ingonish.	5	53 00
122130	Julia F. C.....	".....	12	T. A. Young.....	".....	5	49 00
107377	Maggie Ella.....	".....	11	W. T. Donovan.....	".....	5	48 00
107355	Mary E.....	".....	10	Allan McIntyre.....	Ingonish Ferry.	4	39 60
117026	*Mary E. Daisley..	".....	16	Avery Daisley.....	Dingwall.....	2	30 20
100444	Stella May.....	Canso.....	12	S. P. Hawley.....	Ingonish Ferry.	5	49 00
117029	Two Brothers.....	Sydney.....	17	Vincent Williams.....	South Ingonish.	5	54 00

* For 1906.

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LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
121876	Adoriam.....	Yarmouth.....	15	A. G. LeBlanc.....	Plymouth.....	4	44 60
116898	Agnes M.....	".....	11	Isiah Doucette.....	Tusket Wedge..	4	40 60
112287	Alda.....	Digby.....	11	Bruce McCormack..	Yarmouth.....	6	55 40
107344	Amanda.....	Yarmouth.....	15	Luxime D'Entremont..	West Pubnico..	4	44 60
122093	Anita.....	".....	11	Augustus Bourque..	Sluice Point... 2	25 80	
111879	Annie B.....	".....	20	Theo. D'Entremont..	West Pubnico..	8	79 20
121652	Arabia.....	".....	10	E. J. LeBlanc.....	Tusket Wedge..	3	32 20
121698	Argo.....	".....	10	J. C. Clements.....	Comeau's Hill..	3	32 20
121695	Aroma S.....	".....	10	Augustin LeBlanc...	M. E. Pubnico..	1	17 40
121685	Augusta.....	".....	11	L. D. Boudreau.....	Tusket Wedge..	3	33 20
122109	Bella.....	".....	18	William Pothier.....	".....	5	55 00
103187	Ben Bolt.....	".....	91	Henry Lewis.....	Yarmouth.....	13	176 20
122573	Bohemia.....	".....	10	W. F. Doucette.....	Tusket Wedge..	2	24 80
107053	Bonnie Lin.....	".....	10	Edgar Landers.....	Sandford.....	2	24 80
107346	Caddie.....	".....	10	J. E. Perry.....	Pt. Maitland..	3	32 20
122145	Cerita.....	".....	10	J. C. Doucette.....	Tusket Wedge..	3	32 20
116652	Champion.....	".....	29	J. A. Crocker.....	Yarmouth.....	10	103 00
111836	Chevalier.....	Digby.....	11	W. S. Sollows.....	Pt. Maitland..	4	40 60
121694	Columbia.....	Yarmouth.....	10	N. S. Boudreau.....	Tusket Wedge..	3	32 20
121882	Dorothy.....	".....	10	L. H. Smith.....	Yarmouth.....	2	24 80
116205	Eddie James.....	".....	79	David D'Entremont..	West Pubnico..	19	219 60
121800	Edessa.....	".....	15	George Michael.....	Sandford.....	1	22 40
122572	Eva.....	".....	12	Thomas Amiro.....	M. E. Pubnico..	2	26 80
121883	Fanny Rose.....	".....	15	Mande Pothier.....	Tusket Wedge..	6	59 40
122095	Felton C.....	".....	16	R. B. Wyman.....	Arcadia.....	3	38 20
121874	Finettie May.....	".....	12	J. A. Crocker.....	Yarmouth.....	5	49 00
122146	Flirt.....	".....	16	Nar. Boudreau.....	Tusket Wedge..	3	38 20
94972	Florence.....	".....	19	Eugene Harris.....	Short Beach... 5	56 00	
121877	Florence C.....	".....	15	J. A. Surette.....	Pinkney Point.. 5	52 00	
121872	Francis A.....	".....	93	D. A. D'Entremont..	West Pubnico..	21	235 40
116207	Gabriel A.....	".....	17	Judah Kenny.....	Rockville.....	7	68 80
111876	Geneva May.....	".....	72	Leander Amiro.....	L. E. Pubnico..	17	197 80
90885	Georgiana.....	".....	90	Henry Lewis.....	Yarmouth.....	21	235 40
122092	George N. Smith..	".....	13	T. E. Smith.....	".....	5	50 00
117137	Glorianna.....	".....	10	Alex. Boudreau.....	Tusket Wedge..	1	17 40
107342	Harry C. Ellis.....	".....	16	A. W. Smith.....	Yarmouth.....	5	53 00
116743	Hattie D.....	".....	62	N. J. B. Tooker.....	".....	16	180 40
103717	Henry L.....	".....	10	A. C. D'Entremont..	West Pubnico..	3	32 20
116894	Henry M. Johnson.	".....	14	Bradford Lowe.....	Deep Cove... 1	21 40	
122099	Hilda.....	".....	17	James Boudreau.....	Tusket Wedge..	4	46 60
121655	Indianna.....	".....	10	M. D. Boudreau.....	".....	2	24 80
121795	John L.....	".....	11	F. L. Pothier.....	".....	2	25 80
116204	Laurie J.....	".....	65	E. J. D'Entremont..	West Pubnico..	18	198 20
122459	Lena A.....	".....	11	J. W. Flemmings.....	Deep Cove... 3	33 20	
122455	Lizzie A.....	".....	33	E. M. D'Entremont..	West Pubnico..	12	121 80
103709	Lizzie E.....	".....	19	E. J. Ellis.....	Pt. Maitland..	5	56 00
103718	Lucy.....	".....	10	A. F. D'Entremont..	West Pubnico..	5	47 00
116899	Lydia L.....	".....	14	Norman LeBlanc.....	Plymouth.....	5	51 00
121903	M. F. Atwood.....	Barrington..	15	John Surette.....	Lower Argyle..	2	29 80
116658	Mabel A.....	Yarmouth.....	15	Eben Frost.....	Lit. River H'b'r.	6	59 40
107605	Mabel M.....	Weymouth.....	20	Lyman Sollows.....	Pt. Maitland..	5	57 00
121691	Maccabee.....	Yarmouth.....	10	Joseph Atkins.....	Darling Lake..	3	32 20
103712	Marguerite.....	".....	10	Hypolite Surette.....	Tusket Wedge..	4	39 60
107337	Marguerite.....	".....	57	L. P. D'Entremont..	West Pubnico..	17	182 80
111525	Mildred P.....	".....	11	Hugh McManus.....	Yarmouth.....	3	33 20
111875	Nelson A.....	".....	72	C. L. D'Entremont..	West Pubnico..	13	168 20
103706	Regine.....	".....	10	T. A. D'Entremont..	Pubnico.....	4	39 60
111521	Retta E.....	Digby.....	10	Cereno Johnson.....	Yarmouth.....	4	39 60
121653	Royal.....	Yarmouth.....	10	Geo. Boudreau.....	Tusket Wedge..	3	32 20
88589	Sandford.....	".....	20	Wm. A. Killam.....	Yarmouth.....	3	42 20
121878	Selma.....	".....	14	Leo Cotreau.....	Tusket Wedge..	1	21 40

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List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia.—*Concluded.*YARMOUTH COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
100323	Senora	Yarmouth	85	M. A. Surette	West Pubnico ..	21	235 40
116656	Silver Spray	"	11	C. O. Nickerson.	Yarmouth	5	48 00
100313	Souvenir.	"	71	S. D. D'Entremont.	West Pubnico ..	20	219 00
121660	Squanto	"	11	Alex. Surette.	Tusket Wedge. .	4	40 60
122135	10 U. 8.	"	16	Wilson Rankin.	Arcadia	3	38 20
116893	Togo	"	12	Leander Amiro	L. E. Pubnico ..	3	34 20
117138	Two Brothers	"	11	J. L. Surette.	Pinkney Point. .	4	40 60
122134	Venus.	"	10	Louis Surette.	Tusket Wedge. .	3	32 20
1221639	Viola	"	10	Joshua LeBlanc.	"	2	24 80
121873	Viola S.	"	16	Samuel Surette.	Surette Island ..	5	53 00
107542	W. E. Gladstone.	St. John.	19	Alexander Shaw	Sandford	4	48 60
122465	White Wing.	Yarmouth.	11	Frank Harris.	Short Beach	3	33 20

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

107913	Arnold B.	St. Andrews.	10	H. H. Cheney	White Head	2	24 80
107603	Augusta Evelyn	"	31	James Scovil	North Head	5	68 00
94727	Aurelia	St. John.	22	Wm. S. Cronk.	St. Andrews.	3	44 20
83469	Austin P.	St. Andrews.	12	A. R. Phillips	Wilson's Beach ..	2	26 80
107903	Ava M.	"	17	G. A. Johnson.	Woodw'd's Cove ..	5	54 00
122250	Bonita	"	15	Benj. Carter.	Seeley's Cove. .	3	37 20
111503	Bonnie Jean.	St. John.	12	Frank Ingersoll.	North Head	3	34 20
116969	Cassie Bell.	St. Andrews.	14	D. E. Cheney.	White Head	2	28 80
88253	E. B. Colwell.	St. John.	19	John Barry.	Beaver Harbour. .	4	48 60
103114	Edward Morse.	St. Andrews.	32	Alex. Calder	Campobello.	4	61 60
103789	Effie B. Nickerson.	Shelburne	22	Alfred Stanley.	North Head	2	36 80
111522	Elizabeth.	Digby.	21	W. M. Kent.	Woodw'd's Cove ..	4	50 60
80882	Ella Mabel	St. Andrews.	14	E. G. Lee	Beaver Harbour. .	1	21 40
116675	Evangeline	"	15	Arthur Green.	Seal Cove.	2	29 80
80803	Exenia	Windsor.	18	Milton Cronk.	North Head	6	62 40
100535	Fair Play	Yarmouth	11	Luke Holmes.	Black's Harbour. .	1	18 40
103120	Falmouth.	St. Andrews.	10	A. B. Small	Woodw'd's Cove ..	4	39 60
111552	Flora B.	"	13	Nelson Ingersoll.	"	4	42 60
116968	Florence.	"	18	George Hutton.	Beaver Harbour. .	4	47 60
122247	Frances L.	"	11	Spencer Cheney.	White Head	2	25 80
97146	Free Trade	"	10	Alvery Green.	Two Islands.	3	32 20
107910	Grace & Ethel.	"	16	Robt. Ingersoll.	Woodw'd's Cove ..	4	45 60
111839	Harry C.	Digby.	16	Lewis Matthews.	Letete.	3	38 20
122248	Hattie B.	St. Andrews.	10	Wilmot Benson.	Seal Cove.	4	39 60
107437	Hattie L.	"	12	Edward Benson. .	"	4	41 60
83463	Havelock	"	33	William James.	Campobello.	1	40 40
122590	Helen and Beatrice.	"	29	Gordon Calder.	"	5	66 00
122244	Hilda E.	"	12	Jos. Morehouse.	White Head	2	26 80
122591	Jennie T.	"	31	James Nesbitt.	North Head	7	82 80
103997	Jessie James.	"	11	Josephine Frankland.	White Head	3	33 20
59321	Little Nell.	"	21	William McLellan.	Campobello.	1	28 40
122042	Lyla H.	"	11	Owen Frankland.	White Head	4	40 60
107438	Minnie F.	"	11	Wm. Guptill.	Seal Cove.	3	33 20
88402	Mizpah.	Digby.	53	J. E. Gaskill.	Grand Manan.	51	53 00
103705	Nebula	Yarmouth.	24	Nathaniel Beal.	North Head	6	68 40
122044	Olive C.	St. Andrews.	25	Thomas Carter.	Seeley's Cove.	4	54 60
112311	Oronhyatekha.	"	21	Jas. McLeese.	Back Bay.	5	58 00
92518	Peril	St. Andrews.	18	Martin Eldridge	Beaver H'b'r.	2	32 90
103993	Pythian Knight.	"	19	Frank Ingersoll.	North Head	3	41 20
107806	Rena F.	St. John.	12	John Ingersoll.	Woodward's Cove ..	3	34 20

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List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—New Brunswick—*Con.*CHARLOTTE COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
122043	Sea Foam	St. Andrews....	14	M. C. Kent.....	Seal Cove.....	3	36 20
107433	Sir John	"	11	Hiram Morse.....	White Head....	3	33 20
116964	Tethys	"	20	Geo. L. Johnson...	Leonardville...	2	34 80
107440	Three Links	"	12	R. A. Main	Woodward's C've	4	41 60
88414	Trumpet	St. John	20	G. U. Wright.....	Beaver H'b'r...	2	34 80
103998	Try Again	St. Andrews....	15	A. W. Ingersoll...	Woodward's C've	3	37 20
111555	Valkyrie.....	"	16	L. C. Watt.....	Grand Manan...	4	45 60
116970	Vigilant.....	"	12	Webster Cossaboom...	White Head....	2	26 80
100548	Violetta	Digby	11	Albert Tucker.....	Letete	3	33 20
111560	W. C. Clark	St. Andrews....	16	Arlington Joy.....	Seal Cove	4	45 60
97149	Winnie.....	"	12	Jos. Holland	Seeley's Cove...	3	34 20

CLOUCESTER COUNTY.

72099	Adelina	Chatham	12	Clement Lanteigne...	Lameque.....	5	49 00
103009	Adeline Gladys ..	"	12	P. D. Blanchard...	Caraquet.....	4	41 60
103081	Albatross.....	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co...	"	5	50 00
112156	Albert W.	"	10	Philorome Chiasson...	"	4	39 60
122057	Alice.....	"	15	Severe Duguay	Lit. Lameque...	5	52 00
97194	Alika.....	"	12	Lange Paulin.....	Lameque.....	5	49 00
112162	Alma.....	"	12	Agapit Duguay	"	5	49 00
103763	Alouette.....	"	10	Wm. Fruing & Co...	Caraquet.....	4	39 60
92419	Anna.....	"	12	J. A. Chiasson.....	Lameque.....	5	49 00
100960	Annie M.	"	11	W. S. Loggie Co....	Chatham.....	4	40 60
96739	Argeline.....	"	14	Germain Lanteigne...	Caraquet.....	6	58 40
103085	Argentina	"	12	C. Robin, Collas Co...	"	4	41 60
100983	Bee	"	10	James Doucet	"	3	32 20
103072	Ben Hur.....	"	11	John Leclerc	"	5	48 00
100975	Big Bear.....	"	10	F. T. B. Young.....	"	4	39 60
116474	Blanchard.....	"	12	Michael John	"	4	41 60
100299	Blanchard.....	"	12	C. Robin, Collas Co...	"	3	34 20
103589	Blenheim.....	"	13	C. Robin, Collas Co...	"	4	42 60
103780	Britannia	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co...	"	4	42 60
100780	Britannic	"	12	W. S. Loggie Co....	Chatham.....	4	41 60
111465	C. R. C.	"	13	C. Robin, Collas Co...	Caraquet.....	4	42 60
100908	Caesar	"	10	Philip Rive.....	"	4	39 60
103271	Celia	"	11	P. J. Frigot.....	"	4	40 60
103585	Cerdric	"	14	Philip Rive.....	"	3	36 20
100784	Charlotte.....	"	13	F. T. B. Young.....	"	3	35 20
100789	Chazalie.....	"	11	"	"	3	33 20
96730	Christina.....	"	11	C. Robin, Collas Co...	"	4	40 60
101000	Condor.....	"	10	Wm. Fruing & Co...	"	5	47 00
103083	Corsair	"	10	"	"	3	32 20
100971	Cyprian	"	10	J. O. LeBouthillier...	"	5	47 00
100913	Daffodil.....	"	10	Wm. Fruing & Co...	"	4	39 60
100915	Dawn	"	12	C. Robin, Collas Co...	"	4	41 60
103076	Dipper.....	"	12	W. S. Loggie Co....	Chatham.....	4	41 60
103948	Dora	"	12	C. Robin, Collas Co...	Caraquet.....	4	41 60
112155	Dora.....	"	10	Seraphin Doiron...	Miscou.....	3	32 20
122053	Dorie	"	10	Fabien Chiasson, Jr.	Island River...	5	47 00
100999	Dove	"	11	Wm. Fruing & Co...	Caraquet.....	4	40 60
100998	Eagle	"	10	"	"	3	32 20
116979	Elie Anne	"	17	Jos. J. Doiron	"	4	46 60
103590	Eliza.....	"	13	C. Robin, Collas Co...	"	4	42 60
100293	Eliza.....	"	15	F. T. B. Young.....	"	4	44 60
92585	Emma	Gaspe.....	19	Sydney DesBrisay...	Petit Rocher...	1	26 40
100911	Emperor	Chatham.....	10	Wm. Fruing & Co...	Caraquet.....	3	32 20
100786	Empress	"	12	F. T. B. Young.....	"	3	34 20
103776	Esk	"	14	"	"	4	43 60

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LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—New Brunswick.—*Con.*GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
100772	Estelle	Chatham	13	Philip Rive.....	Caraquet.....	3	35 20
100787	Ethel.....	"	11	F. T. B. Young	"	4	40 60
122058	Evangeline.....	"	10	Vilas Frigault	Mizzonette	4	39 60
100905	Evangeline.....	"	10	P. A. Lanteigne	Caraquet	4	39 60
92417	Evangeline.....	"	11	Maximin Paulin	L. Lamaque	5	48 00
103001	Falcon.....	"	10	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	Caraquet.....	4	39 60
103077	Fame.....	"	10	Geo. G. Mallet.....	Shippegan.....	4	39 60
121900	Fannie W. Freeman	Shelburne	79	F. T. B. Young	Caraquet	6	123 40
100298	Fisher.....	Chatham	12	Hubert Paulin	L. Lamaque	5	49 00
61445	Flavie	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	Caraquet	3	35 20
111468	Fleetwing.....	"	14	"	"	4	43 60
112165	Flying Cloud	"	13	John Robichaud.....	Shippegan.....	5	50 00
112151	Flying Foam	"	18	C. Robin, Collas Co.....	Caraquet.....	4	47 60
100782	Flying Foam	"	12	F. T. B. Young	"	4	41 60
116479	Fortuna	"	10	Prosper Boudreau	Mizzonette	3	32 20
111467	Four Brothers.....	"	13	Henri Albert	Caraquet.....	4	42 60
100778	Gambetta.....	"	13	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham	4	42 60
111464	Gazelle.....	"	13	C. Robin, Collas Co.....	Caraquet.....	5	50 00
100954	Gazelle.....	"	10	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	5	47 00
100968	Gem	"	11	C. Robin, Collas Co.....	Caraquet	3	33 20
96733	Gem.....	"	12	Wm. Fruing Co.....	"	3	34 20
103766	Genesta	"	12	Theotime Poirier.....	"	4	41 60
116980	Georgia	"	15	Gilbert Duguay	L. Lamaque	4	44 60
111848	Gipsy.....	"	15	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	Caraquet.....	4	44 60
103086	Gipsy.....	"	20	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	5	57 00
100964	Gladstone	"	10	Isaie Lanteigne.....	Caraquet.....	4	39 60
100910	Gleaner.....	"	13	Luke Lanteigne.....	"	4	42 60
107775	Goldseeker	"	13	C. Robin, Collas Co.....	"	3	35 20
122491	Good Intent.....	"	10	Jas. W. Nixon	"	3	32 20
112157	Grasshopper	"	16	Philip Rive.....	"	5	53 00
92418	Grip.....	"	12	Gustave Chenard.....	"	4	41 60
100790	Guiding Star	"	11	F. T. B. Young	"	1	18 40
111849	Happy Home	"	16	H. Le Boutillier, jr.....	"	4	45 60
100956	Harold N	"	12	Philias Mallet	Shippegan.....	5	49 00
100994	Hercules.....	"	10	P. M. Lanteigne	Caraquet.....	4	39 60
107771	Heron.....	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	"	3	35 20
103765	Hirondelle.....	"	11	Agapit Leclerc.....	"	4	40 60
61425	Hope.....	New Carlisle.....	13	P. M. Lanteigne	"	4	42 60
92409	Hope.....	Chatham	18	Philip Rive.....	"	4	47 60
100903	Hope.....	"	12	F. T. B. Young	"	2	26 80
103939	Hope.....	"	11	Chas. Rail.....	Lameque	1	40 60
100906	Hotspur.....	"	10	Philip Rive.....	Caraquet.....	3	32 20
117181	Ida.....	"	16	Jos. J. Savoy.....	Lameque	5	53 00
103931	Irene.....	"	12	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	Caraquet.....	3	34 20
96724	Isabel	"	11	J. B. Hebert.....	"	5	48 00
103289	Jersey Lily.....	"	12	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	"	4	41 60
100958	John B.....	"	11	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	4	40 60
100965	Josephine	"	11	Philip Rive.....	Caraquet.....	3	33 20
116509	Kasaga.....	Lunenburg	59	F. T. B. Young	"	—	59 00
112169	Kathleen.....	Chatham	15	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	"	4	44 60
111466	King Edward	"	14	C. Robin, Collas Co.....	"	3	36 20
103949	Kingfisher.....	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	"	3	35 20
103288	Kite.....	"	10	Patrick Lanteigne	"	4	39 60
107774	Klondyke.....	"	14	C. Robin, Collas Co.....	"	3	36 20
103283	Koh-i-noor.....	"	13	Philip Rive.....	"	3	35 20
111461	Ladysmith.....	"	17	Hypolite Chiasson	L. Lamaque	5	54 00
103003	Lark.....	"	10	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	Caraquet.....	4	39 60
107773	L'Etoile.....	"	15	Prudent Gallien.....	"	5	52 00
122659	Letta Jane.....	"	15	John McWard.....	Miscou.....	5	52 00
112152	Lillian	"	15	C. Robin, Collas Co.....	Caraquet.....	3	37 20
100972	Lizzie D.....	"	11	F. T. B. Young	"	2	25 80

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LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—New Brunswick—*Con.*GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
116977	Mabel.....	Chatham.....	16	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	5	53 00
116480	Maggie.....	".....	10	John Paulin.....	Caraget.....	2	24 80
100955	Majestic.....	".....	10	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	4	39 60
112158	Maple Leaf.....	".....	13	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	Caraget.....	4	42 60
116978	Margaret.....	".....	16	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	5	53 00
112163	Margaret Ann.....	".....	13	John James.....	L. Lameque.....	5	50 00
107779	Marie.....	".....	15	Gaspard Savoie.....	Shippegan.....	4	44 60
72100	Marie.....	".....	11	Eugene Gauvin.....	Lameque.....	4	44 60
103278	Marie Celia.....	".....	13	C. Robin, Collas Co.....	Caraget.....	5	50 00
117182	Marie Etoile.....	".....	20	J. A. Doiron.....	".....	5	57 00
100292	Marie Joseph.....	".....	12	Lazare Gauvin.....	L. Lameque.....	5	49 00
100295	Marie Louisa.....	".....	18	J. A. Paulin.....	Caraget.....	4	47 60
116471	Marie Louise.....	".....	10	Gustave Chiasson.....	".....	4	39 60
111847	Mary.....	".....	14	David Albert.....	".....	4	43 60
103084	Mary Emma.....	".....	11	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	".....	3	33 20
92413	Mary Jane.....	".....	14	P. C. Doiron.....	".....	5	51 00
116478	Mary O.....	".....	11	J. O. Cormier.....	Mizzonnette.....	4	40 60
100957	Mary R.....	".....	12	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	5	49 00
116475	Mary Rose.....	".....	17	William Cormier.....	Caraget.....	5	54 00
112161	Mary Star.....	".....	15	H. Le Bouthillier, sr.....	".....	4	44 60
111844	Mary Star of the Sea.....	".....	14	C. Robin, Collas Co.....	".....	4	43 60
112150	Mary Star of the Sea.....	".....	15	Luke Friolet.....	".....	6	59 40
116477	Mary Star of the Sea.....	".....	20	Ferdinand Savoy.....	Shippegan.....	4	49 60
103768	Mayflower.....	".....	13	C. Robin, Collas Co.....	Caraget.....	3	35 20
111462	Mayflower.....	".....	10	Geo. Vibert.....	Misco.....	4	39 60
107777	May Flower.....	".....	11	R. J. Noel.....	L. Shippegan.....	5	48 00
100779	Mermaid.....	".....	11	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	5	48 00
112164	Merry Christmas.....	".....	13	Celestin Jean.....	L. Lameque.....	5	50 00
100300	Mikado.....	".....	13	C. Robin, Collas Co.....	Caraget.....	4	42 60
117188	Morning Star.....	".....	14	Romain Noel.....	Lameque.....	5	51 00
88669	Morning Star.....	".....	12	Gustave Gionet.....	Pokemouche.....	2	26 80
122055	Olive.....	".....	14	Amede Duguay.....	L. Lameque.....	5	51 00
122052	Opal.....	".....	10	Pierre Chiasson.....	Island River.....	5	47 00
103004	Oriole.....	".....	11	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	Caraget.....	4	40 60
103005	Osprey.....	".....	10	".....	".....	4	39 60
100904	P. T. S.....	".....	11	Hugh Lanteigne.....	".....	4	40 60
100297	Palma.....	".....	14	A. F. Aché.....	Lameque.....	4	43 60
100776	Patrick.....	".....	11	Philip Rive.....	Caraget.....	3	33 20
103778	Pelican.....	".....	13	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	".....	4	42 60
103764	Petrel.....	".....	12	".....	".....	3	34 20
116974	Providence.....	".....	18	Michel Lanteigne.....	".....	4	47 60
96740	Providence.....	".....	13	T. Le Bouthillier.....	".....	4	42 60
96732	Providence.....	".....	11	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	".....	4	40 60
100775	Red Gauntlet.....	".....	11	Philip Rive.....	".....	4	40 60
103586	Remus.....	".....	17	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	5	54 00
100952	Replevin.....	".....	10	C. Robin, Collas Co.....	Caraget.....	3	32 20
103078	Reward.....	".....	13	James De Grace.....	Shippegan.....	4	42 60
97191	Rita.....	".....	12	C. Robin, Collas Co.....	Caraget.....	4	41 60
111470	River Branch.....	".....	11	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	".....	3	33 20
103946	Robin.....	".....	12	C. Robin, Collas Co.....	".....	4	41 60
103587	Romulus.....	".....	19	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	5	56 00
92404	Rosa.....	".....	17	Fabien O. Aché.....	Lameque.....	4	46 60
100908	Rosalie.....	".....	10	Philip Rive.....	Caraget.....	3	32 20
100773	Rupert.....	".....	12	".....	".....	3	34 20
116972	St. André.....	".....	15	André A. Aché.....	Lameque.....	4	44 60
111469	St. John.....	".....	13	John Aché.....	".....	4	42 60
112167	St. Joseph.....	".....	10	Raphael Gionet.....	Caraget.....	4	39 60
103008	St. Joseph.....	".....	12	Adolphe Aché.....	Lameque.....	5	49 00
107776	St. Peter.....	".....	12	".....	".....	4	41 60
116473	Ste. Anne.....	".....	14	Onesime Chiasson.....	".....	4	43 60
117187	Ste. Anne.....	".....	13	Jean P. Noel.....	".....	4	42 60

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List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—New Brunswick—*Con.*GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
117189	Ste. Cecelia.....	Chatham.....	13	Gelas Aché.....	L. Lameque....	5	50 00
122051	Ste. Julie.....	".....	12	Marguerite Noel.....	Lameque.....	4	41 60
74401	Sara.....	".....	11	William Doucet.....	Caraquet.....	5	48 00
100907	Sarah.....	".....	10	F. T. B. Young.....	".....	3	32 20
103010	Sarah B.....	".....	10	A. S. Lanteigne.....	".....	4	39 60
117190	Saturn.....	".....	10	Dom. Blanchard.....	Mizzonnette....	5	47 00
103584	Saxon.....	".....	13	Philip Rive.....	Caraquet.....	3	35 20
100959	Sea Bird.....	".....	10	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	5	47 00
100914	Sea Flower.....	".....	11	C. Robin, Collas Co.....	Caraquet.....	3	33 20
100901	Sea Flower.....	".....	12	F. T. B. Young.....	".....	3	34 20
96926	Sea Foam.....	".....	15	J. B. Sewell.....	".....	4	44 60
96731	Sea Star.....	".....	13	Joseph Savoy.....	Shippegan.....	4	42 60
100961	Silver Moon.....	".....	14	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	4	43 60
100788	Sir Charles.....	".....	11	F. T. B. Young.....	Caraquet.....	4	40 60
122060	Spark.....	".....	10	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	".....	4	39 60
100963	Stanley.....	".....	10	A. D. Gionet.....	".....	3	32 20
103087	Stanley.....	".....	10	Adam Silva, sr.....	Miscou.....	5	47 00
103767	Stella Maris.....	".....	19	C. Robin, Collas Co.....	Caraquet.....	4	48 60
122056	Sunbeam.....	".....	14	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	".....	4	43 60
111845	Superior.....	".....	14	C. Robin, Collas Co.....	".....	4	43 60
103772	Surprise.....	".....	10	Isaie Godin.....	Mizzonnette....	3	32 20
103947	Swallow.....	".....	13	C. Robin, Collas Co.....	Caraquet.....	3	35 20
103762	Swan.....	".....	14	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	".....	4	43 60
100986	Swift.....	".....	11	F. J. Chiasson.....	Island River....	5	48 00
100777	Teutonic.....	".....	11	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	4	40 60
96738	Three Brothers.....	".....	12	J. S. Albert.....	Caraquet.....	4	41 60
117184	Three Brothers.....	".....	15	Docithé Chiasson.....	Shippegan Isl'd.	5	52 00
100918	Tickler.....	".....	12	C. Robin, Collas Co.....	Caraquet.....	3	34 20
112159	United Empire.....	".....	17	F. T. B. Young.....	".....	3	39 20
103285	Valkyrie.....	".....	12	Philip Rive.....	".....	3	34 20
103775	Victoria.....	".....	16	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	4	45 60
117183	Vina.....	".....	14	Jacques Noel.....	Lameque.....	4	43 60
100995	Voltaire.....	".....	10	P. M. Lanteigne.....	Caraquet.....	3	32 20
100966	Von Moltke.....	".....	11	P. J. Frigot.....	".....	5	48 00
103588	Vulture.....	".....	13	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	4	42 60
122054	White Fish.....	".....	13	Eutrope Chiasson.....	Lameque.....	5	50 00
100953	White Wings.....	".....	10	F. T. B. Young.....	Caraquet.....	3	32 20
100973	World's Fair.....	".....	11	".....	".....	3	33 20
103079	Wren.....	".....	11	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	".....	3	33 20
100920	Zephyr.....	".....	12	C. Robin, Collas Co.....	".....	3	34 20

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

100969	John Bull.....	Chatham.....	10	Honoré Albert.....	Neguac.....	3	32 20
92420	Mary Louise.....	".....	13	Donald Loggie.....	Burnt Church....	3	35 20
122495	Victory.....	".....	10	Luther Lewis, et al ..	Escuminac.....	2	24 80

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

94959	Winnie G. S.....	Lunenburg....	26	Donald McGregor.....	Dalhousie.....	3	48 20
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ST. JOHN COUNTY.

59388	Letitia.....	St. Andrews....	10	Mark Shannon.....	St. John.....	3	32 20
116724	Walter C.....	St. John.....	18	J. L. Belding.....	Chance Harbour ..	3	40 20
103704	Whisper.....	Yarmouth.....	31	William Harkins.....	Dipper Harbour..	3	53 20

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LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

KINGS COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. % cts.
71302	Alice	Charlottetown..	10	John Gerrior.	Georgetown....	4	39 60
116303	Bella Rose.....	"	21	Mathew Rose.....	Priest Pond	4	50 60
74141	Belle.....	Guysboro	21	J. W. Jenkins.....	Point Pleasant..	4	60 60
71310	Black Watch	Charlottetown..	23	Pius Cheverie.....	Souris	5	60 00
100445	Carrie O.....	Canso.....	12	Edward Colbert....	Beach Point.....	3	34 20
116294	Charlotte S	Charlottetown..	14	Reuben Penny.....	Murray H'b'r S.	3	36 20
116278	Christie Belle....	"	13	Frank McDonald....	Souris	3	35 20
66679	Diploma	Yarmouth.....	62	John Dicks.....	Georgetown	7	113 80
75904	Empress	Charlottetown..	26	John Gosbee.....	Murray River...	5	63 00
122086	Florence.....	"	14	Lot Graham.....	Beach Point.....	3	36 20
75835	Four Brothers	Halifax.....	26	Thomas Gosbee....	Gurnsey Cove ..	6	70 40
116308	Francis D. Cook...	Charlottetown..	47	Reuben Cohoon....	Beach Point.....	4	76 60
122081	Frank.....	"	10	J. M. Cheverie....	Souris	5	47 00
107759	Hustler.....	"	13	Lauchlin McNeill..	Beach Point.....	4	42 60
122087	Janet.....	"	14	Wilfred Cheverie ..	Souris	4	43 60
83097	Joseph Ann	Pt. Hawkesbury	22	Joseph Dorion.....	"	4	51 60
100696	Marion Emerson...	Pictou.....	30	Wallace White.....	Beach Point.....	5	67 00
113022	Miantoomah.....	Charlottetown..	72	Edward Dicks.....	Georgetown.....	7	123 80
107751	Minnie Laura.....	"	31	Joseph White.....	Beach Point.....	4	60 60
107985	Muriel	Shelburne	25	Silas Sencabaugh ..	"	5	62 00
96 70	O. L. B	Pt. Hawkesbury	12	Chas. Gillam	Souris.....	3	34 20
112378	Olive S	Arichat	17	Alex. Jackson	Pt. Pleasant....	3	39 20
116296	Outlook.....	Charlottetown..	21	Hugh Jackson	Beach Point.....	5	58 00
112125	Pearl.....	Lunenburg	14	J. A. McKenzie	"	4	43 60
96727	Ryse.....	Charlottetown..	11	Wm. J. Poole	Souris.....	4	40 60
64869	Sarah L. Oxner....	Halifax.....	34	Edward Delorie....	Georgetown.....	4	63 60
122085	Silver Spray.....	Charlottetown..	16	Wm. Johnston.....	Montague	3	38 20
116750	Stella R.....	Halifax.....	13	Z. Beaver.....	Souris	3	35 20
107770	Success	Charlottetown..	15	Robt. McKenzie	Cable Head.....	4	44 60

PRINCE COUNTY.

103507	Annie.....	Halifax.....	16	Joshua Hutt.....	Alberton	4	45 60
107758	Daisy.....	Charlottetown..	13	Daniel Fraser.....	"	5	50 00
94670	Katie A. Burns....	"	36	John Agnew	"	6	80 40
103592	Rosamond.....	"	18	D. O. Champion....	Baltic	4	47 60
94992	Sarah P. Ayer.....	"	64	John Champion....	Alberton	10	138 00
107760	Western Prince....	"	10	Wallace Richard....	"	2	24 80

QUEENS COUNTY.

107763	Guinea	Charlottetown..	10	Boyce Harding	French River...	4	39 60
100580	Maggie E. C.....	Lunenburg	20	J. H. McLeod.....	"	4	49 60
100474	R. Beatrice.....	Charlottetown..	19	Jonathan Delaney ..	"	3	41 20
122082	Sea View.....	"	13	S. Pickering.....	Sea View.....	3	35 20
92745	Surprise.....	"	18	Frank Pidgeon.....	French River...	4	47 60
88518	W. F. Elizabeth...	Sydney.....	10	Thos. Doyle.....	North Rustico..	6	54 40

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List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

GASPE COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.	
							\$	cts.
103318	Little Heir	Pt. Hawkesbury	19	Timothé Larade.....	Grand Entry ...	4	48	60
88464	Mary E	Arichat.....	10	Nectaire Boudreau....	Amherst.....	4	47	00
85400	Minnie M	Magdalen Islds.	13	Honoré Cormier.....	"	4	42	60
85399	Minnie May	Amherst, M.I...	10	Wm. Boudreau	"	4	39	60
111430	Shamrock	Halifax.....	23	Alfred Vigneau.....	"	5	60	00
107188	Stella	Charlottetown...	15	Alibé Lafrance.....	Pointe Basse:...	4	44	60
94675	Success	Halifax.	16	R. J. Leslie & Co. ...	Amherst.....	3	38	20

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

103060	Edith M.....	Quebec.....	20	Zoel Jomphe.....	Seven Islands...	3	42	20
75445	Phoenix	Gaspe	28	Ulric Gagné	Caribou Islands.	2	42	80

APPENDIX No. 2.

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE.

The total expenditure for all Fisheries services, except Civil Government, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1908, including Fishing Bounty, amounted to \$956,196.23 being within the appropriation by over \$400,000.

The total net fisheries revenue, during the same period, for rents, license fees, fines and sales, including the *modus vivendi* licenses to United States vessels, amounted to \$91,574.

Service.	Expenditure.	Vote.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Fisheries.....	157,874 13	157,900 00
Fish-breeding	235,660 26	252,300 00
Fisheries protection service.....	225,279 96	225,260 00
Fishing bounty.....	156,114 50	160,000 00
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	181,267 38	560,846 00
Total	956,196 23	1,856,306 00

The details of the above will be found in the Auditor General's report under the proper headings.

In addition to the above, the following summary shows the salaries and disbursements of fishery officers in the several provinces, together with the expenses for maintenance of the different fish-breeding establishments throughout the Dominion.

Service.	
	\$ cts.
Fisheries, Ontario.....	4,857 23
" Quebec.....	8,200 02
" New Brunswick.....	36,445 88
" Nova Scotia.....	45,241 50
" Prince Edward Island.....	9,455 80
" Manitoba.....	4,638 51
" Alberta.....	5,440 66
" Saskatchewan	7,277 49
" British Columbia.....	31,954 83
" Yukon.....	1,226 30
General account.....	3,135 91
Total.....	157,874 13

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FISHERIES, 1907-08.

The expenditure by provinces is subdivided as follows:—

	Amount.	Total.
	\$ ct.	\$ cts.
<i>Ontario.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....	3,600 00	
Disbursements of officers.....	1,257 23	
Wages, Special Guardians.....		
Expenses, Special Guardians.....		
Miscellaneous.....		
Total.....		4,857 23
<i>Quebec.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....	3,600 37	
Disbursements of officers.....	4,170 21	
Wages, Special Guardians.....	418 00	
Expenses, Special Guardians.....		
Miscellaneous.....	11 44	
Total.....		8,200 02
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....	6,445 00	
Disbursements of officers.....	9,659 94	
Wages, Special Guardians.....	18,490 41	
Expenses, Special Guardians.....	707 68	
Miscellaneous.....	1,142 85	
Total.....		36,445 88
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....	9,026 33	
Disbursements of officers.....	16,754 63	
Wages, Special Guardians.....	19,326 53	
Expenses, Special Guardians.....		
Miscellaneous.....	134 01	
Total.....		45,241 50
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....	3,150 00	
Disbursements of officers.....	2,205 36	
Wages, Special Guardians.....	4,000 57	
Expenses, Special Guardians.....	21 27	
Miscellaneous.....	78 60	
Total.....		9,455 80
<i>Manitoba.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....	1,500 00	
Disbursements of officers.....	685 28	
Wages, Special Guardians.....	1,495 84	
Expenses, Special Guardians.....	820 05	
Miscellaneous.....	137 31	
Total.....		4,638 51
<i>Saskatchewan.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....	2,297 49	
Disbursements of officers.....	2,593 60	
Wages, Special Guardians.....	1,273 50	
Expenses, Special Guardians.....	1,112 90	
Miscellaneous.....		
Total.....		7,277 49

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	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Alberta.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....	547 50	
Disbursements of officers.....		
Wages, Special Guardians.....	1,662 70	
Expenses, Special Guardians.....	2,957 40	
Miscellaneous.....	293 06	
Total		5,440 66
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....	6,406 92	
Disbursements of officers.....	4,349 59	
Wages, Special Guardians.....	13,827 46	
Expenses, Special Guardians.....	3,589 72	
Miscellaneous.....	3,790 14	
Total		
<i>Yukon.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....	1,000 00	
Disbursements of officers.....	148 30	
Wages, Special Guardians.....	78 00	
Expenses, Special Guardians.....		
Miscellaneous.....		
Total		1,226 30
General account.....		3,135 91
Grand total.....		157,874 13

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FISHERIES GENERAL EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

FISH-BREEDING.

Service.	Expenditure.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Fish-breeding, Ottawa hatchery, Ontario.....	2,786	64		
" Newcastle " "	3,934	30		
" Sandwich " "	14,354	55		
" Wiarton " "	5,031	63		
" Quinte Bass Pond hatchery	910	38		
			27,017	50
" Tadoussac hatchery, Quebec	5,273	41		
" Gaspé " "	2,097	61		
" Magog " "	2,564	91		
" St. Alexis " "	1,329	74		
" Mont Tremblant " "	796	85		
" Chelsea " "	126	59		
" Lake Lester " "	1,435	98		
			13,625	09
" Restigouche hatchery, N. B.	4,987	77		
" Miramichi " "	10,588	49		
" St. John River " "	1,713	50		
" Shemogue " "	2,192	35		
" Shippegan " "	2,705	31		
" St. John Pond " "	6,921	93		
			29,109	35
" Bedford hatchery, N. S.	2,254	01		
" Margaree " "	3,668	63		
" Bay View " "	2,875	58		
" Canso " "	1,953	92		
" Windsor " "	1,855	89		
" Fourchu " "	7,413	06		
			20,021	09
" Selkirk hatchery, Man	4,689	85		
" Berens " "	7,909	19		
" Winnipegosis " "	12,684	42		
			25,283	46
" Fraser River hatchery, B.C.	8,137	09		
" Granite Creek " "	7,928	52		
" Skeena " "	6,910	34		
" Babine " "	24,997	01		
" Pemberton " "	10,970	95		
" Harrison Lake " "	10,777	35		
" Rivers Inlet " "	7,388	76		
" Stuart Lake " "	27,005	12		
			104,065	14
" Kelley's Pond hatchery, P.E., Id.	2,011	57		
" Charlottetown " "	2,135	06		
			4,146	63
General account.....	12,392	00		
			12,392	00
			235,660	26

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FISHERIES GENERAL EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*FISH-BREEDING—*Continued.*

SALARIES, ETC.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
General Account—					
Salaries		5,353	00		
Miscellaneous		7,039	00		
Total				12,392	00
<i>British Columbia.</i>					
Babine hatchery—					
Salaries		833	33		
Miscellaneous expenditure		24,163	68		
Total				24,997	01
Fraser River hatchery—					
Salaries		962	51		
Miscellaneous		7,174	58		
Total				8,137	09
Granite Creek hatchery—					
Salaries		991	68		
Miscellaneous		6,936	84		
Total				7,928	52
Harrison Lake hatchery—					
Salaries		1,200	00		
Miscellaneous		9,577	35		
Total				10,777	35
Pemberton hatchery—					
Salaries		1,100	00		
Miscellaneous		9,870	95		
Total				10,970	95
River's Inlet hatchery—					
Salaries		1,012	49		
Miscellaneous		6,326	27		
Total				7,338	76
Skeena River hatchery—					
Salaries		1,295	00		
Miscellaneous		5,615	34		
Total				6,910	34
Stuart Lake hatchery—					
Salaries		1,075	00		
Miscellaneous		25,930	12		
Total				27,005	12
<i>Manitoba.</i>					
Berens River hatchery—					
Salaries					
Miscellaneous		7,909	19		
Total				7,909	19
Selkirk hatchery—					
Salaries		1,200	00		
Miscellaneous		3,489	85		
Total				4,689	85
Winnipegosis hatchery—					
Salaries					
Miscellaneous		12,684	42		
Total				12,684	42
<i>New Brunswick.</i>					
Miramichi hatchery—					
Salaries		1,000	00		
Miscellaneous		9,588	49		
Total				10,588	49

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FISHERIES GENERAL EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*FISH-BREEDING—*Continued.*

SALARIES, ETC.— <i>Continued.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>New Brunswick—Continued.</i>					
Restigouche hatchery—					
Salaries		1,108	34		
Miscellaneous		3,879	43		
Total				4,987	77
Shippegan hatchery—					
Salaries					
Miscellaneous		2,705	31		
Total				2,705	31
Shemogue hatchery—					
Salaries					
Miscellaneous		2,192	35		
Total				2,192	35
St. John's Pond					
Salaries					
Miscellaneous		6,921	93		
Total				6,921	93
St. John's River hatchery—					
Salaries		940	00		
Miscellaneous		773	50		
Total				1,713	50
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>					
Bay View hatchery—					
Salaries					
Miscellaneous		2,875	58		
Total				2,875	58
Bedford hatchery—					
Salaries		1,500	00		
Miscellaneous		754	01		
Total				2,254	01
Canso hatchery—					
Salaries					
Miscellaneous		1,953	92		
Total				1,953	92
Fourchu Pond hatchery—					
Salaries					
Miscellaneous		7,413	06		
Total				7,413	06
Margaree hatchery—					
Salaries		920	00		
Miscellaneous		2,748	63		
Total				3,668	63
Windsor hatchery—					
Salaries		800	00		
Miscellaneous		1,055	89		
Total				1,855	89
<i>Ontario.</i>					
Newcastle hatchery—					
Salaries		1,481	50		
Miscellaneous		2,452	80		
Total				3,934	30
Ottawa hatchery—					
Salaries		1,682	00		
Miscellaneous		1,104	64		
Total				2,786	64

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FISHERIES GENERAL EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*FISH-BREEDING—*Continued.*

SALARIES, ETC.— <i>Continued.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Ontario—Continued.</i>					
Quinte Pond—					
Salaries		125	00		
Miscellaneous		785	38		
Total					910 38
Sandwich hatchery—					
Salaries		1,050	00		
Miscellaneous		13,304	55		
Total					14,354 55
Wiarton hatchery—					
Salaries		1,395	00		
Miscellaneous		3,636	63		
Total					5,031 63
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>					
Charlottetown hatchery—					
Salaries					
Miscellaneous		2,135	06		
Total					2,135 06
Kelly's Pond—					
Salaries		950	00		
Miscellaneous		1,061	57		
Total					2,011 57
<i>Quebec.</i>					
Chelsea Trout Pond—					
Salaries					
Miscellaneous		126	59		
Total					126 59
Gaspé hatchery—					
Salaries		1,041	66		
Miscellaneous		1,055	95		
Total					2,097 61
Lac Tremblant hatchery—					
Salaries		450	00		
Miscellaneous		346	85		
Total					796 85
Lake Lester—					
Salaries		666	66		
Miscellaneous		769	32		
Total					1,435 98
Magog hatchery—					
Salaries		750	00		
Miscellaneous		1,814	91		
Total					2,564 91
St. Alexis hatchery—					
Salaries		400	00		
Miscellaneous		929	74		
Total					1,329 74
Tadoussac hatchery—					
Salaries		900	00		
Miscellaneous		4,373	41		
Total					5,273 41

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FISHERIES GENERAL EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
General Account.....	10,247 92	10,247 92
<i>Steamer 'Princess.'</i>		
Wages of officers and men.....	9,748 97	
Provisions.....	3,471 34	
Fuel.....	4,439 41	
Repairs and supplies.....	8,855 92	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	6,039 52	
Clothing.....	668 50	
Total.....		33,233 66
<i>Steamer 'Curlew.'</i>		
Wages of officers and men.....	5,715 95	
Provisions.....	1,742 29	
Fuel.....	1,126 71	
Repairs and supplies.....	5,356 14	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	717 07	
Clothing.....	291 75	
Total.....		14,949 91
<i>'Steamer 'Petrel.'</i>		
Wages of officers and men.....	7,968 56	
Provisions.....	4,040 38	
Fuel.....	1,618 37	
Repairs and supplies.....	4,724 76	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	1,552 10	
Clothing.....	755 90	
Total.....		20,660 07
<i>Steamer 'Constance.'</i>		
Wages of officers and men.....	8,204 73	
Provisions.....	2,509 72	
Fuel.....	5,433 65	
Repairs and supplies.....	6,808 54	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	1,557 25	
Clothing.....	564 65	
Total.....		25,078 54
<i>Schooner 'Osprey.'</i>		
Wages of officers and men.....	3,929 93	
Provisions.....	2,023 75	
Fuel.....	19 88	
Repairs and supplies.....	1,205 91	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	581 47	
Clothing.....	489 15	
Total.....		8,250 09
<i>'Lady of Lake.'</i>		
Wages.....	3,137 92	
Provisions.....	469 03	
Fuel.....	344 49	
Repairs and supplies.....	1,378 82	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	551 33	
Clothing.....		
Total... ..		5,881 59
Carried forward.....		118,291 78

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FISHERIES GENERAL EXPENDITURE—Continued.

FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE—Continued.

	\$ cts	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		118,291 78
<i>'Georgia'</i>		
Wages of officers and men.....	3,896 46	
Provisions.....	770 76	
Fuel.....	631 65	
Repairs and supplies.....	1,442 26	
Miscellaneous.....	353 49	
Clothing.....	185 50	
Total.....		7,280 12
<i>'Swan'</i>		
Wages of officers and men.....	1,800 00	
Provisions.....	76 60	
Fuel.....	157 15	
Repairs and supplies.....	307 78	
Miscellaneous.....	403 79	
Clothing.....		
Total.....		2,745 32
<i>'Kestrel'</i>		
Wages and men.....	15,742 96	
Provisions.....	6,363 89	
Fuel.....	4,863 00	
Repairs and supplies.....	3,211 66	
Miscellaneous.....	730 89	
Clothing.....	1,146 33	
Total.....		32,058 73
<i>'Falcon'</i>		
Wages of officers and men.....	4,703 56	
Provisions.....	1,843 34	
Fuel.....	2,025 10	
Repairs and supplies.....	1,976 94	
Miscellaneous.....	700 75	
Clothing.....	105 00	
Total.....		11,354 69
<i>'Vigilant'</i>		
Wages of officers and men.....	11,788 88	
Provisions.....	4,803 17	
Fuel.....	4,274 15	
Repairs and supplies.....	3,556 45	
Miscellaneous.....	2,257 54	
Clothing.....	692 90	
Total.....		27,373 09
<i>'Canada.'</i>		
Wages of officers and men.....	13,274 22	
Provisions.....	13,851 28	
Fuel.....	3,866 85	
Repairs and supplies.....	10,235 73	
Clothing.....	1,351 50	
Miscellaneous.....	5,296 36	
Charter.....		47,875 94
Fisheries Intelligence Bureau.....		3,378 83
Grand total.....		250,358 50
Less amount paid by Customs Department for St'r. 'Constance'.....		25,078 54
Total.....		\$ 225,279 96

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FISHERIES GENERAL EXPENDITURE—*Concluded.*

MISCELLANEOUS.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Building fishways.....	7,760	61		
Legal and incidental expenses.....	542	43		
Canadian fisheries exhibit.....	6,853	60		
Expenditure in connection with the distribution of fishing bounties.....	5,004	98		
Surveys of oyster beds.....	3,511	93		
Issuing licenses to United States fishing vessels.....	546	00		
Cold storage.....	44,112	02		
Georgian Bay biological laboratory.....	825	97		
Fishery Commission.....	14,947	68		
Disposal of Dogfish.....	40,671	50		
Fish drier, Souris, P.E.I.....	8,572	55		
Claims of Provincial Governments.....	1,207	34		
Marine Biological Stations.....	15,003	83		
Transportation fresh fish.....	361	86		
Fish Breeding Est. Great Lakes—				
Wiarion \$4,663.00.....				
Sarnia \$4,136.70.....			8,799	70
Steamer for Lake Winnipeg (Lady of Lake).....	8,022	36		
F.P.S. Cruiser B.C. (Plans).....	237	04		
Purchases Launches B.C.....	2,750	00		
Reconstruction Steamer North.....	8,536	48		
Expenses <i>re</i> Seizures.....	3,000	00		
Total.....			\$	181,267 38

STATEMENT of Fisheries Revenue paid to the Credit of the Receiver General of Canada
for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.

Provinces.	Amount collected.	Refunds.	Net Amount.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	480 25	22 25	458 00
Quebec.....	6,185 63		6,185 63
Nova Scotia.....	4,487 28	16 83	4,470 45
New Brunswick.....	11,561 20	20 00	11,541 20
Prince Edward Island.....	3,013 85		3,013 85
Manitoba.....	3,529 05	2 00	3,527 05
Northwest Territories.....	200 00		200 00
Saskatchewan.....	958 60	10 00	948 60
Alberta.....	2 50		2 50
British Columbia.....	49,537 55	800 00	48,737 55
Hudson Bay.....	360 00		360 00
Franklin District.....	398 15		398 15
Yukon.....	274 00		274 00
Total.....	80,988 06	871 08	80,116 98
Licenses to U. S. fishing vessels.....	10,574 00	4 50	10,569 50
Net Total.....			\$ 90,686 48

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Expenditure and Revenue of the

Number.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
		Expendi- ture.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	General account Fisheries.....						
2	Ontario.....	15,540 30	26,517 70	15,155 83	25,368 90	20,116 91	30,623 09
3	Quebec.....	10,666 98	3,642 14	10,917 36	4,742 76	11,761 34	7,471 70
4	New Brunswick.....	16,082 77	7,193 69	15,707 98	6,334 83	15,721 05	7,831 53
5	Nova Scotia.....	17,844 19	5,582 65	18,755 86	3,357 42	19,444 22	6,782 02
6	Prince Edward Island.....	3,242 25	667 00	1,835 65	166 00	2,847 60	304 10
7	Manitoba and N. W. Terr....	3,609 03	1,234 00	3,593 43	1,079 00	3,932 96	1,661 68
8	British Columbia.....	4,220 53	12,859 02	6,158 17	8,192 48	5,490 60	40,264 00
9	Fish-breeding and fishways...	39,496 45	1,286 50	43,957 74	178 00	47,322 49	
10	Fisheries Protection Service..	83,050 16	1,934 49	93,397 40		106,805 39	
11	Miscellaneous.....	13,382 28		17,449 06		100,602 14	
	Totals.....	207,234 94	60,917 19	226,928 48	49,719 39	334,044 70	94,938 12
	Fishing bounties.....	165,967 22		156,892 25		159,752 15	
		1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-00.	
12	General Account Fisheries....	2,389 66		2,632 12		652 41	
13	Ontario.....	19,239 34	30,574 57	11,784 22	5,830 85	3,804 94	794 12
14	Quebec.....	11,140 16	7,571 15	11,350 27	6,287 71	5,452 41	2,543 04
15	New Brunswick.....	17,063 58	5,317 08	22,922 50	10,430 08	21,659 94	12,015 27
16	Nova Scotia.....	21,683 91	11,511 85	25,348 11	6,668 22	27,461 91	5,494 49
17	Prince Edward Island.....	6,775 78	2,707 57	6,832 85	2,242 24	7,364 30	2,207 12
18	Manitoba.....	1,206 26	1,515 00	1,883 37	1,537 85	1,723 59	2,028 00
19	N. W. Territories.....	2,324 66	393 87	4,065 68	150 50	3,848 25	1,522 50
20	British Columbia.....	8,508 79	47,864 75	8,459 47	45,801 75	13,662 17	53,195 35
21	Yukon.....						
22	Hudson Bay Territory.....						
23	Fish-breeding.....	28,002 32		34,522 57		38,070 12	
24	Fisheries Protection Service..	101,807 96		105,133 27		97,370 11	
25	Miscellaneous.....	59,919 56		23,207 73		31,125 67	
	Totals.....	280,061 98	107,455 84	427,599 16	75,949 20	411,717 35	79,799 89
	Fishing bounties.....	157,504 00		159,459 00		160,000 06	
		1904-05.		1905-06.		1906-07.	
26	General Account Fisheries....	1,314 75		2,261 66		1,437 28	
27	Ontario.....	4,294 60	1,471 51	4,949 67	499 15	3,188 34	349 10
28	Quebec.....	6,769 16	4,648 86	8,123 04	7,564 39	5,590 94	8,145 97
29	New Brunswick.....	25,253 16	11,887 19	35,856 38	11,395 84	24,987 70	9,153 08
30	Nova Scotia.....	32,619 85	6,448 88	49,351 10	4,934 43	24,989 09	
31	Prince Edward Island.....	6,879 05	2,046 50	9,351 81	2,206 25	5,792 32	3,118 73
32	Manitoba.....	2,800 64	4,875 70	3,687 07	4,148 00	2,173 33	1,300 94
33	N. W. Territories.....	7,003 55	1,151 50	11,124 22	868 97	6,359 22	969 50
34	British Columbia.....	16,631 37	47,436 00	30,141 33	51,532 50	20,381 97	29,903 95
35	Yukon.....	1,400 00	340 00	1,083 31	282 00	1,030 35	173 00
36	Hudson Bay Territory.....		10 00		10 00		10 00
37	Fish-breeding.....	149,419 24		209,279 78		118,681 62	
38	Fisheries Protection Service..	462,082 12		249,876 37		204,837 82	
39	Miscellaneous.....	105,892 97	10,472 00	194,993 61	14,568 16	115,219 92	4,134 00
	Totals.....	822,360 46	90,988 14	968,626 00	98,009 69	534,669 90	59,544 25
	Fishing bounties.....	157,228 24		158,546 65		159,015 75	

NOTE—Miscellaneous Revenue consists of U. S. *Modus vivendi* License.

APPENDIX No. 3.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

District No. 1, comprising the counties of Charlotte and St. John. *Inspector John F. Calder, Campobello.*

District No. 2, comprising the counties of Albert. Westmorland, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche. *Inspector R. A. Chapman, Moncton.*

District No. 3, comprising the counties of Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton and Victoria. *Inspector H. E. Harrison, Fredericton.*

DISTRICT No. 1.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 1, NEW BRUNSWICK,
FOR THE SEASON 1907.

CAMPOBELLO, April 25, 1908.

To the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my second annual report on the fisheries of District No. 1, New Brunswick, for the fiscal year ending on the 31st day of March, 1908, with the statistics of the different sub-divisions and synopses of the reports of their officers.

I am pleased to be able to report a very large increase in the value of the catch for this year, compared with 1906. The value of the yield for that year was \$1,364,690. This year the value is \$1,554,601; an increase of \$189,910. I have carefully gone over all the different officers' returns, and in all cases where there was a doubt as to their being correct, I have taken the matter up with the respective officers and whenever we found errors we made the necessary corrections, and the return I am sending you, is in strict accordance with the facts. A late and boisterous spring handicapped the fishermen, particularly those engaged in the lobster fishery and the salmon fishermen of St. John county, but very high prices were paid for these fish and the men engaged did as well as usual.

HERRING.

I have to report a large decrease in the amount of large herring salted in barrels. There were only 2,460 barrels of these cured during this year, against 8,384 barrels in 1906. This decrease is due to the failure of the 'Ripplings' fishing ground in the vicinity of the Old Proprietor Ledge, off Grand Manan. The large herring on their way to the spawning grounds, Grand Manan Island, generally 'school' in abundance on the 'Ripplings' during June and July, and the fishermen have only to throw their nets into them during the day time and get all they can cure. The windy weather this year made operations there very difficult, and even when the fishermen could get out the herring acted peculiarly. One day they would be extremely plentiful, and excellent catches would be made but probably no more would be taken for a week. There was also a large falling off in the quantity of herring smoked at Grand Manan. I mention

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Grand Manan in particular, because nearly all the herring smoked in this district are the product of that place. The total output of herring smoked and marketed without any further preparation, was 3,995,700 pounds against 6,345,665 pounds in 1906, but there were 119,540 pounds more prepared and sold as "boneless" herring than in the previous year. The boneless herring industry is assuming large proportions and is already an important factor in the industrial life of several of the divisions of this district. I am at a loss for a satisfactory reason for the failure of the herring suitable for smoking purposes at Grand Manan. It cannot be attributed to a general diminution of the fishery, for the reason that the previous year was a banner one for that industry. The fishermen claim that the excessive amount of easterly winds that prevailed during last spring prevented the shrimps, upon which the herring feed, from entering the Bay of Fundy, and on that account the usual abundant supply of these fish did not put in an appearance. The enormous catches of herring made on the western coast of the state of Maine this year is corroborative of this contention.

SARDINES.

I have to report a gratifying increase of 24,744 barrels, in the catch of sardine herring over the previous year. In 1906 the catch was 227,525 barrels, this year it is 252,269 barrels. Generally speaking, this has been a highly satisfactory season for this important fishery. The newly formed Weir-men's union mentioned in my report for last year, certainly proved itself master of the situation in dealing with the American sardine packers. At first the canners refused to pay the price, \$8 per hogshead, which the weir-men demanded for the run of 'spring herring', but by loyally standing by each other, and their union as well, the factory-men were obliged to come to terms and pass the union schedule of prices. I am sorry that a breach now exists in the union. Owing to difference of opinions regarding the schedule of prices for the coming season, the Deer Island weir owners have left the parent body and formed a local organization to act independently of the older body. The original union has established a flat price of \$6 per hogshead during the whole season, while the Deer Island union has adopted a graduated schedule of prices, dividing the season into four periods, and asking \$9 per hogshead for the first period, \$6 for the second, \$5 for the third and \$4 for the last period.

SALMON.

I have to report a decrease of the catch of salmon for this year compared with 1906 of 232,600 pounds. The weather was so bad during the greater portion of the time the fishermen were engaged in this branch, that operations were almost impossible. Sometimes they could not get out in the bay for three or four days at a time. Very high prices were paid and the fishermen did as well as they usually do. One fisherman at Dipper Harbour told me his catch averaged \$1.75 each fish, and a buyer at Lorneville stated that his supply averaged \$2 each.

LOBSTERS.

You will notice a slight decrease in the yield of this fishery from the previous year. In 1906 the aggregate catch was 8,764 cwt., sold in the shell and the output of the canneries was 80,236 cans. This year there were 8,701 cwt., sold in the shell, and the pack of the canneries fell off to 54,412 cans.

COD.

There was a large increase in the quantity of dried cod over last year. In 1906 there was 3,538 cwt. for this district, while the yield for this year is 5,042 cwt., but there is a corresponding decrease in the quantity of cod sold fresh and frozen, and taken as a whole there is very little difference in the catch of the two years.

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HAKE AND HADDOCK.

As pointed out in my preliminary report the season of 1907 will be long remembered as the most profitable one ever experienced. As this fishery does not commence until about the middle of June, the bad weather of the spring which proved so disastrous to some of the other branches did not have any effect upon this. There were 15,560 cwts., of dried hake sold in 1906, and 38,032 cwts. this year. An increase of 250 per cent. The fishermen derived from the sale of their hake and hake-sounds in 1906 \$42,162. This year the proceeds of this fishery amounted to \$113,272. This increase extended to the quantity of haddock sold fresh; 199,925 lbs., were sold in 1906, and 1,486,200 pounds in 1907. While hake were in abundance all over the Bay of Fundy this year, the fishermen of Beaver Harbour, Charlotte county, did the best of any. Several of the small trawl boats, with two men in a boat, stocked upwards of \$2,000 during the summer season at this branch alone.

POLLOCK.

There was a decrease of 3,272 cwts. this year in the total catch of pollock. The shortage is due to weirs at Campobello not taking any this year. The hand line fishermen of Passamaquoddy caught fully as many as last year and received a slightly increased price.

CLAMS.

There was a tremendous increase in the output of clams, this year compared with any other year. Last year there were 7,703 barrels exported in the shell. This year the export of shelled clams reached a total of 47,943 barrels. In 1906, there were 556,350 cans of clams packed, and 649,864 cans during this year. The total value of the clam industry for 1906 was \$65,506. The value of the output for this year is \$138,920. An increase of over 200 per cent.

ALEWIVES.

The catch this year was 15 per cent less than in 1906. Overseer Belyea recommends that fishing through the ice be prohibited.

SHAD.

The yield of this fishery dropped from 810 barrels in 1906 to 668 barrels this year. A decrease of 17 per cent.

DOGFISH.

Fortunately for our fishermen these pests were not very plentiful this season. They seem to be very erratic in their movements, and have not visited this district to any extent for the past two years.

VIOLATIONS.

Owing to the existing regulations in the neighbouring state of Maine, which allow the purchase of lobsters during every month, it is very difficult to keep some of the fishermen from violating our close time regulation. I had complaints against two offenders, convicted them and imposed fines and am positive that the lobsters received better protection this year than they have for the last ten years. The most serious thing we have to contend with is the contemptible practice of destroying the pollock by the use of dynamite. These law breakers have two grounds on which they operate. One is in the waters contiguous to the American boundary, and the other off Whitehead, Grand Manan. It has been very difficult to break up this business at Whitehead. For the fishermen will not complain on the offenders. Whenever the *Curllew* is around they simply will not operate, but find numerous opportunities to pursue their nefarious practice

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during her absence. It appeared to me that the only effective method to extirpate this evil was to appoint an officer from one of their fellowmen. A man who would be out among them every day and know all that was transpiring. Acting upon my recommendation your department gave me permission to engage such an officer. I was very fortunate in getting Mr. I. D. Harvey to accept this position. I am pleased to report that the appointment of this man sounded the death knell of dynamiting at Whitehead for 1907. I sincerely hope that your department can see it's way clear to supply Mr. Harvey with a motor-boat. Acting upon your advice, I arranged with Mr. Jas. Donahue, Commissioner of Fisheries for the state of Maine, for him to pay a visit to Campobello and go out with our patrolmen and watch the dynamiters perform on the American side of the boundary, I have already reported to you the great success that attended this manœuvre. How we went out in the launch belonging to the *Curlew* and gave an opportunity to see how they were carrying on wholesale dynamiting operations on their side. Suffice it to say here, that he rounded up the offenders in the courts of his state, and by the imposition of heavy fines, and imprisonment in one case, succeeded in effectually stopping this business for this year. On the 9th day of July while cruising with patrolman Mitchell in the launch belonging to the *Curlew*, accompanied by acting Captain Robinson, we captured a young Canadian fisherman, with dynamite in his boat. He acknowledged that he had it for the purpose of killing pollock. A fine of \$100 was imposed. After that we had no more trouble with the dynamiters.

IMPROVEMENTS.

While there are many improvements to record in the quality of the boats used by our fishermen, and while the value of the material used in their occupation has increased from \$815,988 in 1906, to \$961,132 in 1907, showing the permanency of the industry, and the energy of our fishermen, as well, yet the one great improvement that strikes the observer is the large number of gasolene boats that are now in use. In the village of Wilson's Beach, alone, there will be between eighty and ninety gasolene boats used this summer. The great increase in the catch of hake is in a measure due to so many fishermen being supplied with these boats.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Overseer Frazer, Grand Manan, reports a large falling off in the value of the catch of that place, due to the great decrease in the quantity of 'smoked herring.' He reports the regulations as being generally well observed: regrets he is not supplied with a motor boat by the department, but has built one at his own expense during this winter.

Overseer Savage, Campobello, reports very little change from last year. The great increase in the catch of hake was the only noticeable change.

Guardian McNeill, West Isles, reports an increased catch for the year; states the close time regulation on the lobster fishery was better enforced than in any previous year. This he attributes to the good work done by the two patrolmen in the launch from the *Curlew*.

Overseer Belyea, St. John, reports a fair year for the fishing industry at his place. There was an average catch and exceptionally high prices. No branches are being over fished. Recommends that the artificial propagation of shad be introduced on the St. John River. Also recommends that some effort be made to compel the packers of pickled fish to put them in air tight barrels.

I desire to express my appreciation of the courteous treatment accorded me by the officials of your department.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. CALDER,

Inspector of Fisheries.

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DISTRICT No. 2.

MONCTON, N. B., June 2nd, 1908.

To the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the Fisheries in District No. 2 of the province of New Brunswick, consisting in the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent, Westmorland and Albert, together with the parish of Stanley, in the county of York, and the parish of Aberdeen in the county of Carleton, for the fiscal year 1907-08, and returns giving the products and values by districts and counties, also an estimate of the capital employed in the prosecution of the Fisheries.

These returns show aggregate values of \$3,715,871 which is the largest, I believe, ever recorded, though prices are much higher than they were some years ago. I will now refer briefly to the several principal kinds of fish caught.

SALMON.

Were a good average catch, though rough weather interfered very much especially in exposed places, and the fishermen of the Restigouche River believe the large number of white whales there last summer helped to keep the salmon out.

SHAD.

Were fully up to last few years, but what is required to restore this fishery in the head waters of the Bay of Fundy is a close time during spawning season; this in a few years would make them as plentiful as ever. I do trust the proposed commission will have the effect of again making this the important fishery it once was.

HERRING.

The big run of spring herring came as usual and large quantities were netted for food, smoking, bait, &c. The fall run was good on the Caraquet banks, but they were not so plentiful on those off Miscou.

MACKEREL.

These fish appear to be erratic in their movements but a fair catch was made notwithstanding stormy weather.

COD.

Were nearly an average catch and prices high, many more would have been taken only for the exceedingly bad weather both for fishing and curing during the entire season.

SMEELTS.

More were taken than ever before, the increase being principally in the Miramichi districts. Overseer Abbott, who kept a close record of all shipments, says that over 6,000,000 lbs. (3,000 tons) of fresh fish were handled at and sent away from the Miramichi River last winter.

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LOBSTERS.

As stated in my preliminary report there was a very large increase in the pack of lobsters and prices were enormously high ; there has been improvement in this fishery for past three years, which appears to show they are not being fished out as was feared some time ago. Hatcheries and more attention to the preservation of spawned lobsters is also helping the supply.

OYSTERS.

The quantity raked has been up to the average, notwithstanding the much shorter time for fishing given by the new regulations.

CLAMS.

Not quite so many taken, owing to the close season established, which gives much less time to fish in midsummer when there is little else to do, and the fishermen not being allowed to take them in the fall when raking oysters, under which conditions large areas amongst and around the oyster beds under present regulations cannot be fished at all, as to go amongst these oyster beds fishing quahogs during close season for oysters would be ruinous to the finest beds in New Brunswick.

Fully the usual quantity of soft shell clams were canned by Messrs. A. & R. Loggie, at Inkerman, Gloucester county.

Of the many other kinds of fish in our waters a fair average quantity was taken.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. A. CHAPMAN,
Inspector of Fisheries.

DISTRICT No. 3

COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF KINGS, QUEENS, SUNBURY, YORK,
CARLETON AND VICTORIA, IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON, N. B., May 19, 1908.

To the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa

SIR, — I have the honour to submit my annual report on the state of the fisheries in District No. 3 (inland), in the province of New Brunswick, for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1908, with statistics showing the quantity and value of fish taken, also the quantity and value of materials used in connection with the prosecution of the fishing industry in my district.

A comparative statement of the value of fish taken and materials used in the years 1906-07 and 1907-08, is herewith given, viz. :—

	Value of fish.	Value of materials.
1906-07.....	\$42,646	\$47,004
1907-08.....	30,092	44,848
	<hr/> \$12,554	<hr/> \$2,156

showing a considerably less valuable catch of fish than my previous report. However, there are two matters of some importance to be observed in connection with the general result as shown above, viz., the statistics for 1906-07 were for fifteen months, whereas those for 1907-08 are for twelve months, and a difference of 5c. per pound on the price of salmon in favour of the former season, probably accounting for one-half of the difference in the two reports. Notwithstanding, the fact remains that there was a less quantity of nearly every kind of fish in this district taken last season.

The most unpleasant feature about it is the decreasing catch of shad from year to year. Some fishermen tell us that they believe shad are moving to some other waters, that they do not come to the Bay of Fundy and tributary waters as plentifully as formerly. True it certainly is, they do not come this way as formerly, but I do not think they are going anywhere else. I believe it can be charged to overfishing and, I trust, the forthcoming inquiry by those entrusted to make it, will be the means of having matters arranged so that shad will have a better chance to propagate, and still give fishermen fair treatment.

Considering the fishing season from opening to closing, respecting weather and water conditions, it was quite unfavourable. There was much cold and rainy weather and the St. John river and tributaries were at a high pitch during the whole season. Possibly, these conditions affected the catch of salmon and trout to a greater extent than other kinds of fish, although it probably affected the catch of alewives also.

The surface fly-fishing on the Tobique river was the least satisfactory in a number of years. The superintendent of the Tobique Salmon Club seems satisfied that the causes were poor conditions of weather and water and not a scarcity of salmon. The fishway in the dam on that river was kept in good condition and hundreds of salmon pass through it each year.

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Through York and part of Carleton counties there is great difficulty in enforcing the fishery law in respect to the taking of salmon, and if regulations could be made allowing these people some privileges for fishing salmon with nets, it would be very much appreciated by a great majority of the people, and I have no doubt would conserve a sufficient supply of parent salmon. Two small fines were imposed in the past season for fishing with nets on Sunday.

Regarding salmon, it is the opinion of all who have anything to do with handling them, that they are not decreasing but rather growing in numbers in the St. John river and tributaries, but that the reason for the smaller catch last season was the water being very high in the rivers, allowing the fish a better chance to reach the spawning beds, which will return good results in the future. Probably a little better protection, made possible by the Forest, Fish and Game Protective Association of New Brunswick placing two men on the river, in conjunction with the special guardians of your department, had something to do with the total catch for the season.

SHAD.

As referred to above, it is with great regret the fishermen, as well as all classes of our people, find these excellent table fishes becoming scarcer from year to year.

I think the real explanation is overfishing, and fishermen along the St. John and Washademoak rivers at least, realise the necessity for action of some kind at once, and are quite willing that greater restriction be placed on the taking of them.

Shad in good condition, caught in or near salt water, is preferred to the salmon, by many people.

ALEWIVES.

There are less of these fish taken now than a few years ago and it is possible that some greater restrictions, other than the present weekly close time, will need to be placed on the catching of them.

There is usually a good market for all the alewives taken in my district, and as shad have become scarcer and higher in price, these fish in the fresh state are to some extent replacing them.

TROUT.

The catch of trout was somewhat less last season, than formerly, probably on account of the bad conditions, cold, dark weather and high water in the streams.

There is an increasing number of foreigners coming to the province every year and many of them are erecting expensive cottages near the different lakes and with their families spend two or three months about the water, and I find that where the best trout fishing is to be had, the most foreigners are located.

PICKEREL.

The catch of these fish is less than formerly, probably because of the diminished size of the fish.. If it is desirable to have them in our waters it might be advisable to forbid the use of the very small meshed nets.

BASS.

While the catch of bass does not amount to much, comparatively, still there is something gratifying in the report of the catch last winter. The reported catch is ten

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times greater than in 1906-07. In former years fishermen made much money fishing bass in the Belleisle bay, Kings county, but in late years the catch has been insignificant and it is pleasing to note the improvement and I trust it will be permanent.

STURGEON.

The catch of sturgeon is also somewhat less than that of 1906 and seems to have been very much less in Kings county, where all the sturgeon fishing in late years, in my district, has been carried on. Last season two parties fished in Queens county waters, one in the St. John river and the other at the head of Grand lake, and both seem to have been fairly successful, regarding the number of fish taken, but the amount of roe, or caviare, got from them was very little, indicating small fish. This, of course, makes the financial result less satisfactory as the caviare is of so much more value than the fish itself. I would very much like to see the time when these fish are again as numerous in the St. John river as they were years ago. They would be a very valuable asset to our fishermen.

SYNOPSIS OF REPORTS FROM FISHERY OFFICERS.

KINGS COUNTY.

Special Guardian Jenkins, Belleisle bay, reports fishing fairly good in his district. A gratifying increase in the catch of bass.

Special Guardian Coggan, Trout creek, etc., says surface fly fishing was very poor, he thinks on account of high water.

Special Guardian Myers, Kennebecasis, thinks the fishing was fully as good in his district as in 1906. The sawdust nuisance was very much curtailed last season.

Special Guardian Dunham, St. John river, says the fishing was not nearly so profitable as in 1906. The water was very high, which he considers had a good deal to do with the result.

Special Guardian Belyea, St. John river, reports fishing nearly a failure in his district. He recommends prohibiting sturgeon fishing for some years.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Overseer Belyea (Queens West), reports that fishermen in his district have the impression that shad and alewives are going to some other waters, judging from the reports from other counties. Not many salmon caught in his district. One party fished for sturgeon with fair result.

Special guardians attended well to their duties and fishermen are law-abiding.

Overseer Hetherington, (Queen East), reports salmon not much fished for, increasing yearly. Shad decreasing from year to year, overfishing the cause, he says. Alewives abundant, not much fished for on account of the low price and scarcity of help. Pickerel overfished with too small meshed nets. Only one party fished for sturgeon part of the season, and had satisfactory catch. He says there are not any whitefish in our waters. Lake Ontario herring placed here under the name of whitefish but never exceed one pound in weight and grow very slowly.

Overseer McLean, Sunbury county, reports salmon running much earlier than formerly, and the water being very high in the river, fishermen are unable to get their nets set, consequently the catch is not so heavy as it used to be. Shad fishery being depleted. Alewives not so abundant, probably on account of high winds and roily condition of the water.

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Overseer McKay, York county, reports fewer salmon taken than in 1906. He considers the excessively high water in the St. John river throughout the season responsible for this. Many fishermen were unable to set their nets with satisfactory results. The high water also interfered with illegal fishing to a great extent and helped the special guardians in their duties. He strongly urges that six inches mesh be made the minimum size allowed, also four pounds salmon be the minimum weight allowed on the market, and that every property holder, who applies be granted a license, instead of only renewal licenses. Shad fishing quite unsatisfactory, most of the fish taken in July. Trout fishing was fairly good, but too many small fish caught. He urges that more trout fry be placed in the lakes and streams near railways, where they could be conveniently handled. Good trout fishing is a great inducement to one class of sportsmen and they are coming in increasing numbers each year to spend a whole season about the lakes. As they bring their families and employ boatmen they spend much money. In Carleton county the protection of salmon was better than formerly, on the St. John river. Trout fishing was fair.

Overseer Leclair, Victoria county, reports many less salmon caught in his district than in the previous year, although there were plenty of fish in the Tobique waters. The season was very unfavourable for surface fly-fishing. The Fishery Regulations were very well respected and guardians faithful.

Overseer Gagnon, Victoria county, reports the fisheries in his district about as usual. All fish caught used for home consumption, and that the special guardians attended well to their duties, with no infractions reported.

Mr. Thos. F. Allen, Superintendent of the Tobique Salmon Club, wrote me that 1907 was another off-year. He partly lays the result to the amount of net fishing along the St. John river, and to the immense numbers of small salmon destroyed in the small meshed weirs in St. John harbour which are allowed to remain out after the herring fishing season is past. (I may say this same statement was made to me, a few days ago, by a fisherman living near the harbour.) Mr. Allen, however, reports that there were a great many spawn fish on the beds and that the club had twenty one men employed to protect them until they were ready to return to the salt water. I must say that too much credit cannot be given this club for the very great service they are doing our people along the St. John river and tributaries, and the bay fishermen for the splendid protection they are giving the salmon on the Tobique river.

As reported to your department some time ago, a movement has been set on foot to establish a pulp mill at a place called the 'Narrows,' on the Tobique river, and dam said river. Such an act would, without doubt, destroy the salmon fishery of the whole St. John river district, including the bay salmon fishery. I trust the provincial authorities will not entertain such a proposition.

In conclusion, I may say that the suggestion of Overseer McKay, regarding trout fry, would be moving in the right direction. With regulations better governing the catching of shad, I think that part of the fishery will improve, and I see nothing discouraging regarding the future supply of salmon, but with good care, it will rapidly increase.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. E. HARRISON,
Inspector of Fisheries.

NEW BRUNSWICK--

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the
John, Province of New

Number.		FISHING DISTRICTS.		FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER	
				Vessels.				Boats.		Gill nets.			Seines.			Canneries	
				Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		Charlotte County.						\$		\$			\$		\$		
1	Lepreau to Red Head...					65	1200	70	34	2200	650	17	570	1010			
2	Red Head to L'Etang...	9	149	3450	29	120	4000	158	95	3075	700	70	2220	3700	1	4000	
3	L'Etang to St. George...	5	72	1400	20	210	3900	140	106	3490	1272	76	2280	4560			
4	St. George to St. Stephen	1	22	300	3	261	6525	174				87	3045	5655			
5	Grand Manan.....	57	1030	36500	180	142	28500	230	935	28450	10320	42	1480	5400	2	5000	
6	Campobello.....	11	237	7300	22	267	18400	284	84	2505	1079	31	1045	2400	1	2500	
7	West Isles.....	2	31	1800	8	283	44100	343	40	1250	477	86	2040	4695			
8	St. George and vicinity																
Totals.....		85	1541	50750	262	1348	106625	1399	1294	40970	14498	409	12680	27420	4	11500	
		St. John County.															
1	St. John Harbour.....	3	60	400	7	106	5300	246	415	103750	10075	9	450	900			
2	Lepreau to Chance Har-																
	bour.....	4	82	1450	35	30	1700	36	94	12300	1290	3	180	100			
3	Chance Harbour to Mis-																
	spec.....	6	83	2050	30	178	11078	176	910	92800	11130	13	625	815			
4	Mispec to Tynemouth																
	Creek.....	3	40	3000	6	22	176	22									
5	Tynemouth Creek to Al-																
	bert Co.....	1	20	600	2	22	440	22	25	1250	350						
Totals.....		17	285	7500	80	358	18694	502	1444	110108	22845	25	1255	1815			
Grand totals.....		102	1826	58250	342	1706	125319	1901	2738	151070	37343	434	13935	29235	4	11500	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

No. 3—Continued.

DISTRICT No. 1.

Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials in the Counties of Charlotte and St. Brunswick, for the Year 1907-8.

PLANT.		KINDS OF FISH.															
Traps.		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, smoked, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Herring, boneless or kippered, lb.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, fresh, lb.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked, finnan haddies, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Number.
Number.	Value.																
	\$																
1200	1200	7000							1000						2090	1500	1
2280	2280			25		2500		4300	2000	599		81600		4500	11768	10600	2
1365	682								512	480		56900			895	428	3
475	403					57000	3190		335	363		380000		85500	579	536	4
11600	11600			2025		†388500	110000	33888	2601	1814		24100	500	300	6000	6000	5
1526	144			160		1200	150000	16224	239	1457		732000	179	18000	8680	10090	6
1300	600								390	331		82900			370	330	7
																	8
19746	17909	7000		2210		3915700	263190	54512	7077	4984	57000	1357500	686	108300	30382	29484	
		208000	8000		20000	50000											1
640	480	39600							179	58	17100	36700			4800	3900	2
1625	1380	174900		245					438		128700	92000			2850	3000	3
1540	1155								497								4
800	1200	500		5					510								5
4605	4215	423000	8000	250	20000	50000			1624	58	145800	128700			7650	6900	
24351	22124	430000	8000	2460	20000	3995700	263190	54412	8701	5042	202800	1486200	686	108300	32032	36384	

* These are really the product of Grand Manan. Having been caught and smoked there and brought to Campobello to be finished as boneless herring.

† There were 150,000 pounds more smoked at Grand Manan, but were skinned and prepared as boneless herring at Campobello and appear as the catch of that place.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 1, New Brunswick, comprising the Counties of St. John and Charlotte, for the Fiscal year 1907-8.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Price.		Value.
			\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh	Lb.	430,000	0	15	64,500 00
" smoked	"	8,000	0	20	1,600 00
Herring, salted	Brls.	2,460	4	00	9,840 00
" fresh	Lb.	20,000	0	01	200 00
" smoked	"	3,995,700	0	03	119,871 00
" boneless	"	263,190	0	10	26,319 00
Lobsters, preserved	Cans.	54,412	0	30	16,323 60
" fresh in shell	Cwt.	8,701	10	00	87,010 00
Cod, dried	"	5,042	5	00	25,210 00
" fresh and frozen	Lb.	202,800	0	04	8,112 00
Haddock, fresh	"	1,486,200	0	03	44,586 00
" dried	Cwt.	686	3	50	2,401 00
" finnan haddies	Lb.	108,300	0	06	6,498 00
Hake, dried	Cwt.	38,032	2	50	95,080 00
" sounds	Lb.	33,384	0	50	18,192 00
Pollock, dried	Cwt.	25,860	3	00	77,580 00
Halibut, fresh	Lb.	13,600	0	10	1,360 00
Trout	"	4,000	0	12	480 00
Shad	Brls.	668	12	50	8,350 00
Smelts, fresh	Lb.	51,650	0	08	4,132 00
Alewives	Brls.	13,133	5	00	65,665 00
Scallops, in shell	"	1,870	2	00	3,740 00
" canned	Cans.	43,680	0	10	4,368 00
Eels	Brls.	200	10	00	2,000 00
Sardines, fresh	"	252,269	1	50	378,403 50
" canned	Cans.	5,700,000	0	05	285,000 00
Clams, in shell	Brls.	47,943	1	50	71,914 50
" canned	Cans.	649,864	0	10	64,986 40
" shelled	Galls.	4,040	0	50	2,020 00
Flounders	Lb.	4,000	0	03	120 00
Squid	Brls.	354	4	00	1,416 00
Fish Oil	"	34,875	0	30	10,462 50
" used as bait	Brls.	24,555	1	50	36,832 50
" " fertilizer	"	2,455	1	00	2,455 00
Cockles	"	695	5	00	3,475 00
Dulse	Lb.	68,800	0	06	4,098 00
Total value of catch for 1907					1,554,601 00
" " 1906					1,364,690 51
Amount of increase for 1907					189,910 49

RECAPITULATION

Of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Weirs, Fish houses, &c., used in the Fisheries of District No. 1, New Brunswick, comprising the Counties of St. John and Charlotte, for the fiscal year of 1907-8.

No.	Material.	Value.	No.	Material.	Value.
		\$ cts.			\$ cts.
102	Fishing vessels (1826 tons)...	58,250 00	4	Lobster canneries.....	11,500 00
1,706	" boats.....	125,319 00	24,351	" traps.....	22,124 00
2,738	Gill-nets (fathoms 151,070) ..	37,343 00	8	Freezers and ice houses	62,650 00
434	Seines (fathoms 13,935).....	29,235 00	777	Smoke and fish houses.....	166,685 00
251	Pile-drivers and scows.....	5,640 00	281	Piers and wharfs.....	94,010 00
472	Trawls.....	6,701 00	33	Tugs and steamers.....	31,195 00
404	Weirs.....	264,600 00	Total value of material...		961,132 00
13	Fish and Clam Factories	43,500 00			
3,186	Hand lines	2,380 00			

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NEW BRUNSWICK—

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity of Fishing Gear for the fiscal year

Number.	FISHING DISTRICTS NAME	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR					
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.			Trawls.		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms,	Value.	Number.	Value.	
	<i>Restigouche County.</i>			\$		\$			\$		\$		
1	Above Dalhousie.....					23	400	30	23	6200	5000		
2	Below Dalhousie.....	1	26	500	4	210	3200	380	140	20100	20000		
	Totals.....	1	26	500	4	233	3600	410	163	26300	25000		
	<i>Gloucester County.</i>												
3	Beresford and part of Bathurst....	2	29	2200	10	450	10500	900	530	40700	21600	2	40
4	Caraquet, New Bandon and part of Bathurst.....	138	1640	57000	540	502	17500	1040	2100	70000	43000	250	1400
5	Saumarez, Inkerman and Shippi- gan mainland.....	23	270	9500	98	280	8000	560	4800	91000	13000	50	240
6	Shippigan and Miscou islands....	70	915	39000	290	520	24000	1300	1300	46000	18000	150	750
	Totals.....	233	2854	107700	938	1752	60000	3800	8730	247700	95600	452	2430
	<i>Northumberland County.</i>												
7	Neguac and vicinity.....	1	13	520	3	210	7000	350	580	42000	40000	4	75
8	Bay du Vin and vicinity.....	4	55	1800	14	208	9000	550	800	80000	70000		
9	Chatham and vicinity.....					150	4000	300	420	30000	25000		
10	Southwest and Northwest Mirami- chi rivers.....					140	2500	160	370	22000	12000		
	Totals.....	5	68	2320	17	708	22500	1360	2170	174000	147000	4	75
	<i>Kent County.</i>												
11	Richibucto, St. Louis, &c.....					250	16200	411	4800	76300	23800	10	280
12	Buctouche and vicinity.....					600	18000	1000	2100	46000	12000		
13	Cocagne and vicinity.....					394	7200	600	1120	27000	8000		
	Totals.....					1244	41400	2011	8020	149300	43800	10	280
	<i>Westmorland County.</i>												
14	Shediac, Moncton, &c.....					465	15000	860	850	41000	17000		
15	Botsford.....					500	19000	900	700	19000	7000		
16	Sackville and Westmorland.....					260	5200	360	500	10000	3000		
17	Dorchester.....					28	1500	55	160	6000	2500		
	Totals.....					1253	40700	2175	2210	76000	29500		
18	<i>Albert County.</i>					18	650	30	30	3600	2000		
	Grand totals.....	239	2948	110520	959	5208	168850	9786	21323	676900	342900	466	2785

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

District No. 2.

tity and Value of all Fishing Materials, District No. 2, Province of New Brunswick, 1907-1908.

OR MATERIALS.				LOBSTER PLANT.				KINDS OF FISH.									
Smelt-nets.		Hand Lines.		Canneries.		Traps.		Salmon.			Herring.			Mackerel.			
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Fresh.	Preserved in cans.	Smoked.	Salted.	Fresh.	Smoked.	Fresh.	Salted.	Number.	
	\$		\$		\$		\$	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Brl.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Brls		
100	5000	60	10	2	2600	100	100	94400								1	
23	1800					5000	4500	142000	1000		1380	450000	226000			2	
123	6800	60	10	2	2600	5100	4600	236400	1000		1380	450000	226000				
....	....	320	300	5	2600	8500	8000	105000	600	1000	13000	170000	50000	5000		5 3
80	3800	2300	1700	18	10000	26000	24000	282000			32000	300000		21000		20 4	
145	6500	650	400	9	12000	18000	16000	85000			15000	75000		25000		10 5	
68	3400	1300	900	37	31000	61000	58000		1800	1200	20000	80000		35000		10 6	
293	13700	4570	3300	69	55600	113500	106000	472000	2400	2200	80000	625000	50000	86000		45	
172	15000	180	150	9	6000	9000	8000	86000			11000	15000	4000	4000		7	
400	25000			3	4000	8000	8000	195000			3000	80000	1000	40000		20 8	
493	40000	25	35					124000			160	2000		500		9	
....	....							115000		4000						10
1065	80000	205	185	12	10000	17000	16000	520000		4000	14160	97000	5000	44500		20	
298	12000	620	210	10	4500	13500	12800	123000	1200	1000	6620	236000		192000		290 11	
260	11000	1000	300	23	10000	17000	16000				20000	130000		2000		12	
67	2700	150	60	6	3400	4200	4000				4000	26000		2500		13	
625	25700	1770	570	39	17900	34700	32800	123000	1200	1000	30620	392000		196500		290	
143	7000	100	40	26	6000	25000	24000	3000			16000	420000	480000	3000		14	
68	2400	100	30	32	11000	70000	60000				13000	100000		3500		15	
40	1400	100	35					1200			1500	70000	800000	1200		16	
....	....							11000			120					17
251	10800	300	105	58	17000	95000	84000	15200			30620	590000	1380000	7700			
....	....					300	300	5000			320	12000				18
2357	137000	6905	4170	180	103100	265600	243700	1371600	4600	7200	157100	2166000	1561000	334700	355		

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RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products

Number.	FISHING DISTRICTS — NAME.	KINDS OF FISH										
		Lobsters.		Cod.		Haddock, dried.	Hake.		Halibut.	Trout.	Shad.	Smelts.
		Preserved in cans.	Fresh in shell.	Dried.	Tongues and sounds,		Dried.	Sounds.				
		Lb.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Brls	Cwt.	Cwt.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Brl.	Lb.
<i>Restigouche County.</i>												
1	Above Dalhousie.		100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		5000	.....	174500
2	Below Dalhousie.	38800	210	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	4500	.....	75000
	Totals.	38800	310	...	...	...	80	.....	.....	9500	...	249500
<i>Gloucester County.</i>												
3	Beresford and part of Bathurst. ...	22300	150	3500	... ..	200	.....	.....		10000	.....	6000
4	Caraget, New Bandon and part of Bathurst.	207000	550	38000	200	1000	2400	3000	70000	11000	45	350000
5	Saumarez, Inkerman and Shippigan mainland.	117500	200	8600	30	400	800	500	14000	6000	65	420000
6	Shippigan and Miscou islands.	602000	150	22000	100	320	1800	2000	46000	600	.....	310000
	Totals.	948800	1050	72100	330	1720	5200	5500	130000	27600	110	1086000
<i>Northumberland County.</i>												
7	Neguac and vicinity.	110000	125	1300	....	2000	200	...	3000	7500	300	800000
8	Bay du Vin and vicinity.	90000	125	500	....	.....	600	1000	2000	1000	125	1500000
9	Chatham and vicinity. ....	.....	...	180	....	200	20	....	.....	5000	175	2300000
10	Southwest and Northwest Miramichi rivers. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22000	500	20000
	Totals..	200000	250	1980	....	2200	820	1000	5000	35500	1100	4620000
<i>Kent County.</i>												
11	Richibucto, St. Louis, &c.	255000	220	1380	6	300	1780	2800	4650	5700	122	816000
12	Buctouche and vicinity.	170000	120	100	....	.....	200	100	.....	2200	.....	500000
13	Cocagne and vicinity.	63500	100	110	....	...	70	.....	.....	2500	...	210000
	Totals.	488500	440	1590	6	300	2050	2900	4650	10400	122	1526000
<i>Westmorland County.</i>												
14	Shediac, Moncton, &c.	277500	250	100	....	.....	60	.....	.....	11000	50	410000
15	Botsford.	718000	1000	100	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7000	35	300000
16	Sackville and Westmorland.. . . .	5000	200	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2200	175	100000
17	Dorchester. ....	.....	...	10	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3000	1225	.....
	Totals.	1000500	1450	210	....	...	60	.....	.....	23200	1485	810000
18	<i>Albert County.</i> ....	.....	200	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9500	120	6000
	Grand totals.	2676680	3700	75880	336	4220	8210	9400	139650	115700	2937	8297500

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

i
n District No. 2, Province of **New Brunswick**, for the Year 1907-08.

AND FISH PRODUCTS.

Alewives or Gaspe- reau.	Bass.	Eels.	Oysters.	Flounders.	Tom Cod or frost fish.	Squid.	Course and mixed fish.	Fish oil.	Fish as bait.	Fish as manure.	Seal skins.	Clams.	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
Brls.	Lb.	Brls.	Brls.	Lb.	Lb.	Brls.	Brls.	Galls.	Brls.	Brls.	No.	Brls.	\$ cts.	
.....	.....	17 45	.....	50000 18000	15000 20000	.....	45 50	.....	10 200	40 500	.....	.....	36,185 00 65,570 00	1 2
.....	.....	62	.....	68000	35000	.....	95	.....	210	540	.....	.....	101,755 00	
.....	1200	24	.....	15000	14000	12	380	200	1800	15000	8	1800	129,743 00	3
.....	8600	180	900	50000	130000	400	700	14000	11000	30000	16	4000	578,600 00	4
160	6000	500	30	20000	30000	80	500	1200	3000	6000	20	7500	255,050 00	5
.....	7200	100	40	15000	12000	220	600	7200	15000	20000	24	3000	475,280 00	6
160	23000	804	970	100000	186000	712	2180	22600	30800	71000	68	16300	1,438,673 00	
200	15000	180	1400	30000	50000	.....	.....	100	2000	1000	.....	400	203,240 00	7
500	5000	200	7000	60000	100000	.....	3000	.....	5000	25000	.....	300	290,470 00	8
350	3500	60	200	350000	1000000	.....	.....	20	50	200	.....	.....	257,731 00	9
650	70000	600	.....	.....	70000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,300 00	10
1700	93500	1040	8600	440000	1220000	.....	3000	120	7050	26200	.....	700	801,741 00	
1585	13500	510	565	34000	75000	5	360	1120	3900	4000	16	160	272,071 00	11
600	1600	100	2600	.....	50000	.....	9000	50	5000	20000	.....	6000	264,680 00	12
300	1800	110	1500	20000	30000	.....	320	.....	1800	9000	.....	5000	96,805 00	13
2485	16900	720	4665	54000	155000	5	9680	1170	10700	33000	16	11160	633,556 00	
350	3200	170	650	.....	25000	.....	1000	.....	15000	50000	.....	4500	282,130 00	14
200	1500	75	400	.....	12000	.....	.....	.....	30000	25000	.....	2500	378,830 00	15
150	2000	75	150	2000	5000	.....	.....	.....	6000	5000	.....	1000	54,664 00	16
.....	.....	50	.....	.....	5000	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,190 00	17
700	6700	370	1200	2000	47000	.....	1100	.....	51000	80000	.....	8000	731,814 00	
.....	500	75	.....	.....	35000	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	30	8,332 00	18
5045	140600	3071	15435	664000	1678000	717	16055	23930	99760	210740	84	36180	3,715,871 00	

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 2, **New Brunswick**, for the Year 1907-08.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Price.	Value.
			\$ cts.	
Salmon, fresh	Lb.	1,371,600	0 20	274,320
" preserved in cans	"	4,600	0 15	690
" smoked	"	7,200	0 20	1,440
Herring, salted	Brls.	157,100	4 50	706,950
" fresh	Lb.	2,166,000	0 01	21,660
" smoked	"	1,561,000	0 02	31,220
Mackerel, fresh	"	334,700	0 12	40,164
" salted	Brls.	355	15 00	5,325
Lobsters, preserved	Cans.	2,676,600	0 30	802,980
" in shell	Cwt.	3,700	6 00	22,200
Cod, dried	"	75,880	5 00	379,400
" tongues and sounds	Brls.	336	10 00	3,360
Haddock	Cwt.	4,220	3 50	14,770
Hake	"	8,210	2 50	20,525
" sounds	Lb.	9,400	0 25	2,350
Halibut	"	139,650	0 10	13,965
Trout	"	115,700	0 10	11,570
Shad	Brls.	2,937	10 00	29,370
Smelts	Lb.	8,297,500	0 08	663,800
Alewives	Brls.	5,045	4 00	20,180
Bass	Lb.	140,600	0 10	14,060
Eels	Brls.	3,071	10 00	30,710
Oysters	"	15,435	6 00	92,610
Clams	"	36,180	4 00	144,720
Flounders	Lb.	664,000	0 03	19,920
Frost fish	"	1,678,000	0 03	50,340
Squid	Brls.	717	4 00	2,868
Coarse fish	"	16,055	2 00	32,110
Fish oil	Galls.	23,930	0 30	7,179
Fish as bait	Brls.	99,760	1 50	149,640
Fish as fertilizer	"	210,740	0 50	105,370
Seal skins	No.	84	1 25	105
Grand total				3,715,871

RECAPITULATION

Of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, &c., engaged in the Fisheries in District No. 2, **New Brunswick**, in the Year 1907-08.

Material.	Value.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
239 fishing vessels (2,948 tons)	110,520	
5,208 " boats	168,850	
676,900 fathoms gill-nets	342,900	
466 trawls	2,785	
123 bass nets	800	
2,357 smelt-nets	137,000	
6,905 hand-lines	4,170	
180 lobster canneries	103,100	767,025
265,600 " traps	243,700	
201 freezers and ice-houses	79,500	346,800
448 fish and smoke-houses	46,300	
51 piers and wharfs	42,600	
79 tugs and smacks	23,500	
1,023 smelt shanties	20,750	
		212,650
Totals		1,326,475

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

DISTRICT No. 3, NEW BRUNSWICK, 1907-08.

RECAPITULATION of the Fisheries product in the Inland Counties of New Brunswick.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salmon..... Lb.	36,100	0	15	5,415	00
Shad, fresh..... "	62,000	0	05	3,100	00
" salted..... Brls.	410	10	00	4,100	00
Whitefish..... Lb.	5,600	0	15	840	00
Trout..... "	66,700	0	10	6,670	00
Bass..... "	2,000	0	08	160	00
Pickarel..... "	42,200	0	07	2,954	00
Alewives, fresh..... "	43,000	0	02	860	00
" salted..... Brls.	1,350	3	00	4,050	00
Sturgeon..... Lb.	9,500	0	08	760	00
Eels..... Brls.	16	10	00	160	00
Mixed and coarse fish..... "	354	2	00	708	00
Fish Products.				29,777 00	
Caviare..... Lb.	350	0	90	315	00
				30,092 00	

RECAPITULATION of the Fishing Material District No. 3, New Brunswick.

Material.	Number.	Value.	
		\$	cts.
Men employed	1,331		
Vessels (tonnage, 30)	2	400	00
Boats.....	890	10,910	00
Gill-nets (fathoms, 50,750).....	2,000	18,620	00
Rods and lines.....	1,775	4,488	00
Eel traps.....	25	25	00
Cottages, smoke and ice-houses and freezers	174	10,405	00
Total.....		44,848	00

RECAPITULATION showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials in the Province of **New Brunswick**, for the Year 1907-08.

FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.																	FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.									
COUNTIES.																	Seines.				Trawls.					
Vessels.																	Gill-nets.									
Boats.																										
Number.				Tonnage.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Fathoms.		Value.		Number.		Value.		
Number.				Tonnage.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Fathoms.		Value.		Number.		Value.		
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Number.				Tonnage.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Fathoms.		Value.		Number.		Value.		
Number.				Tonnage.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Fathoms.		Value.		Number.		Value.		
Number.				Tonnage.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Fathoms.		Value.		Number.		Value.		
Number.				Tonnage.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Fathoms.		Value.		Number.		Value.		
Number.				Tonnage.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Fathoms.		Value.		Number.		Value.		
Number.				Tonnage.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Fathoms.		Value.		Number.		Value.		
Number.				Tonnage.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Fathoms.		Value.		Number.		Value.		
Number.				Tonnage.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Fathoms.		Value.		Number.		Value.		
Number.				Tonnage.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Fathoms.		Value.		Number.		Value.		
Number.				Tonnage.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Fathoms.		Value.		Number.		Value.		
Number.				Tonnage.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Fathoms.		Value.		Number.		Value.		
Number.				Tonnage.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Fathoms.		Value.		Number.		Value.		
Number.				Tonnage.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Fathoms.		Value.		Number.		Value.		
Number.				Tonnage.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Fathoms.		Value.		Number.		Value.		
Number.				Tonnage.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Fathoms.		Value.		Number.		Value.		
Number.				Tonnage.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Fathoms.		Value.		Number.		Value.		
Number.				Tonnage.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Fathoms.		Value.		Number.		Value.		
Number.				Tonnage.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Fathoms.		Value.		Number.		Value.		
Number.				Tonnage.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Value.		Men.		Number.		Fathoms.		Value.		Number.		Value.		
Number.				Tonnage.		Value.		Men.																		

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RECAPITULATION showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials in the Province of **New Brunswick**, for the Year 1907-08—*Concluded*.

COUNTIES.	FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.				LOBSTER PLANT.				OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.												
	Weirs.		Smelt-nets.		Hand Lines.		Canneries.		Traps.		Persons employed in canneries.		Freezers and Ice-house.		Smoke and Fish houses.		Piers and wharfs.		Tugs, steamers & smacks.		
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
<i>District No. 1.</i>																					
1 Charlotte.....	372	247,450	3058	2275	4	11500	19746	17909	50	5	1700	676	134285	204	79610	33	31195	1	2	3	4
2 St. John.....	32	17150	128	105			4605	4215		3	60950	101	32400	77	14400						
<i>District No. 2.</i>																					
3 Albert.....			251	10800	300	105	58	17000	95000	84000	1450		70	6100	185	14500	12	2400	11	5500	5
4 Westmorland.....			625	25700	1770	570	39	17900	34700	32800	705		21	13400	14	1600	17	5500	1	2500	6
5 Kent.....			1065	80000	205	185	12	10000	17000	16000	235		46	24400	117	12200	1	10000	18	6000	7
6 Northumberland.....			293	13700	4570	3300	69	55600	113500	106000	1380		55	19100	126	17100	20	24500	44	6800	8
7 Gloucester.....			123	6800	60	10	2	2600	5100	4600	40		9	16500	3	800	1	200	5	2700	9
8 Restigouche.....																					10
<i>District No. 3.</i>																					
9 Victoria.....			645	1423									12	3300							11
10 Carleton.....			200	400																	12
11 York.....			375	1500									30	4000							13
12 Sunbury.....			50	100									35	350							14
13 Queens.....			255	565									62	755							15
14 Kings.....			250	500									35	2000							16
Totals.....	404	264600	2357	137000	11866	11038	184	114600	289951	265824	3860	383	152555	1225	212985	332	136610	112		54695	

RECAPITULATION showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the Province of New Brunswick,
for the Year 1907-08.

COUNTIES.		KINDS OF FISH.														Number.						
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lb.	Salmon, smoked, lb.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked finnan haddies, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Number.		
<i>District No. 1.</i>																						
1	Charlotte	7000			2210		*3945700		54412	7077	*4984		1357500	686	108300	30382	29484		25770	13600	1	
2	St. John	423000		8000	250	20000	50000			1624	58		128700			7650	6900	90			2	
<i>District No. 2.</i>																						
3	Albert	5000			320	12000	1280000	7700		200											3	
4	Westmorland	15200			30620	590000			1000500	1450	210										4	
5	Kent	123000	1200	1000	30620	392000	196500	290	488500	440	1590	6		300		2050	2900		4650		5	
6	Northumberland	520000		4000	14160	97000	5000	20	200000	250	1980			2200		820	1000		5000		6	
7	Gloucester	472000	2400	2200	80000	625000	50000	86000	45	948800	1050	72100	330		1720		5200	5500		130000		7
8	Restigouche	236400	1000		1380	450000	225000		38800	310						80						8
<i>District No. 3.</i>																						
9	Victoria	3500																			9	
10	Carleton	500																			10	
11	York	21000																			11	
12	Sunbury	1000																			12	
13	Queens	2100																			13	
14	Kings	8000																			14	
Totals		1837700	4600	15200	159560	2186000	5556700	334700	355	2731012	12401	80922	336	1486200	4906	106300	46242	45784	25860	153250		

* See recapitulations.

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RECAPITULATION showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the Province of New Brunswick,
for the Year 1907-08—Continued.

COUNTIES.	KINDS OF FISH.																	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gaspareau, brls.	Bass, lb.	Pickarel, lb.	Hels, brls.	Sardines, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.			Seal skins, No.
District No. 1.																			
1 Charlotte.....	4000	668	46500								4000		354		31130	24073	2040		
2 St. John.....			5000	13133						*47943					3745	482	415		
District No. 2.																			
3 Albert.....	9500	120	6000		500		75			20		35000			40				
4 Westmorland.....	23200	1485	810000	700	6700		370		1200	8000	2000	47000		1100		51000	80000		
5 Kent.....	10400	122	1520000	2485	16900		720		4665	11160	54000	155000	5	9680	1170	10700	33000	16	
6 Northumberland.....	35500	1100	4620000	1700	93500		1040		8600	700	400000	1220000		3000	120	7050	26200		
7 Gloucester.....	27600	110	1086000	160	23000		804		970	16300	100000	186000	712	2180	22600	30800	71000	68	
8 Restigouche.....	9500		243500				62				68000	35000		95		210	540		
District No. 3.																			
9 Victoria.....	16800	*		*															
10 Carleton.....	10000						6							64					
11 York.....	29000													25					
12 Sunbury.....	1000	30		35			10000							100					
13 Queens.....	1900	280		500			4000							20					
14 Kings.....	8000	100		715	2000		23200							75					
Totals.....	186400	4015	8349000	19528	142600		42200	3287	252269	15435	84123	668000	1678000	1071	16409	58895	124315	213195	84

*See recapitulation.

RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in all **New Brunswick**, for the Year 1907-08.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantities.	Value.		Total.
			\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon fresh	lb.	1,837,700	344,235	00	347,965 00
" smoked	lb.	15,200	3,040	00	
" preserved in cans	lb.	4,600	690	00	
Herring salted	brls.	159,560	716,790	00	916,060 00
" fresh	lb.	2,186,000	21,860	00	
" smoked	lb.	5,556,700	151,091	00	
" boneless	lb.	263,190	26,319	00	
Mackerel, fresh	lb.	334,700	40,164	00	45,489 00
" salted	brls.	355	5,325	00	
Lobster preserved cans	lb.	2,731,012	819,303	60	928,513 60
" fresh or alive	cwt.	12,401	109,210	00	
Cod, dried	cwt.	80,922	404,610	00	416,082 00
" fresh	lb.	202,800	8,112	00	
" tongues and sounds	brls.	336	3,360	00	
Haddock, fresh	lb.	1,486,200	44,586	00	68,255 00
" dried	cwt.	4,906	17,171	00	
" (finnan haddies)	lb.	108,300	6,498	00	
Hake	cwt.	46,242	115,605	00	136,147 00
" sounds	lb.	45,784	20,542	00	
Pollock	cwt.	25,860	77,580	00	15,325 00
Halibut	lb.	153,250	18,720	00	44,920 00
Trout	lb.	186,400	667,932		90,755
Shad	brls.	4,325	18,720	00	14,220
Smelts	lb.	8,349,000	32,870		840
Alewives	brls.	19,743	2,954		
Bass	lb.	142,600			
Eels	brls.	3,287			
Whitefish	lb.	5,600			
Pickarel	lb.	42,200			
Sturgeon	lb.	9,500	760	00	
" caviare	lb.	350	315	00	
Sardines	brls.	252,269	378,403	50	1,075 00
" canned	cans.	5,700,000	285,000	00	663,403 50
Flounders	lb.	668,008	20,040	00	50,340 00
Frost Fish	lb.	1,678,000	50,340	00	92,610 00
Oysters	brls.	15,435			
Clams, quahaug and scallops	brls.	86,688	223,849	50	
" canned	cans.	693,544	69,354	40	
" shelled	galls.	4,040	2,020	00	
Squid	brls.	1,071	295,223	90	
Coarse fish	brls.	16,409	4,284	00	
Fish oil	galls.	58,805	32,818	00	
" as bait	brls.	124,315	17,641	50	
" fertilizer	brls.	213,195	186,472	50	
Seal skins	No.	84	107,825	00	
Dulse	lb.	68,800	105	00	
Total					4,098 00
" for 1906			5,300,564	00	
Increase			4,905,225	51	
					395,338 49

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RECAPITULATION

Of the Number of Fishing Crafts, Nets, &c., in the whole Province of **New Brunswick**, for the Year 1907-08.

Articles.	Number.	Value.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Fishing vessels (4,804 tons).....	343	169,170	
" boats.....	7,804	305,079	
			474,249
Fathoms of gill-nets.....	878,720	398,863	
" of seines.....	13,935	29,235	
Smelt-nets.....	2,357	137,000	
Bass nets.....	123	800	
Weirs.....	404	264,600	
Trawls.....	938	9,486	
Eel traps.....	25	25	
Hand lines and rod and lines.....	11,866	11,038	851,047
Lobster canneries.....	184	114,600	
" traps.....	289,951	265,824	
			380,424
Ice houses and freezers.....	383	152,555	
Fish and smoke houses.....	1,225	212,985	
Fishing piers and wharfs.....	332	136,610	
" tugs and smacks.....	112	54,695	
Smelt shanties.....	1,023	20,750	
Fish and clam factories.....	13	43,500	
Pile-drivers and scows.....	251	5,640	
			626,735
Total.....			2,332,455

STATEMENT of the number of men engaged in the Fisheries of **New Brunswick** 1907-08.

Number of men in fishing vessels.....	1,307
" boats.....	13,012
" persons employed in lobster canneries.....	3,860
Total.....	18,179

APPENDIX No. 4.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF THE PROVINCE BY INSPECTOR J. A. MATHESON.

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 25, 1908.

To the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the fisheries of the province of Prince Edward Island for the season of 1907, with synopsis from reports of Overseers, and statistics showing the quantities and values of the year's catch, and quantity and value of material used and the number of persons engaged in the industry.

LOBSTERS.

I am again pleased to report an increase in the catch of lobsters,— 550,201 lb. over the season of 1906, which is the largest catch for the past ten years, as shown by the following figures :—

1898.....	2,342,020 lb.
1899.....	2,421,144 "
1900.....	2,223,712 "
1901.....	2,386,070 "
1902.....	2,039,600 "
1903.....	2,355,400 "
1904.....	2,501,100 "
1905.....	2,182,624 "
1906.....	2,289,288 "
1907.....	2,839,489 "

OYSTERS.

In the oyster fishery there was a decline in the quantity of 5,316 barrels.

In my preliminary report I predicted that there would be a falling off of about fifty per cent in the catch. This has been verified by the report.

The largest shortage was in Prince county, especially in Grand river. It is difficult to ascertain the cause of such a large falling off, but I attribute it to overfishing, and the fishing of quahaugs in the vicinity of the oyster beds, causing the sediment to settle on the oysters and preventing the spawn from adhering to the shell.

For rivers where quahaugs are fished near oyster beds, I would recommend that a launch be provided and the beds be raked over the last of June or first week in July, in order to clean them.

MACKEREL.

I am pleased to report an increase in the catch of this fishery, of 1,267 barrels:

The catch of mackerel has increased somewhat for the past two seasons and a good many fishermen are of the opinion that the mackerel are again returning to our shores, where once they were so abundant.

COD.

There has been a decrease in the catch of cod over the previous season, a shortage of (dried), amounting to 2,589 cwt. This, I think, can be attributed in a great measure to the very stormy weather that prevailed during the fishing season, and prevented fishermen using small boats for fishing. A good many fishermen, particularly in Kings county, sought other employment.

HERRING.

Show an increase of about three thousand, eight hundred barrels of salted, which brought good prices.

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QUAHAUGS.

The quantity of quahaugs taken, show no diminution from the very large quantity taken in the season 1906, and exceeds that season's catch by over three thousand bags.

The American market was overstocked and prices realized were unprofitable to shippers.

SMELTS.

There was a considerable quantity of this fish taken but the mild weather that prevailed during the season interfered with the marketing, and a great quantity of what was shipped did not reach it in good condition, and the returns were small.

Smelts were mostly sent to the New York markets.

TROUT.

About the same quantity of this fish was taken as last season, but fish is larger in size, and with the same care in the protection during the close season, I have no doubt that improvement will be still more noticeable in the future.

SYNOPSIS OF OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

Overseer Davison, Prince County, reports: In this county there is a small decrease in the catch of herring; on account of the ice remaining on the coast so long, fishermen could not get their nets out until about the 20th of May.

Mackerel show a small increase. They seem to be returning to our shores in large numbers each year.

The catch of lobsters on the south side of the island was about the same as last year, but on the north side, I am pleased to report a large increase.

Cod show an increase on the coast of Prince county. I attribute it to the number of fishermen induced by the higher price of this fish.

There was a large increase in the quantity of smelts due to the more general use of gill-nets.

Oysters have decreased by more than half, and fishermen ascribe the cause to the large numbers of starfish that destroy the oysters.

The increase of quahaugs is due to more persons being engaged in this fishery.

Overseer McCormack, King's County, reports as follows:

Lobsters, although one of the shortest seasons in the history of this fishing, it was one of the most successful, both for packers and fishermen.

The first lobsters were packed on the south side on the 4th of May, and about the 15th May the ice came back around east point and stopped all fishing for one week.

On the north side the first packed was on the 24th May, with very good weather, and fishing continued to the end of the season with an increase in the pack of 2,344 cases.

Cod and Hake.—Owing to this branch of the fishery being good in 1906, greater preparation was made to prosecute it. Eleven more vessels were licensed than last year, also more boats, but the weather was very stormy from July to December. Very few fish were caught after the first of October by small boats. So much loss of time discouraged the fishermen who sought other employment.

Herring were very plentiful up to the end of July, especially at Georgetown, and show a considerable increase in this county.

Smelts,—This fishing may be called a failure, owing to the mild weather and the poor condition they reached market.

Owing to the fact that a number of persons were fined for illegal lobster fishing in the southern part of the county the previous year, very little was attempted to be done illegally this season, and with the aid of the cruiser *Petrel*, I destroyed about 130 traps near Georgetown.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MATHESON, *Inspector of Fisheries.*

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the County of Kings, Province of Prince Edward Island, for the year 1907.

Number.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.		KINDS OF FISH.						
	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-nets.		Trawls.		Smelt nets.		Canneries.	Traps.							
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.							
<i>Kings County.</i>																					
1	10	153	4000	39	65	1200	120	300	4500	2400	60	600	20	100	4	3000	6500	5000	1		
2	...	...	...	...	40	800	52	60	600	400	5	50	8	160	2	2000	4500	3000	2
3	...	...	...	...	48	1000	70	300	6000	3000	10	100	3	75	5	6000	18500	12000	3
4	5	190	4500	26	75	2500	115	500	8000	4000	50	500	25	160	5	4000	17000	11000	4		
5	...	...	...	...	76	1000	116	300	5000	2500	15	150	20	100	12	6000	29000	17000	5
6	14	319	9000	58	65	1500	126	200	4500	2000	100	1000	30	150	4	4000	11000	6000	6		
7	...	...	...	...	38	600	60	250	2000	1500	40	800	40	800	7	4000	14000	10000	7
8	...	...	...	...	56	1000	100	100	1000	800	8	80	10	50	5	4000	9000	6000	8
9	...	...	...	...	50	800	84	150	1200	1500	10	100	10	50	4	4000	6000	5000	9
10	...	...	...	...	30	500	50	200	2000	1600	80	800	50	250	1	2000	3000	2000	10
Totals.				29	662	...	123	543	...	893	2360	34800	...	378	...	206	...	118500	...	5000	
Values.				17500	10900	...	19700	...	3780	...	1845	...	41000	...	77000	1000

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RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Kings, Province of Prince Edward Island, for the year 1907—*Continued.*

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.																	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.				
	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alwives or Gaspereau, brls.	Eels, brls.	Quahaugs, bags.	Clams, brls.			Canned clams, cases.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, gall.	Fish as bait, brls.
<i>Kings County.</i>																							
1 Souris and Red Point.	250	50000	.....	120	69120	1400	15	1000	200	3000	6000	500	6000	.....	15	.....	50	.....	60	2000	1000	45,586 00	1
2 Bay Fortune	100	.....	.....	16	43392	250	.....	.....	.....	100	200	2000	15000	.....	5	.....	10	.....	10	200	500	17,227 60	2
3 Annandale.....	150	.....	.....	10	137952	200	.....	500	50	150	300	500	3000	.....	4	.....	40	.....	20	300	800	45,730 60	3
4 Georgetown.....	350	80000	160000	100	109440	600	10	2000	100	800	1600	1000	20000	.....	25	.....	50	150	50	500	2000	51,942 00	4
5 Murray Harbour, North.....	50	.....	.....	10	172848	350	.....	500	.....	50	100	500	4000	.....	5	.....	20	100	10	100	1500	57,374 40	5
6 Murray Harbour, South.....	300	.....	.....	10	67056	1150	10	1000	200	3000	6000	500	12000	.....	8	200	30	100	50	2000	1000	42,796 80	6
7 Morell and St. Peters.....	100	.....	.....	124	175536	1000	15	2000	100	100	200	2000	25000	50	10	.....	.....	.....	20	500	1200	65,670 80	7
8 Naufrage.....	50	.....	.....	100	110400	450	.....	500	.....	50	100	500	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	800	38,640 00	8
9 North Lake.....	100	.....	.....	150	101904	400	.....	500	100	50	100	1000	2000	20	6	.....	15	.....	.....	200	700	37,251 20	9
10 East Lake.....	100	.....	.....	80	39360	600	.....	.....	250	650	1300	500	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	400	20,708 00	10
Totals.....	1550	130000	160000	720	1027008	16400	50	8000	1000	7950	15900	9000	90000	70	78	200	215	350	220	6500	9900	.....	.....
Values	7750	1300	3200	10800	308102	32000	500	240	3500	23850	3975	900	4500	280	780	400	860	1750	440	1950	14850	422,927 40

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RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Queens Province of Prince Edward, Island for the year 1907.

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.																			TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.	
	Lobster, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alwives or Gaspereau, brls.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Quahogs, bags.	Tom cod or Frost fish, lb.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.			Fish as bait, brls.
Queens County.																						
1 Tracadie.	133440	75	2200	5	10000	75	100	100	20	2000	142050	200	250	2000	150	1500	25	50	1600	3000	50	111,232
2 New London.	140976	20	400	8	1800	100	70	...	...	1300	30000	50	30	80	5	...	...	10	300	2312	100	72,139
3 Point Prim.	69000	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	36000	...	...	910	100	1200	...	...	3220	400	38,165	
4 Rustico.	181968	80	3750	20	12000	50	75	...	...	2000	45000	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	1700	3322	300	126,403
5 Wheatley River. . . . .	...	...	1000	10	...	...	...	...	...	1200	23000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	6,392
6 Pownal.	31056	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40000	...	25	300	...	700	300	...	...	1522	350	15,749
7 Charlottetown. . . . .	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	16000	...	...	150	20	4000	300	...	...	...	...	12,239
8 Crapaud.	58512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58000	...	...	1100	10	5000	...	...	...	2528	300	22,545
9 Lot 65.	58992	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5000	50000	250	175	150	10	1000	100	...	...	200	400	53,312
10 Bays and Rivers. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	11,243
Totals.	674544	300	7425	43	23800	225	245	100	20	13000	440050	500	600	4690	295	13400	425	60	3675	18304	2400	...
Values. \$	202363	2100	37125	430	714	785	737	25	50	1300	22002	2000	6000	37520	1180	26800	113	113	1102	27456	2400	\$470,423

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the County of **Prince**, Province of **Prince Edward Island**, for the Year 1907.

Number.	FISHING DISTRICTS.										FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.				KINDS OF FISH.		
	Vessels.					Boats.		Gill-nets.			Seines.			Trawls.		Smelt nets.		Canneries.		Traps.		Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Number.					
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	%	Number.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Rathoms.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.								
<i>Prince County.</i>																													
1	Tignish.....	5	140	3200	23	98	7350	200	62	1400	350	2	500	1000	40	160	24	730	7	2350	22800	14450	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1	
2	Alberton.....					28	1385	42	433	12400	4417	1	250	500	5	80	24	730	7	2150	5850	5850	1745	1745	1745	1745	1745	2	
3	Nail Pond.....					35	1620	65	70	1300	665	2	500	1000	28	300	13	150	3	6500	5540	5540	400	400	400	400	400	3	
4	Skinner's Pond.....					48	1310	60	112	1080	630				30	335	4	50	5	4100	10600	6100	620	620	620	620	620	4	
5	Mimnigash.....					27	1015	55	170	3364	713				30	335	4	50	5	3350	7140	5640	975	975	975	975	975	5	
6	Narrows, Lot 11.....					16	625	24	115	1730	320				30	335	4	50	5	3350	3800	2950	66	66	66	66	66	6	
7	Narrows, Lot 12.....					20	1000	60	100	2000	400				6	100	6	100	4	600	5000	5000	50	50	50	50	50	7	
8	Bideford.....					47	740	47	32	310	56				8	100	8	100	1	100	700	700	90	90	90	90	90	8	
9	Grand River.....					25	625	31	105	1175	217				2	50	2	50	4	1160	7200	5900	125	125	125	125	125	9	
10	Malpeque.....	1	18	600	4	12	560	26	148	3080	588				6	120	6	120	2	1160	1820	1850	150	150	150	150	150	10	
11	Richmond Bay.....					10	1400	40	75	1400	375				1	10	2	60	2	1700	6100	4200	4200	4200	4200	4200	4200	11	
12	Roxbury, Lot 6.....					32	655	34	48	730	99				18	500	18	500	17	8450	24140	20225	125	125	125	125	125	12	
13	Fifteen Point.....					97	4920	196	261	5087	952				10	200	10	200	2	2000	2700	1000	500	500	500	500	500	13	
14	Brae.....					9	450	18	50	500	100				18	500	18	500	5	1800	4480	3700	50	50	50	50	50	14	
15	West Point.....					15	600	29	29	580	107				10	200	10	200	5	1800	4480	3700	50	50	50	50	50	15	
16	Travellers Rest.....					40	600	70	120	1800	360				10	200	10	200	1	800	600	500	40	40	40	40	40	16	
17	Summerside.....					10	200	20	10	200	40				20	400	20	400	6	1830	5800	3650	15	15	15	15	15	17	
18	Carleton.....					19	900	35	50	1250	250				12	200	12	200	6	1830	5800	3650	15	15	15	15	15	18	
19	Tryon.....					34	2000	76	118	1280	590				7	100	7	100	9	3000	8700	4200	15	15	15	15	15	19	
20	Wellington.....					20	300	40	75	1500	150				2	40	2	40	84	122370	5526	42500	42500	42500	42500	42500	42500	20	
	Totals.....	6	158	..	27	702	....	1268	2143	42746	....	5	1250	....	117	....	117	....	2670	43290	91455	27630	426	426	426	426	426	
	Values.....			3800	28255	11379	2500	..	1035	..	2670	..	43290	91455	27630	426	426	426	426	426		

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RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Prince, Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1907.

FISHING DISTRICTS.		KINDS OF FISH.																	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.				
Number.		Macquerel, fresh, lb.	Macquerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Hadlock, fresh, lb.	Hadlock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Beals, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Quahangs, bags.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	\$	cts.	Number.	
Prince County.																							
1	Tignish...		340	153600		800			450	2800		4000	10				450	4000			68,665	00	1
2	Alberton...		647	60576		315			300	500		132500					200	925			47,275	30	2
3	Nail Pond...	15000	195	66336		1800		350	800	650							655	2000	300		43,069	80	3
4	Skinner's Pond...		156	89064		272	16000		129	360							120	1440			36,693	20	4
5	Miminegash...		224	61104	340	626			734	1493	320						525	1956			37,824	95	5
6	Narrows, Lot 11...		44	47616		150		10				2800						725			17,282	30	6
7	Ellerslie, Lot 12...		20	38600		20						2200						1000			18,740	00	7
8	Bideford...			5760								4100						125			30,970	50	8
9	Grand River...		111	63984		565			300			60000					125	700			56,347	70	9
10	Malpeque...			22560								4000						600			28,245	50	10
11	Richmond Bay...			62400			5300					4200									27,820	00	11
12	Roxbury, Lot 6...		3			15												4600			5,251	00	12
13	Fifteen Point...			244931								28000						400			81,064	30	13
14	Brae...			30096									5					500			16,123	80	14
15	West Point...		10	38256		10						10000						60			12,736	80	15
16	Travellers Rest...					5						300						160			4,784	00	16
17	Summerside...			5654	80							3500						75			5,269	20	17
18	Carleton...			44112								54000	5					675			17,126	10	18
19	Tryon...			108288								18000						2500			37,136	40	19
20	Wellington...		500									10000	40								6,919	00	20
Totals...		15500	1750	1137937	420	4578	21300	350	2723	5803	820	370800	60	4982	34686	25	2075	23291	425				
Values...		1860	26250	341381	2940	22890	639	1225	8169	1450	82	18540	600	39856	69372	50	62250	34936	425			599,344	85

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RECAPITULATION by Counties showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1907.

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.															Number.
	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Trout, lb.	
Counties.																
1 Kings.....	5000	1550	130000	160000	155000	720	1027008	6400	50	8000	1000	7950	15900	900	1	
2 Prince.....		5226	42600		15500	1750	1137937	420	4578	21300	350	2723	5803	820	2	
3 Queens.....		9800	45000		75000	2650	674544	300	7425	23800	225	245	100	20	13000	
Totals.....	5000	16876	217600	160000	90500	5120	2839489	720	18403	93	53100	1575	21803	20	22820	

Number.	Districts.	KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.													Number.	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.
		Smelts, lb.	Alwivies or Gas- pereau, brls.	Eels, brls.	Quahaugs, bags	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Canned clams, cases.	\$			cts.
1	Kings.....	90000	70	78	200	482	215	220	6500	9900	.....	350	422,927	40	1
2	Prince.....	370800	60	60	34686	482	25	25	2075	23291	425	.....	599,344	85	2
3	Queens.....	440050	500	600	13400	490	295	60	3675	18304	2400	.....	470,423	45	3
	Totals.....	900850	570	738	48286	9672	510	425	12250	51495	2825	350	1,492,695	70		

RECAPITULATION

SHOWING Yield and Value of the different Fisheries of the Province of Prince Edward Island, during the Year 1907.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salmon, fresh	Lb. 5,000	0	20	1,000	00
Herring, salted	Brls. 16,876	5	00	84,380	00
" fresh	Lb. 217,600	0	01	2,176	00
" smoked	" 160,000	0	02	3,200	00
Mackerel, fresh	" 90,500	0	12	10,860	00
" salted	Brls. 5,120	15	00	76,800	00
Lobsters, cans.	Lb. 2,839,489	0	30	851,846	70
" fresh in shell	Cases. 720	7	00	5,040	00
Cod, dried	Cwt. 18,403	5	00	92,015	00
Tongues and sounds	Brls. 93	10	00	930	00
Haddock, fresh	Lb. 53,100	0	03	1,593	00
" dried	Cwt. 1,575	3	50	5,512	50
Hake, dried	" 10,918	3	00	32,754	00
" sounds	Lb. 21,803	0	25	5,450	75
Pollock	Cwt. 20	2	50	50	00
Trout	Lb. 22,820	0	10	2,282	00
Smelts	" 900,850	0	05	45,042	50
Alewives or Gaspereau	Brls. 570	4	00	2,280	00
Eels	" 738	10	00	7,380	00
Oysters	Brls. 9,672	8	00	77,376	00
Clams	" 510	4	00	2,040	00
Clams in cases	Cases. 350	5	00	1,750	00
Quahaugs	Bags. 48,286	2	00	96,572	00
Frost fish	Lb. 425	0	03	12	75
Coarse and mixed fish	Brls. 305	2	00	610	00
Fish oil	Galls. 12,250	0	30	3,675	00
Fish as bait	Brls. 51,495	1	50	77,242	50
Fish as manure	" 2,825	1	00	2,825	00
				1,492,695	70

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RECAPITULATION

SHOWING the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Lobster Canneries, Traps &c.,
used in Fisheries of the Province of Prince Edward Island, for the season
of 1907.

Articles.	Value.	Total.
	\$	\$
42 Fishing vessels (950 tons)	24,570	
1,900 " boats	54,855	
5,408 Gill-nets (93,871 fathoms)	38,614	
16 Seines (2,850 fathoms)	6,500	
21 Traps nets	1,675	
670 Trawls	5,715	
423 Smelt nets	7,815	
2,810 Hand lines	2,001	141,745
184 Lobster canneries	112,935	
305,990 Lobster traps	206,860	319,795
6 Freezers and ice-houses	5,450	
116 Smoke and fish houses	2,265	
20 Piers and wharfs	9,650	
19 Steamers and smacks	10,000	27,365
Total		488,905

Number of persons employed in the fisheries of Prince Edward Island :—

Men in fishing vessels	193
Men in fishing boats	3,401
Persons in lobster canneries	2,655
	6,249

APPENDIX No. 5.

NOVA SCOTIA.

District No. 1.—Comprising the four counties of the Island of Cape Breton.
Inspector A. C. Bertram, North Sydney.

District No. 2.—Comprising the counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysborough, Halifax and Hants.
Inspector Robert Hockin, Pictou.

District No. 3.—Comprising the counties of Kings, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queens and Lunenburg.
Inspector A. C. Robertson, Barrington Passage.

DISTRICT No. 1.

NORTH SYDNEY, N. S., June 10, 1908.

To the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report on the fisheries for District No. 1, which comprise the four counties of Cape Breton Island, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908.

Without exception this year has been the most unfavourable on record in the successful prosecution of the fisheries. The season was a month later than any previous year during the past twenty-five. The Island of Cape Breton was surrounded by ice floes until June 15, thus making spring fishing practically an absolute failure.

Undoubtedly the most serious feature of the situation was the great loss sustained in the amount of gear destroyed. The loss was not confined to any particular locality, but was general throughout Cape Breton.

In the aggregate, owing to unfavorable weather conditions, all the important branches of the fisheries were below the average, both in the value of the catch and the quantity secured.

That there were fewer persons engaged this year in the prosecution of the fisheries, may be attributed to the unprecedented late season and the fact that the large industrial concerns in Cape Breton county offered tempting inducements to the wage earner for his labour, owing to the short season and heavy demand for the products of their plants. This, it can be readily understood, induced fishermen, who suffered great loss in gear, early in the season, to leave their regular vocation for more profitable employment.

The greatest drawback to the fishermen was the loss sustained in gear destroyed by drift ice. This loss was general along the entire coast line of Cape Breton Island. Some idea may be gained by the fact that in one section, the L'Ardoise district of Richmond county, it is estimated that over one thousand nets and one hundred and fifty thousand fathoms of rope were destroyed. This great loss in equipment before the season opened had a most disastrous effect. When the season really commenced the fishermen found themselves without equipment and without resources, and accordingly were unable to engage in their regular vocation to the same extent as heretofore.

The failure of the lobster fishery is attributed also to the late season and unfavourable weather conditions. While the pack was much below the average the great demand and the consequent high prices secured for lobsters, in a large measure alleviated the loss sustained by reason of the scarcity of this important food fish.

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A noticeable feature this year was the scarcity of dog-fish, the greatest enemy our fishermen have to contend with during the summer season. That dog-fish did not frequent the coastal waters of Cape Breton Island to the same extent this year as heretofore is attributed to the unusually low temperature of the water.

The statistics on another page covering District No. 1, will furnish in detail the quantity, variety and value of the fisheries as well as the quantity and value of the equipment used in the prosecution of the fisheries.

The regulations have been well observed. The tendency to poach has not been as great of late years as formerly.

SYNOPSIS OF REPORTS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS FOR THE ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON, 1907.

Overseer D. F. McLean, of Port Hood, reports an increase of catch in the following branches of the fisheries in the Western division of the county of Inverness: salmon, herring, lobsters, haddock and smelts and a decrease in mackerel, cod, hake, trout, eels and squid. It is gratifying to note that the aggregate catch in all branches shows an increase in value to a very material extent. About one fifth of the year's catch was used for home consumption, two fifths sold in Canada and the remainder exported to other countries.

Overseer William AuCoin, Eastern Harbour, reports fishing operations considerably retarded during the first few weeks of the season this year owing to drift ice. Operations did not really commence before May 15th. Herring were plentiful during the latter part of May and the first two weeks in June. The late spring materially interfered with the early prosecution of lobster industry. While there was a small decrease in canning operations, the market was exceptionally favourable and comparatively no loss was sustained by the fishermen and operators. The mackerel fishery was practically an absolute failure this year. These valuable fish seem to be growing scarcer each succeeding year. Hand-line fishing in this branch was an absolute failure. This falling off is due, in a large measure to the destructive pest, dog fish. The salmon fishery was up to the average. While a less number were taken the fish were exceptionally large and more profitable. The excellent protection afforded during the past year made illegal fishing impossible, and it is pleasing to note that not a single instance of poaching was reported.

Overseer Peter Gillies, of South West Port Hood, reports an exceptionally good catch of lobsters. More were exported from this district than in any other previous year. All other branches of the fisheries were equally good. The scarcity of bait was noticeable, but notwithstanding this drawback it may be said that all branches of the fisheries were above the average.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Overseer Archibald Morrison, of River Bourgeois, reports a large increase in herring but a marked decrease in the catch of codfish. The decrease in this important branch may be accounted for from the fact that fewer fishermen were engaged this year in the prosecution of the industry than heretofore. The lobster canning operations, while smaller this year than in 1906, were more profitable owing to a great demand for this product and consequent higher prices. Had it not been for the late season this would undoubtedly have been the most prosperous year in the history of the fisheries.

Overseer D. R. Boyle, West Arichat, reports that owing to the presence of drift-ice and unfavourable weather conditions a great loss occurred this year in the prosecution of the fisheries. Fishermen were particularly unfortunate in losing gear owing to the above causes. The fishermen of Petit DeGrat, Cape Auguet and other important stations were fairly successful during the fall and winter season, securing over 1,350,000 pounds

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of cod, haddock and pollock, during a period extending from November 1st to January 31st. There was an increase in salmon, cod, hake, haddock and halibut. There was a decrease, however, in lobsters, herring, mackerel, pollock and alewives. What is probably the nucleus of an important industry was the effort to can clams. Upwards of 555 cans were put up, thus furnishing profitable employment to a large number of men during the slack season. While the number of fishing vessels remained the same there is a slight decrease in tonnage. Six men less were engaged in these vessels. On the other hand there is an increase of 22 boats and 25 boat fishermen.

Overseer Arthur Brymer, Lower L'Ardoise, reports a decrease in all branches of the fisheries with the exception of lobsters which show an average catch. The most noticeable decrease is in herring and mackerel which is largely due to the presence of drift ice. The fishermen lost heavily in gear, and it is estimated that about one thousand nets and one hundred and fifty thousand fathoms of rope were lost at the commencement of the season owing to drift ice. When mackerel struck in later the fishermen were without gear and proper fishing equipment. The prevailing high prices, however, for all kinds of food fish in a material measure alleviated the loss sustained in gear.

CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

Overseer A. R. Forbes, North Sydney, reports the fisheries three weeks later this year than the previous year. Lobsters were unusually scarce and as a result the total pack was considerably below the average. Herring, however were plentiful and brought fair prices, both fresh and salt. Mackerel were scarce and the yield was entirely consumed in the local market. Cod, haddock, halibut and pollock were plentiful off shore but small boats were unable to venture out far enough to fish them inshore, therefore, these branches were a failure. Fewer men were engaged this year in the prosecution of the fisheries than formerly. This was due to the demand for labour at the different industrial enterprises in the vicinity.

Overseer John McLean, of Gabarous Lake, reports an average catch in all branches of the fisheries with the exception of lobsters. In this branch the late spring, drift ice and boisterous weather seriously interfered with operations. Scarcity of bait was also a serious handicap to the successful prosecution of the fisheries during this year. However, the catch of cod, herring and mackerel was an average one and the high prices prevailing brought exceptionally good returns to the men engaged.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Overseer Charles McRae, of West Middle River, reports an increase in the value of fish caught this year of approximately \$500, this notwithstanding that fewer men were engaged this year in the prosecution of the fisheries than the previous year.

Overseer Duncan Gillis, of Baddeck, reports a substantial increase in the total value of the catch over that of any previous year. Fish were plentiful and the prevailing prices contributed to make the past year one of the best the fishermen ever enjoyed in this district. The branches which show an increase are herring, mackerel, lobsters, cod and haddock, while trout smelts and oysters show a decrease. About 45 per cent was consumed locally and the balance disposed of in the home markets.

Overseer Alexander Morrison, of Wreck Cove, reports a decrease of 20 per cent in the catch of lobsters, 90 per cent decrease in herring and 100 per cent in salmon. Cod, pollock and haddock show an increase of about 75 per cent. The drift ice remained along the coast until June 18, thus seriously interfering with the spring fishing.

Overseer D. P. Montgomery, reports an increase over the previous year, in cod, haddock, pollock and herring. The catch of lobsters was fair. Mackerel fell below the average and dog-fish were plentiful and destroyed much valuable gear. The total catch in this district found a ready sale in the Canadian markets, only one car load being shipped to the United States.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. C. BERTRAM,

Inspector of Fisheries.

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DISTRICT No. 2.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 2 NOVA SCOTIA,
COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF ANTIGONISH, COLCHESTER,
CUMBERLAND, GUYSBOROUGH, HALIFAX, HANTS AND PICTOU.The Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Fisheries of District No. 2, Nova Scotia, together with tabulated returns of statistics, also schedules showing the increase or decrease of the catch of each kind of fish.

The estimated value of all the fish taken in the district is \$1,820,305 as compared with \$2,200,087 the estimated value of the catch of last year, or a shortage of about 17 per cent.

Of the deep-sea fishes there was a decrease in the quantity of haddock of about thirty-three per cent, of hake twenty-four per cent, of pollock of thirty per cent, of herring forty per cent, of mackerel thirty per cent. An increase in the catch of cod of nine per cent and halibut of twenty-eight per cent.

Of the anadromous fishes the catch of salmon was twelve per cent less than that of last year but it is about the average catch of the past nineteen years.

On the Straits of Northumberland the catch was five per cent over that of last year. On the Atlantic coast it was fifteen per cent less than last year and it is notable that while in Guysborough county there was a decrease of twenty-five per cent, in Halifax there was a considerable increase.

On the Bay of Fundy in the counties of Cumberland, Colchester and Hants there was a decrease of forty per cent.

The conditions of the rivers during the months of October and November, where salmon ascend for spawning purposes, were favourable to this fishery.

SHAD.

There is little or no improvement in the condition of this fishery, the catch for the year being 402 barrels as compared with 374 for 1906.

The average catch for the past 19 years has been 1,200 barrels, but in Overseer Davison, of Colchester County's division, he has known 5,000 barrels to be taken twenty-five years ago.

The fish ascend the Shubenacadie and other rivers to spawn, and while they have only the protection afforded by a close season from sunset Friday evening until sunrise Monday morning, during the remaining days of the week they can be legally taken.

The close season should be for the entire months of May and June only, for these are the spawning months, and ample provision made for enforcing this law.

While the cost of doing so would only be a few hundred dollars. The result would be the restoring the catch to an average and a source of income of from \$10,000 to \$12,000 yield to the fishermen of the counties of Hants, Colchester and Cumberland for it is on the Bay of Fundy coast that these fish are mostly taken.

ALEWIVES OR GASPEREAU.

While the catch was five per cent over that of last year it is still forty-five per cent less than an average of the past 19 years.

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

It has been remarked that when the rivers have become depleted of anadromous fishes the fishermen have to go further from the coast to catch deep sea fish, because they are attracted to the coast by these bait fish and considering the value of the Gaspereau in this way as well for its inherent value, it seems important that the close season which is now from Friday evening at sunset to sunrise on Monday morning should be extended.

HERRING.

The yield this year is about thirty per cent less than last year and fishermen say it is due to the presence of dog-fish which not only drive them from the coast, but destroy herring nets to such an extent that it deters them from prosecuting this fishery.

MACKEREL.

The catch has been nearly fifty per cent less than last year. The returns show great fluctuations in the yield of these fish, some years the catch has been three times that of last year which was nearly the smallest of the past nineteen seasons.

HALIBUT.

The catch was larger than last year but is twenty per cent less than the average of the past nineteen years.

LOBSTERS.

There was a very slight increase in the quantity taken this year.

About 38,000 cases of 48 pounds each were canned in the district or about 1,000 cases less than last year, but 6,000 cwt. were exported fresh in shell more than last year.

On the Atlantic coast in the counties of Halifax and Guysboro the pack was short about 3,000 cases, but if the excess of those exported fresh in shell had been canned, the shortage would only be a few hundred cases.

On the Straits of Northumberland about 1,600 cases were canned more than last year. None are exported fresh in shell from this portion of the district.

Here the season for fishing began several weeks later than usual it being about the 20th day of May before traps could be set, owing to the presence of fields of ice while the legal season closes on July 10, but during this short time fishermen were kept quite busy. Some of the factories getting more fish than they could attend to.

SQUID.

This fish which is used for bait for the deep sea fish seems to have kept away from the coast, for only 500 barrels were taken as compared with 11,000 barrels last season. Some years as many as 20,000 barrels have been taken.

CLAMS.

In some portions of the district clams are becoming scarce and small notably in the eastern part of Halifax county and the fishermen there are asking for a close season.

FISHWAYS.

One fishway was built in the district last year, viz. : on the Antigonish branch of St. Mary's river.

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There are a number of dams in the district which should have fishways, in fact upon every stream frequented by salmon and gaspereau, all such dams or obstructions should be provided with efficient fish passes.

Overseer Rowlings reports two dams on Ship Harbour river and several dams on the Laurencetown river in the county of Halifax. There is one on the Meander river in the county of Hants, one on Salmon river in the county of Colchester, and two on the River John, Pictou county, all of which should have fishways.

During the past year, the close season for lobsters has been well observed.

Considerable poaching of salmon was reported on Musquodoboit river, Halifax county.

There were twenty-one cases tried before the inspector and local fishery officers, the latter convicting on view, in all there were seventeen convictions.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. HOCKIN,

Inspector of Fisheries.

DISTRICT No. 3.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 3 OF NOVA SCOTIA, COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF LUNENBURG, QUEENS, SHELburnE, YARMOUTH, DIGBY, ANNAPOLIS AND KINGS.

BARRINGTON PASSAGE, N.S., May 15, 1908.

To the Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the District No. 3, of Nova Scotia, with the tabulated statements of the yield and value of its different fisheries, for the season of 1907.

The total yield of all the fisheries production, compiled from the various returns of the different officers under me, is valued at over four million and a half of dollars, which exceeds last year's production by \$500,000.

The following statement gives the relative importance of the different counties of this division, showing also the fluctuations from last season :—

Counties.	1907	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$
Digby	1,304,584	149,127	.....
Lunenburg	942,604	35,034	.....
Yarmouth	866,648	194,047	.....
Shelburne	769,747	.....	348,737
Annapolis	308,915	192,137	.....
Queen's	210,722	10,653	.....
King's	127,476	.....	28,638

REMARKS.

A glance at the above table points out the best showing to be in the counties of Yarmouth, Annapolis and Digby, which give a combined increase of over half a million dollars. In the above named three counties, to the large proportion of line fish or the cod family, can be ascribed this improvement.

In three localities only, in the vicinity of Tiverton and Freeport, Digby county, all fish captured and disposed of is valued at over \$600,000. While the fishermen of Digby town itself and vicinity also secured a quarter of a million dollars worth of fish and fish products. Gasoline launches are now superceding the old style of fishing boats, enabling fishermen to seek better fishing grounds and return home every evening in a very much shorter time and in a very much more comfortable manner than with the former means of transportation.

In the county of Yarmouth, in the vicinity of Port Maitland and Sanford, the good capture of fresh mackerel was again repeated during the season of 1907, and 135,000 pounds were reported captured in that vicinity.

While not quite so many lobsters were preserved as during the previous season, cannors realized higher prices and interested parties received nearly as much for their investment. Nine thousand cwts. of these crustaceans were shipped fresh or alive in excess of the previous season from Yarmouth Port alone, mostly to Boston markets where they brought handsome returns, nearly double what they are estimated at for statistical purposes.

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In Annapolis county, the handsome surplus over the previous quantities is made up of nearly a general yield of all kinds of fish, mostly line fish and especially in the vicinity of Hillburn and Victoria Beach.

The large falling off noticed in Shelburne county may be ascribed to a more careful compilation of the statistical material by our fishery officers, but there seems a general decline in the principal kinds of fish, especially line fish, which alone is reduced by nearly a quarter of a million dollars. Cape Island, alone as a fishing center, has declined \$100,000 in the value of its fisheries.

Speaking generally for the whole district, the most noticeable fluctuation is the decline in the catch of mackerel of nearly \$150,000 in value, particularly in Queens county, which had yielded excessively the season previous (1906). Herring also shows a reduction of \$67,160, which is more pronounced in the counties of Lunenburg, Shelburne and Queens. Cod, haddock and hake alone show an aggregate value of over \$300,000 above that of the preceding year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. ROBERTSON,
Inspector of Fisheries,

NOVA SCOTIA, DISTRICT No. 1.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials in the County of Richmond, Province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1907.

FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.				FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.				KINDS OF FISH.												
Vessels.				Boats.		Gill-nets.		Trawls.		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Number.	
Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.									
<i>Richmond County.</i>																				
1	Canso to Port Richmond	4	112	2200	16	59	590	66	1100	22000	4400	10	50	900	...	...	700	...	...	100
2	River Inhabitants and vicinity	2	54	950	7	76	760	91	940	18800	3320	23	115	540	...	...	575	...	...	310
3	River Bourgeois, St. Peters and vicinity	11	300	7350	75	43	370	49	450	9000	1410	13	65	100	...	...	155	10846	...	2475
4	West Bay .....	...	...	...	34	272	44	156	3120	468	20	100	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
5	Arichat and Petit de Grat.	20	312	5600	95	108	1295	152	926	9320	8930	240	1200	1360	6000	10500	400	19824	400	*2860
6	Cape Auguet to Port Royal, including Janvrin Island .....	...	...	...	144	1350	180	800	17300	8580	175	680	110	1260	8100	16700	635	26256	156	
7	Rocky Bay and vicinity	2	50	1150	16	61	674	91	600	12000	4100	27	135	326	1350	6400	255	6816	24	
8	Descousse to Martinique.	2	84	2500	20	29	270	40	140	2800	1120	17	100	180	4600	1000	111	...	...	688
9	Irish and Hay Coves, Lynch River and Barr Head and Red Islands .....	...	...	...	...	33	345	43	43	860	380	30	300	205	46000	...	...	...	...	952
10	Grand Greve and St. Peters Island	1	22	375	5	27	600	70	130	2600	1300	10	100	130	18000	16000	68	...	...	480
11	Rockdale .....	...	...	...	40	1000	130	400	8000	4000	26	275	...	500	14000	30000	900	19432	...	350
12	L'Ardoise, Lower and West	4	90	2500	24	277	11400	660	3000	60000	30000	45	440	1600	9000	22000	5700	...	...	700
13	Point Michaud and Grand River	1	22	650	6	51	975	100	275	5400	2750	31	300	800	500	74	2200	1000	320	5000
14	L'Archevêque and St. Esprit .....	...	...	...	21	495	53	115	2200	1150	16	70	...	90	30	1700	1100	117	4032	300
15	Caplin Cove and Framboise .....	...	...	...	30	675	74	60	1200	600	23	110	...	21	2200	...	90	...	...	175
16	Fourchu .....	...	...	...	40	3000	120	180	3600	1800	18	120	...	16	2000	400	40	...	...	175
Totals		52	1136	24525	280	1073	24072	1963	9375	178200	74308	724	4160	7492	115150	105100	10666	119678	587	16577
Values.	661	104	37460	1151	12612	150990	35903	2935	82885

* In the Arichat district, add 300,000 lbs. salted and fresh cod, \$9,000.

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RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Richmond, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1907.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.														TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.				
		Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked, (finnan haddies), lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alwives or Gaspereau, brls.	Eels, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tong cod or frost fish, lb.			Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.
<i>Richmond County.</i>																					
1	Canso to Port Richmond					9								20000		150		40	70		\$ cts.
2	River Inhabitants and vicinity.			60		50		25		36000		8		4000			26	120	80		16,844 00 1
3	River Bourgeois, St. Peters and vicinity			75				50	4800					13000			990	990	115		15,541 00 2
4	West Bay													900			304	48	20		1,921 40 3
5	Arichat and Petit de Grat.	20	410000	1900	275000	600	180	560	7850		900		22	33600		172	304	600	205	50	20,257 80 4
6	Cape Augnet to Port Royal, including Janvin Island.																				88,663 70 5
7	Rocky Bay and vicinity.	18	160500	1600		100	124	60	2520		2850	9	170	40950		58	168	500	220	1133	51,632 30 6
8	Descoursse to Martinique.	15	2900	134		95	15	42			800	3	60	37750		11	23	280	120	30	15,060 55 7
9	Irish and Hay Coves, Lynch River and Barr Head and Red Islands.	12	800	108		13			1850		15400	1	35	7050		12	24	340	160	95	10,265 50 8
10	Grand Greve and St. Peters Island.	6				18	7	100		1400	1700		39	2000	2300	6	23	345	18		5,245 25 9
11	Rockdale	1	3000	50		16	6	93	600	500	600	40	23	5000	5000	13	33	90	10	8	37,669 60 10
12	L'Ardoise, Lower and West.	2	9000	1500		14	8	500	1000	180	700	110	4	2000	2500	40	60	1300	40	9	7,129 50 11
13	Point Michaud and Grand River.	21	16000	3800		20	11	1100	3500	275	310	16	4700	6000	6000	110	320	3700	140	23	143,387 25 12
14	L'Archevêque and St. Esprit.	3	3800	160		30	12	150	2100	1100		36	17	8000	1900	16	46	175	20	27	19,219 10 13
15	Caplin Cove and Framboise.	2	2800	105		17	8	90	1700	800		30	23	5000	3000	27	50	270	22	25	6,158 60 14
16	Fourchu	2	1600	70		11	5	67	1700	330		23	20	3600	3000	33	24	220	14	11	3,882 25 15
	Totals.	104	617400	9722	275000	997	379	2987	30620	4885	58950	582	451	193550	27700	688	1176	9418	1344	1421	5,710 75 16
	Values.	1	40	18522	34027	16500	2991	95	8961	488	2948	2328	4510	5806	831	2752	2352	2825	2016	2842	448,598 55

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats and Nets, &c., in the County of Victoria, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1907.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.		KINDS OF FISH.				
		Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-nets.			Trap-nets.		Hand-lines.	Canneries, No.	Canneries, Value.	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.							Value.	Number.	Value.
		<i>Victoria County.</i>																		
1	Little Narrows (both sides).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	415	48	72	1570	425	.....	.....	27	55	63	30	.....	147	8000
2	Baddeck Districts, including Great Bras d'Or.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	674	30	75	1900	770	.....	.....	10	50	72	36	1890	130	30400
3	Briton Cove to Barachois.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	960	84	130	3900	1200	.....	.....	35	350	107	53	800	76	.....
4	Wreck Cove to Smoky Head.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	840	79	105	3410	1285	2	1800	30	260	89	45	750	53	.....
5	North and South Bays and vicinity.....	9	123 3660	36	190	3390	353	534	11775	3700	5	2500	216	1510	643	643	3	700	180	4500
6	Neil's Harbour and New Haven.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	3040	98	90	1800	900	2	2000	29	565	307	3	300	25	.....
7	Dingwall and Sparling Brook.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	440	36	40	1300	600	.....	.....	6	35	104	156	145	.....	.....
8	Sugarloaf and vicinity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	320	52	45	1190	448	.....	.....	6	35	80	120	1000	200	.....
9	Bay St. Lawrence.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	250	40	30	1050	510	3	3000	6	36	80	120	1	500	.....
10	White Point.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	435	58	65	2400	1100	2	2000	12	75	116	175	.....	400	.....
Totals.....		9	123 3660	36	521	10764	878	1186	30295	10938	14	11300	371	2987	1653	1673	11	4350	1511	42900
Values.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1428	7555	429

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of **Victoria**, Province of **Nova Scotia**,
for the Year 1907.

[illegible]

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of Inverness, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1907.

FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.				FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.		KINDS OF FISH.													
Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.		Trawls.		Hand lines.		Canneries.		Salmon, fresh, lb.		Herring, salted, brls.		Herring, fresh, lb.		Mackereel, fresh, lb.		Mackereel, salted, brls.		Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	
Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.											
Inverness Co.																									
1				47	470	94	61	2925	1530		100	95	3	2000	15000	400	222	6200				150	27888	1	
2				35	1630	90	184	4600	1850		17	175	358	443	5	2050	480	700	1050			258	53472	2	
3				48	1200	63	42	1750	1100		16	150	100	115	1	150	12900	210				175	10752	3	
4				23	1800	56	31	1950	800		19	270	300	200	1	80	980	300				50	1388	4	
5				32	970	43	39	3170	2350		12	225	164	120	1	200	35250	180				43	7876	5	
6				20	800	35	33	1630	1400		9	170	124	95	1	500	20560	230				105		6	
7				31	620	51	68	1500	410		28	110	97	70	1	1500	860	266	5000				46368	7	
8				25	410	40	50	1500	500		55	220	70	70	1	1000		300	2000			10	7008	8	
9				60	1500	80	300	9000	3000		300	1200	200	200	1	2000		500	2500	1000		40	49700	9	
10				49	540	71	80	2400	800		70	270	100	100	2	2000		400	3000			6	40896	10	
11				68	800	90	90	2700	850		75	300	100	100	1	300	2600	350	3000			16	9408	11	
12				30	550	60	60	1800	600		30	120	30	30			3000	210	10500	4000		2000		12	
13				120	1440	137	400	800C	800		52	155	300	80				235	40000					13	
Totals.				588	12730	910	1438	42925	15990		683	3365	2043	1718	18	11780	116650	4103	433250	5000		2853	254756		
Values.																	17497	20515	4333	600		42795	76427		

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RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Inverness, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1907.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.																				TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.	
		Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock smoked finn. haddies, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt	Hake, sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alwives or Gas- pereau, brls.	Beis, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Tom Cod or Frost fish, lb.	Squid, lb.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.			Fish as manure, brls.
1	<i>Inverness Co.</i> Meat Cove, Pollet's Cove and Pleasant Bay.	...	213	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	50	65	...	...
2	Cap Rouge, Eastern Hr. and Chebuctamp.	...	17400	3	...	870	...	100	...	28	550	600	1500	...	225	...	...	123	115	9200	260	155	30
3	Margaree Harbour, Is- land and River, also Lake Ainslie.	390	800	5	...	400	...	350	...	...	600	800	1300	820	30	...	...	100	150	400	800	90	140
4	Belle Côte.	95	1500	8	...	300	...	150	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	300	500	900	75	...
5	Doucet's, Delaney's and Whale Coves.	550	1400	...	...	300	...	320	100	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	300	250	720	270	...
6	Chimney Corner, St. Rose and vicinity.	...	1300	...	...	550	...	380	...	...	600	...	700	5	...	...	...	182	315	300	540	560	...
7	Mabou Hr., Pt. Ban and vicinity.	...	170	...	2900	5	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...
8	Little and S. W. Mabou and Seaside.	...	124	...	500	70	...	60	...	...	...	500	1500	...	2	...	...	15	...	200	500	...	...
9	Port Hood.	...	800	8	6000	400	500	1000	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...
10	Judique and Little Judi- que.	...	...	...	1600	45	...	45	...	...	...	1300	1100	...	17	...	...	5	...	...	110	...	...
11	Long Pt. to Low Point.	...	75	...	1200	65	...	45	...	...	...	1200	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...
12	Pts. Hastings and Haw- kesbury.	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	West Bay, Malagawatch and River Denys.	500	30	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15000	...	35	...	...	300	...	...	80	...	...
	Totals.	1535	24877	24	12200	3080	500	2490	400	28	3150	4100	21300	825	361	550	2800	1075	1235	11215	4740	630	1150	170
	Values.	\$ 7675	124385	240	366	10780	30	7470	100	84	315	410	1065	3300	3610	3300	84	4300	2470	3364	7110	575	340	344,557

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the Island of Cape Breton, for the Year 1907-08.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh..... Lb.	151,870	0 15	22,780 50	
" preserved in cans..... "	7,470	0 15	1,120 50	
" smoked..... "	1,900	0 20	380 00	24,281 00
Herring, salted..... Brls.	26,436	5 00	132,180 00	
" fresh..... Lb.	640,900	0 01	6,409 00	138,589 00
Mackerel, fresh..... Lb.	160,705	0 12	19,284 60	
" salted..... Brls.	14,566	15 00	218,490 00	237,774 60
Lobsters, preserved in cans..... Lb.	693,754	0 30	208,126 20	
" fresh or alive..... Cwt.	4,780	5 00	23,900 00	232,026 20
Cod, dried..... Cwt.	78,336	5 00	391,680 00	
" fresh or salted..... Lb.	309,400	0 03	9,282 00	
" tongues and sounds..... Brls.	128	10 00	1,280 00	402,242 00
Haddock, fresh..... Lb.	660,930	0 03	19,827 90	
" dried..... Cwt.	23,808	3 50	83,328 00	
" finnan haddies..... Lb.	275,500	0 06	16,530 00	119,685 90
Hake, dried..... Cwt.	3,724	3 00	11,172 00	
" sounds..... Lb.	779	0 25	194 75	11,366 75
Pollock, dried..... Cwt.	6,969	3 00		20,907 00
Halibut..... Lb.	120,940	0 10		12,094 00
Trout..... "	16,275	0 10		1,627 50
Shad, salted..... Brls.	43	10 00		430 00
Smelts..... Lb.	101,375	0 05		5,068 75
Alewives or gaspereau..... Brls.	1,665	4 00		6,660 00
Eels..... "	1,204	10 00		12,040 00
Oysters..... "	698	6 00		4,188 00
Clams..... "	1,591	2 00		3,182 00
Flounders..... Lb.	207,350	0 03		6,220 50
Tom-cod or frost fish..... "	39,800	0 03		1,194 00
Squid..... Brls.	2,274	4 00		9,096 00
Coarse and mixed fish..... "	2,533	2 00		5,066 00
Fish oil..... Galls	31,016	0 30		9,304 80
Fish as bait..... Brls.	11,767	1 50		17,650 50
Fish as manure..... "	1,250	0 50		625 00
Seal skins..... No.	5	1 25		6 25
Total for 1907.....				1,281,325 75
" 1906.....				1,271,494 38
Increase.....				9,831 37

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RECAPITULATION.

STATEMENT showing the Number and Value of Fishing Crafts, Nets, &c., in the **Island of Cape Breton**, for the Year 1907-8.

Articles.	Value.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
107 fishing vessels (1,954 tons, 510 men)	54,405	
2,680 fishing boats (4,744 men)	63,026	
		117,431
14,547 gill-nets (315,290 fathoms)	122,131	
3 seines (315 fathoms)	330	
18 trap-nets	14,300	
2,872 trawls	19,366	
62 smelt-nets	481	
11,277 hand-lines	8,530	
		165,138
50 lobster canneries (791 hands employed)	47,080	
126,251 lobster traps	99,900	
		146,980
173 freezers and ice-houses	33,015	
2,436 smoke and fish-houses	59,185	
344 fishing piers or wharfs	77,848	
59 tugs and smacks (fishing)	20,625	
		190,673
Total		620,222

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RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products, in the County of Cumberland, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1907.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.																			Total Value of All Fish.	Number.			
		Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gaspareau, brls.	Bass, lb.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.			Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.
Cumberland County.																									
1	Pugwash, Gulf Shore and Malagash	550	413520		7		7	56					25300				238					1590	420	131,185 50	1
2	Port Philip, Northport and Amherst Shore.	400	49776	60									2000	156	200			15		3000		4000	700	26,625 80	2
3	Wallace												8400	100			31				18			1,518 00	3
4	River Philip.												16975	75			10							2,068 00	4
5	La Planche.											20										12		725 00	5
6	Nappan and Maccan												1200	20										194 00	6
7	Minidie to Apple River												800	80										4,984 00	7
8	Advocate.	400											275	20				25	800			125	75	8,415 50	8
9	Spencer's Island.	100											160	10										719 30	9
10	Port Greville.	300																				70	40	3,155 50	10
11	Parrsboro' and Two Islands.	200																						1,195 50	11
Totals		1950	463296	1154	215	1760	117	106	192	4870	1330	295	54675	431	200	8	279	40	800	3000	18	5797	1235		
Values.		234	138988	8075	1075	52	409	265	576	487	133	2950	4374	1724	20	80	1674	80	24	90	36	8695	617		180,789 10

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of Colchester, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1907.

DISTRICTS.	FISHING BOATS.				FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.				LOBSTER PLANT.				KINDS OF FISH.				Number.	
	Boats.			Men.	Gill Nets.		Weirs.		Hand Lines.		Canneries.		Traps.	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.		Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.
	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.		Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.							
Colchester County.																		
1 Sterling.....	19	570	19	.....	8100	2045	.....	.....	.....	2	1400	4300	3370	.....	17500	.....	38976	1
2 Stewiacke.....	135	1325	245	10	.....	.....	1	200	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	2
3 Five Islands.....	5	150	10	.....	.....	.....	1	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	3
4 Economy.....	3	105	6	3	950	110	2	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	1000	1000	.....	4
5 Little Bass River to Highland Village.....	9	500	18	9	2700	700	1	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7090	.....	.....	.....	5
6 Great Village to Queens Village.....	11	375	22	11	3750	440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9320	.....	.....	.....	6
Totals.....	182	3025	320	288	15500	3295	4	1100	10	10	2	1400	4300	3370	35660	1000	1000	38976
Values.....	5349	10	20	11692

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RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Colchester, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1907.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.															TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.			
		Cod, dried, cwt.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alewakes or Gas- pereau, brls.	Bass, lb.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.			Fish as manure, brls.		
	<i>Colchester County.</i>																				
1	Sterling.....							900	15	13600	105 3000	250						380	14 470 80	1	
2	Stewiacke.....	175 2000		15	8	4	2500	1200	1				3000		100	140	15		3 585 00	2	
3	Five Islands.....							1100	2										1 814 00	3	
4	Economy.....			12				600	31					400	9	4			328 20	4	
5	Little Bass River to Highland Village.....	4							15										2 253 50	5	
6	Great Village to Queens Village.....																		1 548 00	6	
	Totals.....	187 2000	17	8	4 2500	3800	64	13600	105 3000	250	500	1000	149	19	880				23 999 50		
	Values.....	985	60	59	20	12	250	380	640	1088	420	300	1500	44	28	190					

Colchester County.

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RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Pictou, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1907.

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.																	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.	
	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	LoBSTERS, preserved in cans, lb.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gaspereau, brls.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.			
<i>Pictou County.</i>																				
1 West Pictou	1800	265632	120	.....	.....	20	200	21650	.....	8	40	25	3000	25	70	450	2600	86,617	60	1
2 Pictou Island .....	.....	120720	50	.....	.....	.....	1000	12072	150	39	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	1200	38,191	00	2
3 Central Division	300	.....	28	.....	.....	30	400	1200	25	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	3,579	76	3
4 Southern Division	500	11712	7	1	100	7	400	14000	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	100	7,685	10	4
5 Merigomish Island	300	.....	3	.....	400	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	2,417	50	5
6 North Beach	400	.....	9	.....	500	4	.....	12300	14	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	2,502	00	6
7 Ponds	420	34848	4	.....	600	10	.....	10300	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	550	12,840	30	7
8 Lismore	400	.....	5	.....	300	6	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	739	50	8
Totals	4120	432912	222	1	2800	80	1700	71522	175	90	65	25	3000	25	70	1487	4250	.....	.....	.....
Values	494	129873	1110	10	84	200	170	5721	700	900	390	50	90	50	21	2230	2125	153,572	76	.....

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, &c., in the County of Antigonish, Province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1907.

Number.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.				FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.		KINDS OF FISH.				Number.			
	Vessels.		Boats. *		Gill-Nets.		Trap Nets.		Trawls.		Smelt Nets.		Canneries.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.		Mackerel, salted, brls.		
	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.								
<i>Antigonish County.</i>																				
1	Harbour Bouché, Linwood and Cape Jack.	2 28	350	6	69	1009	73	318	6360	1388	2	400	65	239	16	75	1	1000	5000	91
2	Tracadie, Bayfield, Monk's Head and South Side Antigonish Harbour.				69	1093	72	84	1700	441	26	5100	26	137	29	184	1	1000	42100	4
3	North Side Antigonish Harbour, Lakevale and South Side Cape George.	47	700	7	100	115	2300	640	9	1500	37	185	3	60	2	2200	12000	95	7500	10
4	North Side Cape George and Georgeville.	27	300	47	74	1480	350	3	500	30	160	1	700	6000	50	4500	2500	20	4	3
5	Malignant Cove, Doctor Brook, Ansaig, Moydart and Knoydart.				26	345	33	70	1400	350	4	650	33	150	2	100	1	1400	8000	4
	Totals.	2 28	350	6	238	3447	295	661	13240	3169	44	8150	191	871	50	419	6	6300	73100	533
	Values.																		13400	490
																			1608	1935

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RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Antigonish, Province of Nova Scotia,
for the Year 1907.

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.																	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.		
	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gaspereau, brls.	Bass, lb.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse or Mixed Fish, brls.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish as Bait, brls.	Fish as Manure, brls.				
<i>Antigonish County.</i>																					
1 Harbour Bouché, Linwood, Cape Jack.	43200	282	200	2	20	76	...	3500	...	...	7	...	4500	15	49	200	574	506	20,248	00	1
2 Tracadie, Bayfield, Monk's Head & South Side Antigonish Harbour.	21600	96	600	4	24	100	...	8500	2	...	30	40	3100	4	12	90	280	222	15,907	00	2
3 North Side Antigonish Harbour, Lakevale and South Side Cape George.	61392	300	1000	75	175	340	400	2000	2	...	25	...	500	3	25	150	300	600	24,635	10	3
4 North Side Cape George and Georgetown.	16368	115	7500	30	297	200	...	...	2	...	...	...	1300	3	12	80	120	164	8,746	90	4
5 Malignant Cove, Doctor Brook, Arisaig, Knoydart and Moydart.	29328	85	2000	41	460	860	150	...	2	1200	...	...	300	...	120	230	130	290	13,783	90	5
Totals.	171888	878	11300	152	976	1576	550	14000	8	1200	62	40	9700	25	218	750	1404	1782	...	...	...
Values.	51566	4390	339	532	2140	394	55	1120	32	120	620	240	291	100	436	225	2106	891	83,320	90	90

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of Guysborough, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1907.

FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.				FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.										LOBSTER PLANT.												
Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.			Seines.		Trap Nets.		Trawls.		Weirs.		Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Can-neries.		Traps.			
Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
Guysborough County.																										
1				50	1000	55	65	1400	400	2	260	725			24	150			100	50	1	300	900	540	1	540
2				52	1000	45	60	1250	350						15	120			100	50	1	700	2500	1500	2	1500
3				100	2200	86	100	2000	600	2	250	150			36	180			140	70	1	1100	4000	2400	3	2400
4				32	600	27	40	800	300						12	75			40	20	1	200	2000	1200	4	1200
5				35	375	30	70	2000	850						5	45			25	13	1	800	900	540	5	540
6				30	350	28	60	1400	450	2	200	100			10	75			36	18			1200	720	6	720
7				35	700	30	90	1900	600						15	100			75	38			1400	840	7	840
8				15	450	12	35	700	300						4	60			18	9			1000	600	8	600
9				75	1800	43	160	3200	1000						45	350			90	45	1	1100	2700	1620	9	1620
10				36	800	32	80	1600	500						12	100			60	30	1	400	1600	960	10	960
11				18	200	14	50	1000	300						5	25			15	8			500	300	11	300
12				35	600	35	100	2000	600						10	250			75	38			13	13	13	13
13				45	1600	45	200	4000	1500	2	180	175	1	500	30	500			150	75	13		13	13	13	13
14				32	1000	36	120	2400	720	1	75	50			14	170			100	50	14		14	14	14	14
15				30	700	30	80	1600	500	1	100	50			10	120			60	30			15	15	15	15
16				90	3000	95	450	9000	2700	2	150	100			28	200			350	175			3600	17	3600	
17				20	1100	28	220	4400	2200						16	160	1	25	120	120	1	400	4500	2700	18	2700
18				62	4340	66	960	19200	9600						100	1000	2	50	339	339			4500	2700	19	2700
19				16	48	3180	52	575	11500	5750					65	650	1	30	210	210	1	1700	5000	14700	20	14700
20				11	39	9800	4900	9800	4900	1	100	200			80	800	4	80	125	125			2000	1100	21	1100
21				39	5780	110	1032	20640	10320						195	1950			365	365	2	1100	2000	1100	21	1100
22				115	6790	95	1180	23600	11800						3	1350	2500		360	360	3	3300	14700	5000	22	5000
23				35	110	7000	35	110	2800	1400	3	440	1150	3	1600	600			140	140	4	2100	5000	14700	23	14700
24				41	2450	44	140	2800	1400	3	440	1150	3	1600	600			140	140	4	2100	5000	14700	23	14700	
25				190	10000	140	2040	40800	20400	5	460	1800	14	7000	7600			760	760	3	6000	15500	14000	24	14000	

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RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, &c., in the County of Guysborough, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1907.

FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.				FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.										LOBSTER PLANT.									
Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.		Seines.		Trap Nets.		Trawls.		Weirs.		Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Can- neries.		Traps.	
Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
DISTRICTS.																							
Guysborough County.																							
25			19	680	23	240	4800	2400															
26	35	1800	12	43	2150	48	1000	20000	10000	2	1000	450	450	45	1000	45	450	46	120	46	120	25	
27			12	43	2150	48	1000	20000	10000	9	4200	400	1200	60	500	60	600	60	60	60	26	26	
28			12	43	2150	46	659	13180	6590	1	120	600	800	80	500	80	900	80	80	2	2300	27	
29	55	2000	12	43	2150	46	659	13180	6590	1	120	600	800	80	500	80	900	80	80	2	2300	27	
30			30	1350	35	405	8100	4050															
31			60	2700	70	697	13940	6970	1	90	180	5	3000	115	800	65	650	70	70	70	70	29	
32			44	1920	45	532	11070	5520															
33			30	1200	30	420	9145	4430	1	100	500	2	1200	25	2500	80	800	90	90	90	90	31	
34			32	1420	38	410	8250	4130															
35	26	2000	7	45	2025	50	650	13000	6500	2	1200	500	2	1200	4	160	250	50	50	50	50	32	
36			44	1980	48	540	10800	5400															
37			28	1260	30	420	8400	4200															
38			50	2870	55	1400	48000	14000	2	160	800												
	34	1900	5	14	560	14	300	6000	3000														

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, &c., in the County of Guysborough, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1907.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Persons employed in lobster canneries.	OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.										SALMON.			HERRING.			MACKEREL.		LOBSTERS.		COD.			
			Freezers and Ice-Houses.		Smoke and Fish-Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers and Smacks.		Fresh, lb.	Preserved in cans, lb.	Salted or smoked, lb.	Fresh, lb.	Salted, brls.	Fresh, lb.	Salted, brls.	Preserved in cans, lb.	Fresh in shell, cwt.	Dried, cwt.	Tongues and Sounds, brls.					
			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.																
Guysborough County.																										
1	Ecum Secum.....	8	1	25	16	275	4	200	.....	.....	1300	120	100	1000	100	.....	2	6192	46	300	2		
2	Marie Joseph.....	1	.....	.....	20	600	6	250	.....	.....	150	.....	80	800	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	375	2
3	Liscomb and Spanish Ship Bay.....	24	1	50	32	950	3	150	.....	.....	600	100	1000	1000	1000	.....	5	31872	307	450	3		
4	Gegogin.....	6	.....	.....	8	120	1	150	.....	.....	2000	100	500	35	500	.....	.....	3024	23	280	1
5	St. Mary's Bay and River	1	3	200	10	200	1	50	.....	.....	10000	100	1000	50	600	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....			
6	Wine Harbour.....	.....	.....	.....	12	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	300	100	800	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	40	.....				
7	Port Hillford and Lake	.....	2	200	15	300	1	50	.....	.....	5000	500	.....	260	1000	.....	28	.....	.....	50	.....				
8	Holland's Harbour and Indian River.....	.....	.....	.....	6	200	2	75	.....	.....	250	.....	120	600	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	20	.....				
9	Port Beckerton.....	22	2	1100	12	300	6	300	.....	.....	200	.....	550	1000	.....	.....	90	17616	93	700	1
10	Fisherman's Harbour	14	.....	.....	10	250	3	150	.....	.....	200	.....	350	800	.....	.....	100	24864	170	200	1
11	Country Harbour.....	.....	.....	.....	6	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	.....	120	1000	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	Isaac's Harbour.....	2	500	12	360	4	200	1000	260	1500	500	30	19296	93	250	10				
13	Drum Head.....	.....	1	1000	15	1500	2	300	.....	.....	300	300	5000	5000	1200	.....	200	.....	.....	700	.....				
14	Seal Harbour.....	8	8	250	3	150	150	150	150	2000	500	500	20	19152	135	450	14				
15	Coddles Harbour.....	.....	.....	.....	6	200	3	175	.....	.....	200	.....	115	600	.....	.....	5	16320	72	260	15
16	New Harbour.....	.....	2	1000	28	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	800	800	1000	.....	180	5712	55	800	4
17	Tor Bay.....	12	.....	.....	14	1950	4	3700	1	150	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....	80	16800	.....	300	17
18	Larry's River.....	.....	1	1500	34	5600	23	15900	1	100	.....	.....	914	338	338	.....	575	.....	.....	300	18
19	Charles Cove.....	24	.....	.....	20	3400	2	2600	.....	.....	.....	.....	209	209	.....	.....	138	27888	310	466	19
20	Cole Harbour.....	.....	20	3560	20	3560	16	9400	.....	.....	.....	.....	755	755	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	228	20
21	Port Felix.....	10	.....	.....	40	4900	25	12800	.....	.....	.....	.....	496	496	100000	.....	425	3724	17	982	21
22	Whitehead.....	46	2	3000	35	9800	32	16900	1	200	.....	.....	23	23	.....	.....	363	41228	841	3130	22	
23	Raspberry and Dover.....	26	.....	.....	12	2400	9	5600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32000	.....	112	23856	270	546	23
24	Canso and Canso Tittle.....	71	6	75000	63	17800	30	56900	9	16200	25380	2352	2880	711	768000	3870	500400	648	80976	982	8784	33				

Returns showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Bouts, &c., in the County of Guysborough, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1907.

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Districts.	OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.										SALMON.		HERRING.		MACKEREL.		LOBSTERS.		COW.	
	Freezers and Ice-Houses.		Smoke and Fish-Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers and Smacks.		Fresh, lb.	Preserved in cans, lb.	Salted or smoked, lb.	Salted, brls.	Fresh, lb.	Smoked.	Fresh, lb.	Preserved, brls.	Fresh in Shell, cut.	Preserved in cans, lb.		
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.												
Chapdorough County.																				
25 Fox Island Main	1	400	8	975	1	1000	1	2000	110	15000	1500	22	134	25	134	25	134	25	134	
26 Half Island Cove	1	16700	24	7100	1	1000	1	2000	227	145000	40000	182	1280	26	1280	26	1280	26	1280	
27 Philip's Harbour	1	3600	14	3600	1	1500	2	800	120	150000	5000	99	312	27	1350	27	1350	27	1350	
28 Queen's Harbour	1	15000	20	1800	3	4500	2	800	600	150000	14000	700	25100	28	1350	28	1350	28	1350	
29 Pans Brook	1	2500	14	2500	1	2500	1	2500	170	2000	2000	11	201	29	201	29	201	29	201	
30 Half Way Cove	1	5000	24	5000	1	5000	1	5000	313	9500	9500	109	334	30	334	30	334	30	334	
31 Sandy Cove and Cook's Cove	1	100	20	3800	5	9700	1	10	218	3330	4500	103	82	31	82	31	82	31	82	
32 Guysboro and Manchester	1	1200	18	6800	1	150	1	150	71	6640	2000	39	75	32	75	32	75	32	75	
33 Port Sheorham	1	2000	15	2000	1	300	1	300	305	284	29	73	120	33	120	33	120	33	120	
34 St. Francis	1	2500	34	2500	2	1000	2	1000	282	394	139	219	103	34	103	34	103	34	103	
35 Oyster Ponds	1	3300	21	3300	2	1000	2	1000	394	185	139	90	72	35	72	35	72	35	72	
36 Sand Point	1	2800	14	2800	2	1000	2	1000	350	2150	2150	441	37	36	37	36	37	36	37	
37 Steep Creek	1	5100	30	5100	6	6000	6	6000	50	11350	11350	140	12	37	12	37	12	37	37	
38 Mulgrave and Auld's Cove	1	10000	10	3925	3	7400	2	8000	50	35204	35204	140	48	38	48	38	48	38	38	
Totals	36	127375	710	110265	203	158100	19	27610	11231	1182000	9870	5512	34285	52	34285	52	34285	52	34285	
Values	36	127375	710	110265	203	158100	19	27610	11231	1182000	9870	5512	34285	52	34285	52	34285	52	34285	

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Guysborough, Province of Nova Scotia,
for the Year 1907.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	HADDOCK.			HAKE.		Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gaspereau, brls.	Eels, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom cod or Frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and Mixed fish, brls.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Seal Skins, number.	Clams, brls.	\$	cts.	Number.		
		Fresh, lb.	Dried, cwt.	Smoked (finnan haddies), lb.	Dried, cwt.	Sounds, lb.																				
Guysborough County.																										
1	Ecum Secum.....	1000	25	.....	4	.....	20	2500	600	.....	8500	2	40	2000	1000	.....	35	250	100	60	4	10	6,446	10	1
2	Marie Joseph.....	1000	30	.....	4	.....	10	2000	200	.....	300	1	40	2000	800	.....	40	300	120	20	8	3,667	50	2	
3	Liscomb and Spanish	1000	30	.....	5	.....	30	2500	600	.....	9000	3	10	2500	1000	.....	60	420	160	320	6	15	20,972	60	3
4	Ship Bay.....	800	20	.....	2	.....	12	800	300	.....	1000	1	10	1000	800	.....	35	250	100	30	10	10	3,868	70	4
5	Gegogin.....	300	6	.....	.....	.....	8	400	3000	.....	2000	3	12	600	800	.....	10	40	60	.....	15	15	3,201	00	5
6	St. Mary's Bay and River.....	300	5	.....	.....	.....	1	300	200	.....	300	1	4	500	400	.....	10	35	80	.....	6	9	1,202	00	6
7	Wine Harbour.....	300	5	.....	.....	.....	4	2000	300	.....	8500	.....	9	600	500	.....	20	45	100	2	.....	7	4,250	00	7
8	Port Hillford and Lake.....	800	20	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Holland's Harbour and Indian River.	100	5	.....	.....	.....	3	200	400	.....	.....	.....	2	1000	200	.....	10	20	100	.....	5	5	1,390	00	9
10	Port Beckerton.....	600	100	.....	5	.....	75	7000	.....	.....	.....	3	6	2000	1000	.....	60	600	250	176	3	15	15,635	05	10
11	Fisherman's Harbour	300	25	4	30	3500	400	2	1	800	1000	20	170	100	250	5	5	13,834	70	11
12	Country Harbour.....	100	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	100	2	5	300	200	.....	5	20	25	.....	1	1	1,192	00	12
13	Isaac's Harbour.....	500	30	10	40	5000	300	300	5	9	600	300	20	200	100	190	2	2	10,762	80	13
14	Drum Head.....	5000	60	.....	10	.....	100	14000	.....	.....	.....	2	4	1500	1200	.....	100	800	300	200	.....	14	12,650	00	14
15	Seal Harbour.....	400	60	.....	5	.....	120	3500	200	.....	.....	2	4	1000	800	.....	50	200	200	190	.....	15	11,649	60	15
16	Coddles Harbour.....	300	25	.....	2	.....	60	2500	300	.....	6000	5	10	800	600	.....	15	175	100	160	.....	16	8,370	50	16
17	New Harbour.....	1000	180	.....	8	.....	600	6000	800	.....	6000	5	10	500	1500	.....	120	1000	300	58	.....	17	17,450	60	17
18	Tor Bay.....	.....	68	.....	10	.....	105	600	200	.....	475	12	4	800	600	.....	45	1040	150	120	.....	18	9,478	00	18
19	Larry's River.....	.....	482	.....	108	460	334	7480	1200	.....	.....	12	4	1000	800	.....	15	175	100	160	.....	19	17,450	60	19
20	Charles Cove.....	.....	206	.....	73	280	63	220	800	.....	300	7	25	800	1200	.....	1040	400	400	50	.....	20	21,783	00	20
21	Cole Harbour.....	22000	312	.....	120	460	24	.....	1600	.....	100	21	60	800	1200	.....	475	280	260	.....	.....	21	18,566	40	21
22	Port Felix.....	.....	1073	.....	65	270	200	640	1400	.....	400	222	30	30	1400	.....	873	50	90	.....	.....	22	6,735	00	22
23	Whitehead.....	74400	866	3000	514	1236	1292	1000	500	.....	500	105	40	.....	.....	15	1050	510	574	.....	.....	23	22,297	60	23

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of **Halifax**, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1907.

Number.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.				
	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-nets.			Seines.					Trap-nets.		
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.			Value.	Number.	Value.
Halifax County.																	
1	North Shore	2	34	2000	10	2400	90	1440	28800	7200	60	7500	24400	15	2500		
2	East St. Margaret's.	4	54	2500	20	5200	200	1700	34000	8500	40	4800	12000	11	2000	1	200
3	Indian Harbour				250	6000	120	4000	80000	20000	9	1080	2700	4	400		
4	Peggy's Cove	5	94	2000	19	2000	200	4000	100000	25000	98	7800	23400	10	3000		
5	Dover	1	30	500	6	4000	70	1400	28000	7000	10	1200	3000				
6	Prospect	8	128	4000	20	6250	120	4500	90000	22500	77	7000	23100			1	400
7	Terence Bay	5	114	2500	20	60	1300	163	30000	7500	38	4180	11400			2	900
8	Pennant	5	4	53	1200	16	80	1600	6000	1500	7	700	2100			1	2000
9	Sambro	4	15	500	5	1750	40	450	9000	2250	11	1100	3300				
10	Ketch Harbour	1	15	500	5	1000	150	740	14800	7400	16	1600	4800	10	600		
11	Portuguese Cove	4	126	5000	22	60	1200	80	75	1500	375	22	2200	1600			
12	Herring Cove				12	320	18	40	800	200	5	500	1500			1	1
13	Ferguson's Cove				30	600	20	40	800	200	2	250	600			1	1
14	Bedford and Grand Lake															1	1
15	Halifax				105	3330	110	320	19200	1280						7	2100
16	Dartmouth, Eastern Passage and Devil's Island				30	450	20	86	5160	344							
17	Cow Bay and Lawrencetown				32	475	30	173	10380	692						1	175
18	Seaforth and Threefathom Harbour				127	1400	52	469	28140	1876							
19	West Chezetcook	4	254	10800	60	27	440	24	88	4620	352			20			
20	East Chezetcook				27	440	24	88	4620	352				20			
21	Petpeswick Harbour	1	10	250	4	42	700	41	78	4680	312			1	1000	21	
22	Musquodoboit Harbour				62	1375	46	114	6840	460	1	60	30			1	1000
23	Jeddore	5	116	3750	32	78	1800	58	165	9900	660	1	60	30		1	1000
24	Clain Harbour and Owl's Head	1	13	300	3	17	325	15	60	3600	240	6	4400	935	1	220	2
25	West Ship Harbour				17	325	15	60	3600	240						2	2
26	East Ship Harbour				21	748	24	66	1320	264						2	2

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RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of **Halifax**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1907—*Continued*.

DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.			
	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-nets.		Seines.		Trap-nets.			Canneries.		
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.			Value.	
Number.														Number.	Value.	
<i>Halifax County.</i>																
27 Pleasant Harbour and Tangier.....	2	29	650	8	35	775	36	182	3640	728	1	100	70	1	300	27
28 Pope's Harbour and Gerrard's Island.....	4	68	2150	18	23	915	31	192	3840	768	1	100	70	1	300	28
29 Spry Bay, Taylor Head and Mushaboom.....	2	30	900	7	92	2815	103	537	10700	2140	1	100	70	2	1300	29
30 Sheet Harbour and Sober Island.....	2	31	1000	7	23	524	20	190	3800	760	4	300	360	1	1400	30
31 Beaver Harbour and Port Duferin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	225	77	61	1220	244	1	102	40	2	1500	31
32 Quoddy and Harrigan Cove.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	470	24	29	580	116	.....	.....	.....	2	3500	32
33 Moser River and Smith's Cove.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	80	3	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
34 Mitchell's Bay and Ecum Secum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	418	28	65	1300	260	5	420	285	2	2100	34
Totals.....	56	1234	33700	306	2583	59810	2103	24881	567840	125001	414	46092	115920	7820	20	16875

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Halifax, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1907.

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.																
	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, smoked, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked fin- nan haddies, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.
Halifax County.																	
1 North Shore	500	300	200	30000	7000	135000	40	.....	400	300	8	2000	30	.....	100	25	200
2 East St. Margarets	2000	400	400	20000	2000	103500	30	.....	570	1200	30	2000	50	1500	200	50	125
3 Indian Harbour	900	100	200	30000	.....	107100	60	.....	880	1400	6	20000	250	.....	1000	400	150
4 Peggy's Cove	2000	100	165	1000	.....	91200	20	.....	350	500	1	10900	15	.....	15	.....	39
5 Dover	2500	200	315	3000	.....	108000	90	.....	920	3489	16	8000	200	.....	400	300	20
6 Prospect	3000	300	400	8000	.....	158000	40	1680	600	500	2	12000	90	.....	100	50	200
7 Terance Bay	700	.....	600	8000	.....	108000	12	12360	700	2000	3	10000	165	.....	200	70	200
8 Penmant	700	.....	300	3000	.....	70000	3	.....	250	300	2	12000	70	.....	100	50	100
9 Sambro	200	.....	190	5000	.....	95000	8	33024	580	600	1	25000	10	.....	95	40	300
10 Ketch Harbour	600	.....	340	3000	.....	72000	4	.....	690	450	3	2000	20	.....	20	.....	1050
11 Portuguese Cove	18000	.....	300	4000	.....	98000	7	.....	500	400	1	13000	40	.....	20	6	1200
12 Herring Cove	1000	.....	300	3000	.....	40000	3	.....	650	1700	2	8000	40	.....	65	20	.....
13 Ferguson's Cove .....	.....	.....	50	200	.....	1300	.....	.....	20	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14 Bedford and Grand Lake	1000	.....	60	1000	.....	1300	.....	.....	30	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	614
15 Halifax	300	.....	.....	1000	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	315
16 Dartmouth, Eastern Passage and De- ville's Island	97	.....	315	8800	.....	3500	3	.....	440	1965	.....	140000	17	.....	9	20	68
17 Cow Bay and Lawrencetown	1350	.....	58	770	.....	450	3	.....	.....	58	.....	1000	5	.....	.....	.....	16
18 Seaforth and Three Fathom Harbour	860	.....	378	.....	.....	450	19	.....	.....	85	.....	2000	4	.....	.....	.....	22
19 West Chezetook .....	.....	.....	1440	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	2532	1	.....	171	.....	.....	.....	718
20 East Chezetook .....	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	147	.....	10000	19	.....	.....	.....	6019
21 Petpeswick Harbour .....	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	7968	12	7968	200	497	.....	10000	64	.....	.....	.....	1820
22 Musquodoboit Harbour	3900	880	457	350	.....	160	16	.....	.....	890	.....	4000	210	.....	11	31	9821
23 Jeddore	156	150	437	24	14256	345	1718	10300	92	40	84	455
24 Clam Harbour and Owl's Head	500	450	274	17	45072	948	569	3160	37	9	19	2024

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RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of **Halifax**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1907—*Continued*.

KINDS OF FISH.																		
DISTRICTS.																		
Halifax County.																		
Number.	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, smoked, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked in nan haddies, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Number.
25 West Ship Harbour.....	36		44				3			77				9		9		25
26 East Ship Harbour.....			117				2			250				21				34
27 Pleasant Harbour and Tangier.....	640		205				15			590				48		24	52	26
28 Pope's Harbour and Gerard's Island.....	220		488				68	11760	9	638				78	94	224	41	28
29 Spry Bay, Taylor Head and Mushaboom.....	550		1915				74	35040		887				57	2			306
30 Sheet Harbour and Sober Island.....	620	2420	325				6		63	221				67	145	340	30	30
31 Beaver Harbour and Fort Dufferin.....	200		181					48768	603	159				3				25
32 Quoddy and Harrigan Cove.....	540		19				2	54864	1023	270				4				31
33 Moser River and Smith's Cove.....									144	57								7
34 Mitchell Bay and Ecum Secum.....			131					57696	382	295				10	2			133
Totals.....	43069	5300	10764	130120	9000	1193960	607	322488	11297	24782	76	296390	1896	1500	2656	1790	5021	
Values.....	6490	1060	48438	1301	180	143275	9105	96746	79079	123910	760	8892	6636	90	6640	447	15063	

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Halifax, Province of Nova Scotia,
for the Year 1907—Continued.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.															TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
		Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alwives or gaspereau, bbls.	Bas, lb.	Eels, bbls.	Oysters, bbls.	Clams, bbls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.	Squid, bbls.	Coarse and mixed fish, bbls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, bbls.	Fish as manure, bbls.			Seal skins, No.
<i>Halifax County.</i>																		
1	North Shore.	220	1500		30		8		60	2000	3000	40	200	500	200	200	4	25,433 25
2	East St. Margarets	600	1000		25		12		20	3000	4000	25	200	800	300	200	3	28,764 25
3	Indian Harbour.	2000	500		10		6		18	4000	6000	15	120	1000	200	20		34,448 00
4	Peggy's Cove.		60		6		2		2	1000	2000	8	20	200	60	10		18,181 50
5	Dover.	300	60		60		18		30	6000	3000	30	900	400	200	30	3	45,437 25
6	Prospect.	400	60		12		15		40	1200	3000	25	40	200	90	20	3	31,550 25
7	Terence Bay.	800	400		30		12		15	1000	1600	14	45	200	90	140		37,537 00
8	Fennant.	200	100		15		3		6	2000	1300	4	20	120	74	10		14,806 50
9	Sambro.	300	200		6		5		10	3000	1400	6	25	120	90	350		32,060 70
10	Ketch Harbour.	100	100		61		3		8	2000	1200	4	15	390	90			21,484 00
11	Portuguese Cove.	1200	90		6		6		10	3000	2000	5	18	290	84			26,298 50
12	Herring Cove.	40000	60		11		7		8	2000	2000	3	12	300	96			24,518 50
13	Ferguson's Cove.		20		2		1		1	500								585 00
14	Bedford and Grand Lake.		2000		100	1000	8		12	200	1300	1			4			1,810 50
15	Halifax.										500							221 00
16	Dartmouth, Eastern Passage and Devil's Island.	11140			5		5		100	12000				240	118			21,374 05
17	Cow Bay and Lawrencetown.	130	300	500					80	2000				20	8			1,294 70
18	Seaforth and Three Fathom Harbour	220	200	9500	8		8		125	7000				40	12			4,093 00
19	West Chezetcook.	5670	200	4000	6		6		1900	8000				800	370			26,084 50
20	East Chezetcook.	910	800	500	5		12		960	10000				40	17			3,875 00
21	Petpeswick Harbour.	1240	1500	400			30		850	8000				140	62	80		10,363 40
22	Musquodoboit Harbour.	3480	1500	10000			16	5	875	9000				290	122			12,729 45
23	Jeddore.	4840	400	500			16		385	16000				560	254	140		22,372 60
24	Clan Harbour and Owl's Head.	2460	800	1000			5		1575	15000				170	72	450		29,407 15

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RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of **Halifax**, Province of **Nova Scotia**,
for the Year 1907—*Concluded*.

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.																TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.		
	Hallibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelt, lb.	Alwives or gaspereau, brls.	Bass, lb.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Seal skins, No.				
<i>Halifax County.</i>																		\$	cts.	
25 West Ship Harbour.....	520	500		6				40	6000				30	12				1,080	15	25
26 East Ship Harbour.....	1430							8					200	10				2,216	00	26
27 Pleasant Harbour and Tangier.....	2090	300						3				18	280	24				4,997	50	27
28 Pope's Harbour and Gerrard's Island.....	890							10			1		510	38	116	26		11,150	50	28
29 Spry Bay, Taylor Head and Mushaboom.....		200						14					870	16	350			27,065	50	29
30 Sheet Harbour and Sober Island.....	4480	400	2950			20		8			2		160	28				4,951	50	30
31 Beaver Harbour and Port Dufferin.....	440					9		5					70	6	450			20,975	40	31
32 Quoddy and Harrigan Cove.....	1020	200				30		4					190	2	550	42		26,019	20	32
33 Moser River and Smith's Cove.....	200	100											10	10				1,329	00	33
34 Mitchell Bay and Peum Secum.....	1580							8				8	120	10	580			22,633	30	34
Totals.....	89900	13550	29350	404	1000	265	5	7190	123400	32800	183	1641	9260	2779	3696	81				
Values.....	8990	1355	2348	1616	100	2650	30	14380	3702	984	732	3282	2778	4168	1848	101	597,148	10		

RETURN showing the Number of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., and the Quantity and Value of all Fish in the County of **Hants**,
Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1907.

Number.	Districts.	Fishing Boats.		Fishing Gear or Materials.						Smoke and Fish Houses.		Kinds of Fish.						Total Value of All Fish.	Number.		
		Number.	Value.	Men.	Gill Nets.		Weirs.		Hand Lines.		Number.	Value.	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Trout, lb.			Shad, brls.	Alewives or Gaspe- reau, brls.
					Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.												Value.
<i>Hants County.</i>																					
1	Noel to Maitland.....	3	120	4	3 300	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	230 00	1
2	Maitland to Shubenacadie.....	35	490	45	70 2100	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10000	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	110	.....	1,970 00	2
3	Shubenacadie to Grand Lake.	50	400	50	75 750	675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	1000	5	150	.....	825 00	3
4	Hantsport to Windsor.....	4	300	7	4 700	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	12	.....	1000	10	.....	.....	380 00	4
5	Windsor to Noel.....	7	600	10	7 900	360	3	60	120	90	2	150	.....	47	5 2000	16	.....	.....	.....	940 00	5
	Totals.....	99	1910	116	159 4750	2105	3	60	120	90	2	150	13500	40	59	5 4800	31	260
	Values.....												2025	180	205	15	480	310	1040	4,345 00	

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RECAPITULATION

OF Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 2, **Nova Scotia**, with comparative statements of the increase or decrease for the years 1906 and 1907.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity, 1907.	Rate.	Totals.	QUANTITIES.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Salmon, fresh.....	lbs. 282,429	0 15	42,364 35		32,946
" preserved in cans.....	lbs. 2,700	0 15	405 00	2,500	
" smoked.....	lbs. 11,100	20	2,220 00		7,525
Herring, salted.....	brls. 23,726	4 50	106,767 00		18,633
" fresh.....	lbs. 1,489,920	0 01	14,899 20		671,480
" smoked.....	lbs. 242,770	0 02	4,865 40	166,770	
Mackerel, fresh.....	lbs. 1,898,330	0 12	227,799 60		1,192,752
" salted.....	brls. 6,248	15 00	93,720 00		6,452
Lobsters, preserved in cans.....	lbs. 1,831.408	0 30	549,422 40		40,544
" fresh in shell.....	lbs. 15,880	7 00	111,160 00	5,991	
Cod, dried.....	cwt. 50,628	5 00	253,140 00	3,903	
" tongues and sounds.....	brls. 129	10 00	1,290 00		2
Haddock, fresh.....	lbs. 3,896,650	0 03	116,809 50		1,927,230
" dried.....	cwt. 9,495	3 50	33,232 50	486	
" smoked finnan haddies.....	lbs. 172,330	0 06	10,339 80		529,370
Hake, dried.....	lbs. 6,822	2 50	17,055 00		2,090
" sounds.....	lbs. 13,634	0 25	3,408 50	4,294	
Pollock.....	cwt. 25,301	3 00	75,903 00		12,525
Halibut.....	lbs. 233,700	0 10	23,370 00	57,105	
Trout.....	lbs. 47,980	0 10	4,798 00		6,175
Shad.....	brls. 402	10 00	4,020 00	28	
Smelts.....	lbs. 228,972	0 08	18,317 76	7,087	
Alewives or gaspereau.....	brls. 2,025	4 00	8,100 00	93	
Bass.....	lbs. 5,400	0 10	540 00		3,800
Eels.....	brls. 1,074	10 00	10,740 00		443
Oysters.....	brls. 639	6 00	3,834 00		46
Flounders.....	lbs. 154,700	0 03	4,641 00		43,550
Tom cod.....	lbs. 50,900	0 03	1,527 00	25,400	
Squid.....	brls. 502	4 00	2,008 00		11,122
Coarse or mixed fish.....	brls. 3,946	2 00	7,892 00	953	
Fish oil.....	gals. 39,078	0 30	11,723 40		35,504
Fish used as bait.....	brls. 18,411	1 50	27,616 50	6,139	
Fish products as fertilizer.....	brls. 20,875	0 50	10,437 50		6,504
Seal skins.....	No. 116	1 25	145 00	10	
Clams.....	brls. 7,857	2 00	15,714 00	807	
Total for 1907.....			1,820,305 41		

RECAPITULATION

SHOWING the number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, &c., in District No. 2,
Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the year 1907.

Material.	Value.	Total.
	\$	\$
122 vessels (2,251 tons).....	98,150	
4,816 boats.....	158,741	
43,580 gill nets (984,555 fathoms).....	202,470	256,891
444 seines (48,997 fathoms).....	122,370	
150 trap nets.....	46,120	
4,654 trawls.....	36,694	
27 weirs.....	1,460	
233 smelt bag nets.....	6,018	
12,975 hand lines.....	8,411	
107 lobster canneries.....	103,600	423,543
305,934 " traps.....	195,710	
70 freezers and icehouses.....	141,265	299,310
1,818 smoke and fish houses.....	214,501	
914 piers and wharfs.....	204,854	
36 tugs and smacks.....	39,530	
		600,150
		1,579,894

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Value of the Fisheries in each County of District No. 2,
Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the years 1907 and 1908.

County.	Value in 1906.	Value in 1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Antigonish.....	71,595 24	83,320 90	11,725 66	
Colchester.....	28,584 10	23,999 50		4,584 60
Cumberland.....	120,944 00	180,789 10	59,845 10	
Guysborough.....	1,161,141 75	777,130 05		384,011 70
Halifax.....	668,166 50	597,148 10		71,018 40
Hants.....	7,353 50	4,345 00		3,008 50
Pictou.....	142,302 50	153,572 76	11,270 26	
Total.....	2,200,087 59	1,820,305 46	82,841 02	462,623 20
	1,820,305 41			82,841 02
Decrease.....	379,782 18			379,782 18

NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

DISTRICT No. 3.

FISHERIES STATISTICS

COUNTIES OF LUNENBURG, QUEENS, SHELBURNE, YARMOUTH,
DIGBY, ANNAPOLIS AND KINGS.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Lunenburg, Province of Nova Scotia,
for the Year 1907.

KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.																											
DISTRICTS.					KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.																			TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.			
Number.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sunds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked, fin- nan haddies, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, smoked, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alwives or Gaspereau, brls.	Eels, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Clams, brls.	\$	cts.	Number.		
Lunenburg Co.																											
1	Fox Point.....	500	400	5	200	60	500	10	20	500	100	.....	.....	.....	2	24000	1500	.....	220	80	250	.....	.....	13,556	50	1	
2	Mill Cove.....	10	300	2	500	20	50	.....	18	200	50	.....	10	2	30000	1500	.....	50	40	60	.....	.....	6,223	00	2		
3	Lodge and N. W. Cove.....	10	70	.....	500	40	27	.....	19	800	.....	.....	10	4	21000	2900	.....	110	45	120	.....	.....	9,134	50	3		
4	Aspotogan, Bland- ford and Deep Cove.....	2	12	.....	200	10	8	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13000	2500	.....	75	12	70	.....	.....	13,412	60	4		
5	Bayswater, Bland- ford and Deep Cove.....	103	37	.....	350	45	24	.....	31	500	50	.....	.....	.....	42000	1000	.....	260	46	395	8	.....	.....	12,041	90	5	
6	Chester Bay.....	500	600	4	1000	27	12	300	20	500	400	500	40	4	30000	900	.....	300	20	200	.....	5	.....	29,891	50	6	
7	Mahone Bay and Martin River	10	20000	30	2600	70	10	100	170	15000	200	800	10	4	9000	3000	.....	250	400	500	.....	4	.....	107,706	00	7	
8	Little and Big Tan- cook Islands.....	25	145	.....	750	350	38	.....	35	2200	.....	.....	.....	.....	67000	800	.....	920	160	1200	170	.....	.....	33,892	50	8	
9	Lunenburg Har- bour to Kingsbury Cove.....	800	65336	60	5000	5500	2540	.....	1200	11000	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	3000	150	.....	33000	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	413,759	40	9
10	LaHave Riv. Dist. to Petite Riviere	110	50125	30	9000	475	.....	.....	575	4140	.....	8000	.....	35	.....	5000	50	.....	24000	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	285,648	50	10
11	Petite Riviere to Port Medway.....	90	1310	5	1500	69	.....	.....	90	1700	.....	12000	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	17,328	50	11
Totals		2160	138335	136	21600	6666	1000	3209	410	1984	36540	800	21300	70	78	236000	22100	200	2185	58503	2795	178	77	.....	.....	942,604	90
Values\$		21600	691675	1360	648	23331	60	9627	103	5952	3654	80	1065	280	780	7080	663	800	4370	17551	4192	89	154	.....	.....	942,604	90

RETURN showing the Number of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., and the Quantity and Value of all Fish in the County of Queens,
Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1907.

Number.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.				FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.								LOBSTER PLANT.		KINDS OF FISH.										
	Vessels.		Boats.		Gill Nets.		Seines.		Trap Nets.		Hand Lines.	Canner-ies.		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, smoked, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.					
	Number.	Value.	Men.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.		Number.	Value.												
Queen's County.																									
1	Port Medway	140	3160	255	420	8420	3400	4	240	600	21000	360	180	10800	200	400	4000	2000	30	1					
2	Mill Village and Greenfield	75	720	90	60	930	185							10300	330				2						
3	Liverpool, Brooklyn and Western Head	1	16	1200	5	3300	950	6	660	2000	10	3800		1	1000	2000	4000	3000	80	3					
4	Gull Island, Summerville and White and Hunt's Points.	33	840	50	75	1200	375				1	320				910		3000	25	4					
5	Port Mouton and vicinity	60	1500	80	140	2700	700	1	100	100	41500			200				20	5						
6	Ports Joli and Hebert.	75	1400	45	100	1800	500	1	80	100				1	300	400		5	6						
7	Beach Meadows to Berlin, including to Kempt.	70	120	60	250	4500	1250			3	900			2	3800	1000		20	7						
Totals.		4	49	2100	20	533	10240	680	1235	22850	7360	12	1080	2800	20	7520	360	180	24300	530	2710	8000	3000	115000	180
Values.																		4860	106	13550	80	60	13800	2700	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Number of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., and the Quantity and Value of all Fish in the County of Queens,
Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1907—*Concluded.*

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.																			TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.	
		Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Tongues and sounds, bols.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked finnan haddies, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or gaspereau, bols.	Eels, bols.	Flounders, lb.	Squid, bols.	Coarse and mixed fish, bols.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, bols.	Seal skins, No.			Clams, bols.
Queen's County.																							
1	Port Medway.....	.....	.....	1500	.....	1000	200	.....	150	1000	6800	8000	10	40	.....	.....	.....	400	300	45	.....	15,176 25	1
2	Mill Village and Greenfield.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	530	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,086 00	2
3	Liverpool, Brooklyn and Western Head.....	.....	900	2500	4	2000	3000	5000	2130	4800	1000	.....	.....	.....	2000	50	10	100	200	.....	.....	59,480 00	3
4	Gull Islands, Summerville and White and Hunt's Points.....	.....	260	5300	6	1000	330	.....	450	3000	1200	.....	.....	.....	1500	20	20	75	75	.....	.....	37,700 00	4
5	Port Mouton and vicinity.....	72000	800	800	3	.....	90	.....	90	1000	.....	.....	5	.....	3000	50	15	120	600	.....	.....	38,931 00	5
6	Ports Joli and Hebert.....	960	125	500	4	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	1500	1000	20	15	1000	25	10	80	200	.....	25	7,877 00	6
7	Beach Meadows to Berlin, includ- ing to Kempt.....	43200	2600	700	.....	.....	500	.....	100	120	11000	1500	.....	7	1000	10	25	90	300	.....	.....	49,472 00	7
Totals.....		116160	4685	11300	17	4000	4940	5000	2920	11000	21500	10500	565	78	8500	155	80	865	1675	45	45	.....	.....
Values.....		34848	46850	56500	170	120	17290	300	8760	1100	2150	525	2260	780	255	620	160	259	2512	56	50	.....	210,722 25

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of Shelburne, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1907.

Number.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.		KINDS OF FISH.						Number.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.			Trawls.		Hand Lines.	Canneries.		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											

*NOTE.—In lines 1 to 7 add 239 fishing dories valued \$28.90.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Shelburne, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1907.

DISTRICTS.		KINDS OF FISH.																	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.	
Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alwives or gaspe- reau.	Beils, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom-cod or frost fish, lb.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.			Seal skins, number.	Clams, brls.
Shelburne County.																					
50448	1800	8000	12	5000	1400	300	2300	13500	600	500	5	7	1000	1000	32	4500	600	150	...	...	150
...	150	540	3	2500	225	20	50	1650	800	3500	15	5	1000	1200	2	200	125	...	...	...	5
...	260	5820	10	6000	352	...	675	750	4000	200	25	10	1500	1100	12	5500	200	...	...	...	350
...	...	150	...	1000	45	1	65	150	300	100	30	6	1000	500	...	70	75	...	...	...	5
...	435	435	1	600	300	5	200	1200	300	300	25	10	1100	500	12	200	100	...	...	...	10
...	510	410	1	400	160	...	35	450	250	200	50	7	1000	400	15	225	100	...	...	...	20
...	121	470	1	1000	60	...	20	950	500	200	80	7	500	300	...	75	20	...	...	...	2
51122	346	2060	331000	...	...	...	206	...	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	700	1950	60	...	...	...
...	805	5920	210640	...	...	...	1365	5970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	2200	...	...	...	...
...	640	3360	47800	...	...	...	284	...	325	350	...	...	...	...	...	150	2500	...	...	...	...
198800	4440	22520	517000	...	...	...	2300	41300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2500	11000	100	...	...	...
...	720	2610	289300	...	...	...	35	1350	225	20	...	...	...	...	...	300	1200	60	...	...	...
198288	820	1290	346000	...	...	...	70	1400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	7500	150	...	...	...
645458	11047	53385	28	721170	2632	326	7605	68670	7300	5000	775	52	7100	5000	73	14970	27570	370	4	622	...
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RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., and the Quantity of Fish in the County of Yarmouth, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1907.

Number.	DISTRICTS.				FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.		KINDS OF FISH.					Number.		
	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.			Trawls.			Hand Lines.			Canneries.	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.				
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.												
Yarmouth County.																										
1	Port Maitland	7	105	3000	45	48	720	96	160	3200	1600	18	270	900	450	1	800	4500	54620	300	55000	48000	1	
2	Sandford	6	90	2970	28	50	750	100	300	6000	3000	14	210	600	300	.....	.....	4000	291000	350	65000	.....	.....	2
3	Yarmouth	21	525	15750	170	70	1050	140	535	10700	5350	200	3000	800	400	4	4700	3000	402370	800	15000	197900	*31200	3		
4	Arcadia	5	80	1620	30	12	180	24	40	800	400	.....	.....	170	80	1	800	.....	115650	.....	.....	56400	.....	4
5	Pinkney Pt. and Comeau Hill	3	36	1135	17	65	970	130	225	4500	2250	.....	.....	225	110	1	1200	.....	121800	.....	.....	38020	.....	5
6	Tasket Wedge	25	313	12520	118	150	2250	250	470	9400	4700	20	300	775	380	4	9200	1000	670400	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	Tasket	1	11	350	5	250	1750	250	2100	42000	21000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15000	1500	1800	.....	.....	.....	7
8	Salmon River	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	750	100	100	2000	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Fel Brook	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	900	120	150	3000	1500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82500	.....	.....	190700	.....	9
10	Argyle	2	15	465	7	70	1050	140	300	6000	3000	8	120	90	45	.....	.....	3000	58400	.....	.....	158640	.....	10
11	Pubnico	19	800	50270	263	160	2400	320	475	9500	4750	10	150	725	360	3	2700	34000	1798240	3250	135000	689660	31200	11		
Totals		89	1975	88080	683	985	12770	1670	4855	97100	48550	270	4050	4285	2125	14	19400	6800	17982	65	16200	206898	312000	.....	
Values		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Perhaps about 40 per cent of these live lobsters come from Shelburne and Digby Counties.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Yarmouth, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1907.

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.														TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.							
	Cod, fresh, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, smoked, (finnan haddies), lb.	Hake, fresh, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Hallbut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alwives or Gaspe- reau, brls.	Eels, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.			Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Clams, brls.	
Yarmouth County.																							
1 Port Maitland	3500	24	436000	25000	2000	2580	1060	.....	.....	1500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1200	2800	150	500	50	59,568 20	1
2 Sandford	2450	30	125250	11000	2900	200	500	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	800	100	350	50	27,436 50	2
3 Yarmouth	9630	28	527875	8000	107100	2060	89500	700	.....	20000	.....	.....	3000	.....	.....	16	225	3300	400	200	60	445,122 95	3
4 Ardenia	1830	.....	63500	.....	.....	730	1870	1100	.....	7000	.....	.....	.....	1500	.....	.....	4	40	.....	.....	50	28,843 50	4
5 Pinkney Pt. and Comeau Hill	745	.....	25000	.....	.....	110	400	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	60	170	35	.....	90	16,768 50	5
6 Tusket Wedge	4340	12	188870	.....	.....	680	2370	18500	90	1200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	475	1600	175	.....	60	30,309 60	6
7 Tusket .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18500	.....	18000	2900	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	500	.....	.....	70	20,391 00	7
8 Salmon River .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9000	.....	1300	500	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	30	4,610 00	8
9 Eel Brook	305	6	4120	.....	.....	.....	.....	16000	.....	1800	500	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	40	4,895 00	9
10 Argyle	2910	60	295190	.....	.....	6	150	13000	.....	1300	100	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	100	61,629 10	10
11 Pubnico .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5250	750	800	.....	15000	20	10	.....	.....	.....	70	50	3800	225	.....	120	167,074 20	11
Totals	*52710	160	1665805	44000	112000	11616	96500	59100	90	69700	4025	330	3000	31500	170	3234	12310	1970	1050	720	.....	.....
Values	\$158130	1000	49974	2640	3360	54848	9660	5910	900	3485	16100	3300	90	945	680	6468	3693	2955	525	1440	866 648 55	.....

* Fresh v t. at \$3 each.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., and the Quantity of Fish in the County of Digby,
Province of Nova Scotia, for Year 1907.

DISTRICTS.				FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.				FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.		KINDS OF FISH.						Number.							
Vessels.		Boats.		Gill Nets.		Seines.		Trawls.		Canner-ies.		Herring, salted, brls.		Herring, fresh, lb.		Herring, smoked, lb.		Mackerel, fresh, lb.		Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.			Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.		Cod, dried, cwt.				
Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			
<i>Digby County.</i>																													
1	Westport.....	11	185	5500	70	145	4000	295	300	6000	1500	11	600	2500	185	3700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	125000	850	9830
2	Freeport.....	11	355	10000	125	117	3500	120	120	2400	600	3	250	200	230	4500	1	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	115000	800	25000
3	Triverton and Central Grove.....	4	126	7000	35	169	7150	145	140	2820	700	3	250	550	190	4000	2	1800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	120800	1175	8610
4	Tidville & East Ferry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	660	160	.....	.....	.....	46	820	.....	.....	.....	.....	98300	.....	.....	.....	65	98300	390	1455
5	Little River and Whale Cove.....	3	42	2700	16	54	1700	75	70	1400	350	3	200	345	105	2050	1	1000	.....	.....	112400	35000	.....	.....	250	112400	1350	1386
6	Sandy & Mink Coves.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1230	44	60	1200	300	61360	1700	50	5000	3	3400	.....	.....	70000	33600	600	.....	2976	765	820	6	6
7	Centreville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3500	60	60	1200	300	1	50	50	60	1500	1	4700	.....	.....	65000	217250	.....	.....	310	65000	400	4280
8	Gulliver's Cove to Waterford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1240	56	50	1000	260	4	135	150	61	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	385000	.....	.....	.....	10	385000	705	1410
9	Bay View to Culloden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	1075	55	53	1060	265	2	100	54	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8000	.....	.....	.....	200	126800	600	1367
10	Digby and vicinity.....	10	575	40000	147	150	3500	50	60	1200	300	3	450	775	600	15000	1	1000	.....	.....	126800	14000	500	.....	550	5000	10	5000
11	Smith's Cove to Brighton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	37	17	340	85	7	270	270	14	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	471000	5000	500	.....	515	471000	60	255
12	Plympton to Weymouth.....	1	17	600	4	35	1225	45	36	720	180	.....	.....	.....	49	980	.....	.....	.....	.....	23400	.....	.....	.....	20	23400	200	375
13	Belliveau's Cove and vicinity.....	1	24	900	7	80	3540	96	85	2300	510	.....	.....	.....	120	720	2	2500	.....	.....	.....	14200	.....	.....	260	.....	.....	380
14	Cornwallville and vicinity.....	1	14	700	5	50	2650	138	18	540	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	41950	640
15	Meteghan and River.....	1	28	300	5	64	1680	86	40	1200	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	59232	630
16	Cape St. Mary to County line.....	7	127	3000	38	18	3600	36	80	2400	480	4200	35952	120	35952	1020
Totals.....		50	1498	70700	452	1134	41140	1378	1222	26440	6338	43	3665	6790	1764	40450	15	16300	.....	.....	1720700	304850	23850	153298	7845	62458	78450	312290
Values.....\$		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17207	6097	2862	45089	78450	312290		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Digby, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1907.

KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.																				
Districts.	Cod tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked, lb. (finnan haddies)	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Flounders, lb.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Clams, brls.	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
<i>Digby County.</i>																				
1 Westport.....	25	146200	2000	130000	2500	2000	21350	25000	.....	.....	590	3000	560	5000	7000	800	7000	.....	172,333 70	1
2 Freeport.....	130	300000	3500	20130	4500	5000	9620	35000	40	.....	600	200	100	5000	8000	900	6320	125	222,855 80	2
3 Tiverton and Central Grove.....	75	296800	830	3500	30030	11600	6230	10200	170	.....	820	500	220	8230	1400	2500	7730	.....	209,476 20	3
4 Tidville & East Ferry	11	127100	75	.....	1800	1000	2030	1000	.....	.....	700	400	115	1350	1400	990	2860	.....	35,036 50	4
5 Little River and Whale Cove.....	40	605500	850	141930	7050	5000	200	1700	50	300	980	.....	100	2100	4350	900	5700	40	88,614 20	5
6 Sandy & Mink Coves	15	167000	120	20000	8960	1800	670	800	100	600	700	300	15	180	850	460	980	30	52,571 80	6
7 Centreville.....	50	352180	100	242350	8825	6350	500	2000	.....	.....	360	400	200	565	3000	1000	9000	5	96,915 50	7
8 Gulliver's Cove to Waterford.....	50	148850	.....	.....	2555	1900	690	1100	45	500	1040	.....	137	1380	920	608	1128	80	39,028 20	8
9 Bay View to Culloden	37	186230	.....	500	2900	1650	700	1550	.....	.....	580	.....	35	440	650	835	780	.....	33,144 30	9
10 Digby and vicinity.	30	75000	3465	1450130	19630	7000	2300	170761	100	500	200	200	5	7450	5000	800	3000	3500	245,576 40	10
11 Smith's Cove and Brighton.....	10	46000	.....	.....	350	100	130	100	50	2500	600	100	5	650	50	185	2300	520	16,228 50	11
12 Plympton to Wey- mouth.....	30	83700	.....	.....	120	15	530	60	110	8300	450	4000	7	115	75	450	800	350	11,594 75	12
13 Bellerive's Cove and vicinity.....	.....	370000	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	2250	21,561 50	13
14 Comeauville and vicinity.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	190	17,977 50	14
15 Meteghan and River. .....	.....	.....	145	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	65	80	22,071 60	15
16 Cape St. Mary to county line.....	.....	.....	460	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	.....	65	120	19,598 10	16
Totals.....	503	2959560	11705	2008540	89220	43415	45895	249271	665	13600	7620	9100	1499	32460	33055	10428	42078	7290	.....	.....
Values.....	\$ 5030	88786	40967	120512	267660	10853	137685	24927	66	680	228	273	5996	64920	9916	15642	21039	14580	1,304,584 55	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Annapolis, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1907.

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.													TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.								
	Loosesters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked, (finnan haddies) lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Hallibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Alwives or gaspereau, brls.	Bass, lb.			Flounders, lb.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Clams, brls.	
<i>Annapolis Co.</i>																							
1 Margaretsville	30	300	2000	400	.....	300	225	480	1000	.....	.....	2	.....	1000	500	5	100	100	300	.....	.....	9,889 25	1
2 Port George.	168	325	7200	325	.....	350	255	445	2000	.....	.....	5	.....	4500	1700	10	100	460	400	.....	5	16,451 25	2
3 Port Lorne.	900	350	5000	350	.....	300	225	300	1000	.....	.....	3	.....	1500	1200	4	150	160	600	.....	.....	19,660 25	3
4 Hampton.	119	200	10000	350	3000	270	215	450	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1600	1500	5	115	360	320	.....	.....	8,543 25	4
5 Phinney's Cove.	1092	410	17000	465	15000	1550	1050	360	1000	.....	.....	3	.....	1400	1600	10	320	980	1550	.....	.....	27,158 00	5
6 Parker's Cove.	1776	500	60000	2500	25500	1800	1300	400	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	1700	15	350	1190	1360	.....	.....	47,386 00	6
7 Hillsburn.	150	275	4000	1250	.....	1750	1000	350	3000	.....	.....	2	.....	1500	1400	3	200	750	1000	.....	.....	19,772 00	7
8 Litchfield.	900	250	2000	1200	.....	1400	900	375	1000	.....	.....	4	.....	1200	1200	5	250	920	900	.....	.....	25,673 00	8
9 Port Wade.	75	850	20000	250	.....	5000	4000	300	5000	.....	.....	4	.....	2500	1100	5	1200	6000	500	.....	.....	36,087 00	9
10 Victoria Beach.	800	750	70400	350	.....	8800	7800	5000	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	1200	50	2000	1520	8000	1200	.....	87,741 00	10
11 Clementsport. ....	.....	40	6000	100	.....	300	200	100	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	500	800	6	50	75	350	1000	.....	4,505 50	11
12 Annapolis Basin and River Lequille, in- cluding Round Hill River. ....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6000	110	.....	550	700	500	20	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	5,828 50	12
Totals.	6004	4257	1017200	7540	43500	21820	17170	8560	24000	6000	110	32	550	19400	14400	138	4835	7665	20805	2705	.....	.....	308,915 00
Values.	6004 10	21285	30516	20390	2610	65460	4292	25680	2400	600	1100	128	55	582	432	552	1450	11498	10403	5410	.....	.....	308,915 00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Kings, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1907.

Number.	Districts.	KINDS OF FISH.																		Total Value of ALL FISH.	Number.
		Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or gaspereau, brls.	Bass, lb.	Flounders, lb.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Clams, brls.			
	<i>Kings County.</i>																				
1	Morden and vicinity	24	86	1600			244	800	5600		4000	55	450			375	250		8,306 50	1	
2	Victoria Harbour and Ogilvie Wharf	75	58	1150	5	7	25										52		8,221 00	2	
3	Harbourville	50	44	1800		4		420				20	400		12	400	200		7,153 60	3	
4	Canada Creek	125	270	4000	7	5	180					17	850		50	374	250		15,485 50	4	
5	Chipman's Brook and Hunting Point	120	92	14500	8	20	90			3		35	650		100	470	900		13,625 00	5	
6	Hall's Harbour	100	217	29900	50	50	84	1450		4		20	1900		100	500	4000		22,384 00	6	
7	Race Pt. and Sheffield Vault.	30	21	600			90			4		22	520			260	900		7,633 00	7	
8	Baxter's Harbour	4	226	17300	40	50	115	300				8	470		75	376	2000		9,425 50	8	
9	Whalen Beach and Wells's Cove					6	45	400		3		33	350			105	1600		7,057 50	9	
10	Scott's Bay	110	260	20500		17	60	1200		55		45	450		50	850	5000	25	12,054 00	10	
11	Blomidon and Kingsport		40	6500	10		50	1800				55	250	80000		60	12100	1250	13,340 00	11	
12	Starr's Point to Wolfville		19	1200			9	650		52		12				8	625		1,248 50	12	
13	Avonport to County line and inland waters.		60				3		4700	7		100				5	14		1,543 50	13	
	Totals	678	1413	109150	120	159	995	7020	10300	128	4000	422	6290	80000	387	4153	27891	1275			
	Values	6780	7065	3275	420	477	2988	702	1030	1280	200	1688	629	2400	116	6230	13945	2550		127,476 60	

RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 3, Nova Scotia,
for the Year 1907.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Rate.	Value.	Total Value.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh.....	Lb.	446,305	0 20	89,261 00	89,517 00
" smoked.....	"	1,280	0 20	256	
Herring, pickled.....	Brls.	34,728	5 00	173,640 00	231,065 50
" fresh.....	Lb.	4,889,550	0 01	48,895 50	
" smoked.....	"	426,500	0 02	8,530 00	
Mackerel, fresh.....		392,305	0 12	47,076 60	97,296 60
" salted.....	Brls.	3,348	15 00	50,220 00	
Lobsters, preserved.....	Lb.	1,745,184	0 30	523,555 20	1,159,745 20
" fresh in shell.....	Cwt.	63,619	10 00	636,190 00	
Cod, dried.....	Cwt.	271,148	5 00	1,355,940 00	1,522,310 00
" fresh.....	"	52,710	3 00	158,130 00	
" tongues and sounds.....	Brls.	844	10 00	8,440 00	
Haddock, fresh.....	Lb.	6,498,485	0 03	194,954 55	438,687 45
" dried.....	Cwt.	33,603	3 50	117,610 50	
" (finnan haddies).....	Lb.	2,102,040	0 06	126,122 40	
Hake, dried.....	Cwt.	115,854	3 00	347,562 00	362,810 75
" sounds.....	Lb.	60,995	0 25	15,248 75	
Pollock.....	Cwt.	79,575	3 00	238,725 00	49,310 10
Halibut.....	Lb.	493,101	0 10	49,310 10	
Trout.....	"	105,665	0 10	10,566 50	3,280 00
Sbad.....	Brls.	328	10 00	3,280 00	
Alewives.....	"	5,889	4 00	23,556 00	6,205 00
Smelts.....	Lb.	124,100	0 05	6,205 00	
Bass.....	"	6,840	0 10	684 00	5,380 00
Eels.....	Brls.	538	10 00	5,380 00	
Clams.....	"	12,714	2 00	25,428 00	8,648 00
Squid.....	"	2,162	4 00	8,648 00	
Flounders.....	Lb.	361,620	0 03	10,848 60	2,463 00
Tom cod or frost fish.....	"	82,103	0 03	2,463 00	
Mixed fish.....	Brls.	38,032	2 00	76,064 00	37,477 50
Fish oil.....	Galls.	124,925	0 30	37,477 50	
" as bait.....	Brls.	56,256	1 50	84,384 00	46,186 00
" as fertilizer.....	Brls.	92,372	0 50	46,186 00	
Seal skins.....	No.	49		61 25	
Total for 1907.....					4,530,699 45
" 1906.....					4,327,577 95
Increase.....					203,121 50

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION

Of the Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in District No. 3, Nova Scotia, for the Year 1907.

Articles.	Value.	Totals.
	\$	\$
442 fishing vessels (16,063 tons).....	864,765	
7,250 " boats	153,026	1,017,791
28,222 gill nets (759,765 fathoms).....	214,897	
252 seines (29,845 fathoms).....	38,065	
165 trap nets.....	49,600	
5,124 trawls.....	96,870	
77 weirs.....	16,450	
113 smelt nets.....	1,469	
22,131 hand lines.....	19,412	436,763
60 lobster canneries, &c.....	59,300	
204,215 " traps.....	195,395	254,695
156 freezers and ice-houses.....	38,855	
1,989 smoke and fish-houses	119,296	
805 fishing piers wharfs.....	279,850	
148 " tugs and smacks.....	121,675	559,676
Total.....		2,268,925

STATEMENT of number of men employed, 1907.

Number of men fishing in vessels.....	3,919
" " boats	8,510
Persons employed in lobster canneries.....	1,007
Total number of persons	13,436

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES

Showing the Number of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials used in the Fishing Industry in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1907-8.

COUNTIES.		FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.											
		Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Trap Nets.			Trawls.		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
District No. 1.																			
1	Richmond	52	1136	24525	280	1073	24072	1963	9375	178200	74308	1	1000	724	4160	1	1	4160	
2	Cape Breton	20	354	19670	91	498	15460	993	2548	63870	20895	2	195	130	1	400	2	8904	
3	Victoria	9	123	3660	36	521	10764	878	1186	30295	10938	14	11300	1094	394	2937	3	371	
4	Inverness	26	341	6550	103	588	12730	910	1438	42925	15990	1	120	200	2	1600	4	3365	
District No. 2.																			
5	Cumberland	3	47	750	12	226	6084	301	635	16090	2980	3	100	70	47	370	5	7	
6	Colchester					182	3025	320	288	15500	3295				7	175	6	6	
7	Pictou	1	16	900	3	284	7965	347	310	11940	4930				24	130	7	130	
8	Antigonish	2	28	350	6	238	3447	295	661	13240	3169				44	8150	191	871	
9	Guy'sborough	60	926	57450	278	1204	76500	1773	16646	355195	60990	27	2805	6880	58	30150	2627	26040	
10	Halifax	56	1234	38700	306	2583	59810	2103	24881	567840	125001	414	46092	115920	48	7820	1758	9108	
11	Hants					99	1910	116	159	4750	2105				11			11	
District No. 3.																			
12	Lunenburg	127	9207	590810	1833	2440	11480	2014	4523	124900	52505	168	16000	23550	139	27080	41390	12	
13	Queens	4	49	2100	20	533	10240	680	1235	22850	7360	12	1080	2800	20	7520	12	180	
14	Shelburne	147	2701	99675	740	1563	62906	1915	15440	463200	90290	3	300	400	3	5000	462	3110	
15	Yarmouth	89	1975	88080	683	985	12770	1670	4855	97100	48550	3	12000	6790	3	12000	270	4050	
16	Digby	50	1493	76700	452	1134	41140	1378	1222	26440	6338	43	3665	6790			1764	40450	
17	Annapolis	16	421	11025	167	448	10394	590	747	18780	6924						1424	7350	
18	Kings	9	217	2375	24	147	4102	263	200	6435	2930	26	8800	4525			85	1140	
Totals		671	20268	1017320	5034	14746	374793	18509	86349	2059610	539498	699	79157	160765	333	110020	12650	152930	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES

Showing the Number of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials used in the Fishing Industry in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1907-8.

COUNTIES.	FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.				LOBSTER PLANT.				OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHING.												
	Weirs.		Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Canneries.		Traps.		Persons employed in canneries.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and fish-houses.		Piers and wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers and smacks.		
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
<i>District No. 1.</i>																					
1 Richmond	36	410	5267	3689	9	9950	32100	26695	172	144	12250	690	12175	167	9785	24	2320	1	2320	1	
2 Cape Breton	7	26	2314	1450	12	20700	32365	31020	213	8	11040	218	9182	97	8023	15	9300	2	9300	2	
3 Victoria	1653	1673	1653	1673	11	4650	13886	13885	147	7	4805	1330	8798	25	4700	10	1905	3	1905	3	
4 Inverness	19	45	2043	1718	18	11780	47900	28300	259	14	4920	198	29030	55	55340	10	7100	4	7100	4	
<i>District No. 2.</i>																					
5 Cumberland	2	65	671802	213	236	31	25125	47804	40855	348	37	2496	37	2496	37	2496	37	2496	37	2496	
6 Colchester	4	1100	10145	10	10	2	1400	4300	3370	27	11	335	11	335	11	335	11	335	11	335	
7 Pictou	60	68	602600	68	60	23	31050	61550	33430	331	17	265	3	60	2	50	3	50	3	50	
8 Antigonish	50	419	286	147	6	6300	18060	10316	139	5	5800	111	1163	3	5000	3	200	8	200	8	
9 Guysborough	8	185	32625	4890	4175	25	22850	88600	63610	343	36	127375	710	110265	203	158100	19	27640	9	27640	
10 Halifax	10	50	14427	7388	3693	20	16875	85620	44129	268	12	7825	944	100032	706	41704	14	11690	10	11690	
11 Hants	3	60	120	90	90	30	16875	85620	44129	268	12	7825	944	100032	706	41704	14	11690	10	11690	
<i>District No. 3.</i>																					
12 Lunenburg	12	120	6685	3486	7	2550	19000	10180	118	5	1600	498	31200	353	86960	13	10050	12	10050	12	
13 Queens	65	260	360	180	8	8100	17800	17800	85	18	1640	313	10210	78	2710	10	11000	13	11000	13	
14 Shelburne	6	245	6409	9682	16	12950	74500	74500	263	13	6850	359	20840	211	26150	42	18700	14	18700	14	
15 Yarmouth	5	750	9180	4285	2125	14	19400	45180	322	35	17200	126	16000	43	61600	66	68500	15	68500	15	
16 Digby	25	5800	2419	2084	15	16300	34105	34105	219	48	10110	332	27270	107	96430	17	13425	16	13425	16	
17 Annapolis	19	3050	1173	1055	1173	1055	11755	11755	12	25	775	269	11076	13	6000	17	13425	17	13425	17	
18 Kings	28	6850	800	800	800	800	1875	1875	1875	25	680	92	2700	13	6000	17	13425	18	13425	18	
Totals	104	17910	4087968	36353	36353	217	209980	636400	491005	3254	399	21335	6243	392982	2063	562552	243	181830	243	181830	

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES

Showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1907-8.

COUNTIES.	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lb.	Salmon, smoked, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked, (finnan haddies) lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Number.
<i>District No. 1.</i>																		
1 Richmond	4410	690	.....	7492	115150	.....	105100	100666	119678	587	16577	104	617400	9722	275000	997	379	1
2 Cape Breton	21250	.....	1900	13330	49600	.....	38230	1303	212656	2631	29859	.....	31330	4066	.....	65	.....	2
3 Victoria	9520	.....	.....	1511	42900	.....	12075	344	106644	27	7073	.....	.....	6940	.....	172	.....	3
4 Inverness	116650	6780	.....	4103	433250	.....	5000	2853	254755	1535	24877	24	12200	3080	500	2490	400	4
<i>District No. 2.</i>																		
5 Cumberland	7900	.....	.....	902	42300	222900	1950	.....	463396	1154	215	.....	1760	117	.....	106	.....	5
6 Colchester	35660	.....	.....	.....	1000	1000	.....	.....	38076	.....	187	.....	2000	17	.....	8	.....	6
7 Pictou	49130	.....	.....	250	85500	.....	4120	.....	432912	.....	222	1	2800	.....	.....	80	.....	7
8 Antigonish	73100	.....	.....	539	49000	.....	13400	129	171888	.....	878	.....	11300	132	.....	976	1576	8
9 Guysborough	60650	2700	5800	11231	1182006	3870	684900	5512	401848	3429	24285	52	3582400	7313	170830	2996	10268	9
10 Halifax	43069	.....	5300	10764	130120	9000	1193960	607	322488	11297	24782	76	286390	1896	1500	2656	1790	10
11 Hants	13500	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
<i>District No. 3.</i>																		
12 Lunenburg	23100	.....	750	12497	30700	.....	17080	2375	140608	2160	138385	136	21600	6666	1000	3209	41012	12
13 Queens	24300	.....	530	2710	8000	3000	115000	180	116160	4685	11300	17	4000	4940	5000	.....	.....	13
14 Shelburne	12065	.....	.....	10460	860710	8200	76350	793	645458	11047	53385	28	721170	2632	.....	326	.....	14
15 Yarmouth	34000	.....	.....	.....	1798240	3250	135000	.....	680660	31200	52710	160	1665805	.....	44000	1120	.....	15
16 Digby	.....	.....	.....	2885	1720700	304850	23850	.....	153298	7845	62458	503	2959560	11705	2008540	89220	4341516	16
17 Annapolis	58300	.....	.....	4990	129800	6200	.....	.....	.....	6001	4237	.....	1017200	7540	48500	21820	1717017	17
18 Kings	294530	.....	.....	1686	341400	101000	24425	.....	.....	678	1413	.....	109150	120	.....	159	.....	18
Totals	880694	10170	14280	84890	7020370	639270	2451340	24162	4270346	84279	400112	1101	111656065	66906	2540870	126400	75408	

* Of this 52,710 cwt., in Yarmouth Co., is disposed of fresh at \$3 per cwt.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES

Showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1907-8.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alwives or Gaspereau, brls.	Bass, lb.	Fels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom cod or Frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Seal skins, No.	\$ cts.	Number.
<i>District No. 1.</i>																					
1	Richmond.....	2987	30626	4885		58950	582		451		1421	103550	27700	688	1176	9418	1344			448,598 55	1
2	Cape Breton.....	2624	72020	5340	43	17900	258		246	45		8100	5100	125	90	4150	5108	100	5	367,825 05	2
3	Victoria.....	1330	14250	1950		3225			146	103		5700	4200	386	32	6233	575			120,814 85	3
4	Inverness.....	28	3150	4100		21300	825		361	550	170		2800	1075	1235	11215	4740	1150		314,557 30	4
<i>District No. 2.</i>																					
5	Chumberland.....	192	4870	1330	205	54675	431	200	8	279	40	800	3000		18		5797	1235		180,789 10	5
6	Colchester.....	4	2500	3800	64	13500	105	3000		250	500					149	19	380		23,499 50	6
7	Pictou.....			1700		71522	175		90	65	25		3000			70	1487	4250		153,372 76	7
8	Antigonish.....			550		14000	8	1200				9700			25	750	1404	1782		88,820 90	8
9	Guysborough.....	20079	136430	22250	12	45825	642		649		102	20800	12100	294	2044	28849	6925	9532	35	777,130 05	9
10	Halifax.....	5021	89900	13550		20350	404	1000	263	5	7190	123400	32800	185	1641	9260	2779	3696	81	597,148 10	10
11	Hants.....	5		4800	31		260													4,345 00	11
<i>District No. 3.</i>																					
12	Lunenburg.....	1984	35540	800		21300	70		78		77	236000	22100	200	2185	58503	2795	178		942,604 90	12
13	Queens.....	2920	11000	21500		10500	375		78		25	8500		155	80	865	1675		45	210,722 25	13
14	Shelburne.....	7905	68670	7300		5000	705		52		622	7100	5000		73	14970	27570	370	4	769,747 60	14
15	Yarmouth.....	11616	98600	59100	90	69700	4025		330		720	3000	31500	170	3234	12310	1970	1050		866,648 55	15
16	Digby.....	48905	249271	665		13600					7200	7920	9100	1490	32460	38055	10428	42078		1,304,584 55	16
17	Amnapolis.....	8360	24000	6000	110		32	550			2705	19400	14400	138		4835	7665	20805		308,915 00	17
18	Kings.....	995	7020	10300	128	4000	422	6290			1275	8900				387	4153	27391		127,476 60	18
Totals.....																				7,632,330 61	170

RECAPITULATION

(Of the Fisheries of the whole of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1907-8.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Rate.	Value.	Total Value.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh.....	Lb.	880,604	.....	154,405 85	
" preserved.....	"	10,170	0 20	1,525 50	
" smoked.....	"	14,280	0 20	2,856 00	158,787 35
Herring, pickled.....	Brls.	84,890	.....	412,587 00	
" fresh.....	Lb.	7,020,370	0 01	70,203 70	
" smoked.....	"	669,270	0 02	13,385 40	496,176 10
Mackerel, fresh.....	"	2,451,340	0 12	294,160 80	
" pickled.....	Brls.	24,162	15 00	362,430 00	656,590 80
Lobsters, preserved.....	Lb.	4,270,346	0 30	1,281,103 80	
" fresh in shell.....	Cwt.	84,279	.....	771,250 00	2,052,353 80
Cod, dried.....	"	400,112	5 00	2,000,560 00	
" fresh.....	Lb.	5,580,400	0 03	167,412 00	
" tongues and sounds.....	Brls.	1,101	10 00	11,010 00	2,178,982 00
Haddock, fresh.....	Lb.	11,056,065	0 03	331,681 95	
" dried.....	Cwt.	66,906	3 50	234,171 00	
" (finnan haddies).....	Lb.	2,549,870	0 06	152,992 20	718,845 15
Hake, dried.....	Cwt.	126,400	3 00	375,789 00	
" sounds.....	Lb.	75,408	0 25	18,852 00	394,641 00
Pollock.....	Cwt.	111,845	3 00	.....	335,535 00
Halibut.....	Lb.	847,741	0 10	.....	84,774 10
Trout.....	"	169,920	0 10	.....	16,992 00
Shad.....	Brls.	773	10 00	.....	7,730 00
Alewives.....	"	9,579	4 00	.....	38,316 00
Smelts.....	Lb.	454,447	.....	.....	29,591 51
Bass.....	"	12,240	0 10	.....	1,224 00
Eels.....	Brls.	2,816	10 00	.....	28,160 00
Clams.....	"	22,162	2 00	.....	44,324 00
Oysters.....	"	1,337	.....	.....	8,022 00
Squid.....	"	4,938	.....	.....	19,752 00
Flounders.....	Lb.	723,670	0 03	.....	21,710 10
Tom cod or frost fish.....	"	172,800	0 03	.....	5,184 00
Mixed fish.....	Brls.	44,511	2 00	.....	89,022 00
Fish oil.....	Galls.	195,019	0 30	.....	58,505 70
" as bait.....	Brls.	86,434	1 50	.....	129,651 00
" as fertilizer.....	"	114,497	0 50	.....	57,248 50
Seal skins.....	No.	170	1 25	.....	212 50
Total for 1907.....					7,632,330 61
Total for 1906.....					7,799,159 92
Decrease in 1907.....					166,829 31

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RECAPITULATION

OF the Capital invested in the Fisheries of the **whole** of **Nova Scotia**, as Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., for the Year 1907-8.

Articles.	Value.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
671 fishing vessels (20,268 tons).....	1,017,320 00	
14,746 " boats.....	374,793 00	1,392,113 00
86,349 gill nets (2,059,610 fathoms).....	539,498 00	
699 seines (79,157 fathoms).....	160,765 00	
333 trap nets.....	110,020 00	
12,650 trawls.....	152,930 00	
104 weirs.....	17,910 00	
408 smelt nets.....	7,968 00	
46,383 hand lines.....	36,353 00	1,025,444 00
217 lobster canneries, etc.....	209,980 00	
636,400 " traps.....	491,005 00	700,985 00
399 freezers and ice-houses.....	213,135 00	
6,243 smoke and fish-houses.....	392,982 00	
2,063 piers and wharfs.....	562,552 00	
243 tugs and smacks.....	181,830 00	1,350,499 00
Total.....		4,469,041 00

Statement of persons engaged in the Fisheries of the **whole** of **Nova Scotia**, in the season 1907.

	No.
Men in fishing vessels.....	5,034
" " boats.....	18,509
Persons in lobster canneries.....	3,254
Total.....	26,797

APPENDIX No. 6

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE DISTRICT, BY INSPECTOR WM. WAKEHAM, M.D., GASPE BASIN.

INLAND DISTRICTS, BY INSPECTORS JOSEPH RIENDEAU, OF MONTREAL, AND A. H. BELLIVEAU, OF OTTAWA.

GASPÉ, April 1, 1908.

To the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the tabulated statement of the Fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence division, province of Quebec, for the season just closed. As foretold in the preliminary report, some of the branches of the fishery show a considerable falling off. This I think was clearly due to the very unusual weather conditions which prevailed during the entire fishing season of 1907. The season was nearly three weeks late in opening; ice was present in the southern waters of the gulf until towards the end of May. The fishery protection ship *Princess* which patrols the waters of the Gulf division, having passed the winter in Pictou, N.S. was unable to get out of that harbour till the 20th May, and then had to pass westward through about fifty miles of ice in the Strait of Northumberland before she could reach the open water of the gulf. It was, at that late date, impossible to reach the Magdalen Islands by the passage east of Prince Edward Island. Under ordinary conditions the ship should have been able to leave Pictou about the 25th of April. In addition to being late the whole season was cold and rough. The fall began early. Grain, which should have ripened early in September, was cut green in October, and by the 20th of that month we had already had snow, and 12° of frost. Under these conditions we could hardly expect a very successful fishery. In spite, however, of all these untoward circumstances, the season was a profitable one to the fishermen. Prices of all kinds of fish were unusually high. In the case of dried cod, which is the great staple of the Gulf division, the total value for the season amounted to the sum of nearly nine hundred thousand dollars, fully half the value of all the combined fisheries of the division. The price paid by buyers per cwt., ran up to \$5.50, and I believe in some cases to \$6. So that in valuing the catch for the purposes of our statistics at \$4.50 per cwt., we are a long way below the actual value for the season. Fall mackerel sold at the Magdalen Islands for \$16 per barrel—and so all through the various branches of the fishery—prices ruled unusually high. The great demand for Gaspé cod, and the presence along the coast of buyers from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, who were so eager to buy fish that they took it half made and without cull, has had a bad effect with the fishermen, as they are getting extremely careless in the preparation of the fish. This will react seriously against them when prices fall, and the same demand does not exist.

These high prices, together with the great demand for labour, and the consequent high wages, made the fishing community well off, and I have never known the people of the southern coast of the division to have been as flush as they are during the present winter of 1907 and 1908.

Unfortunately this happy condition does not hold good for the north coast, and more especially for that part of it from Natashquan east generally known as th

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Canadian Labrador. Here the summer cod fishing, always dependent on the coming on shore of the capelin in June and July, was a very general failure, and the bulk of the people were poorly off. There was no actual distress, as the traders had left enough on the coast to tide the people over, but there is not likely to be much feasting this winter. For several years past the summer cod fishing has been below an average—so that many of the people have been getting behind. The population on the Labrador has been increasing rapidly of late years, and as new comers have nothing but the cod fishing to depend on, the salmon and seal fishing stations being all taken up by the older settlers—it is perfectly certain that sooner or later we will have serious distress on this coast. All possible efforts should be made to induce the young people of Labrador to leave the coast, and settle where they can be certain of obtaining profitable and steady employment.

SALMON.

Salmon net fishing was fully two weeks late in opening, and as the weather was rough during the whole of the netting season, it followed that wherever the nets were exposed to the prevailing easterly winds the catch was small. In many exposed situations the nets were torn from their moorings, and washed ashore, and it was impossible for days to replace them. The rivers remained high till towards the close of the season—as during June and the early part of July we had rain almost every day. The early sportsmen did poorly; those, however, who remained till towards the close of the fishing season enjoyed good sport, as when the waters fell plenty of fish were found in the pools.

It was generally noticed on both shores of the gulf that the salmon were off in quality—they were not as fat as usual, and were light in colour—not as rich a kind as fresh run salmon should be.

HERRING.

This fishery was also late in beginning at the Magdalen Islands; the ice only moved off towards the middle of May. So herring fishing began when, in ordinary seasons, it would have been closed. The sales of spring herring made to baiters were much below an average, due to the fact that the vessels were not able to make the islands in time, owing to the ice pack. Herring were as abundant as ever, and were unusually constant all season. This permitted the fishermen to furnish themselves with a steady supply of bait for the cod fishery, and the excellence of the summer cod fishery on the south coast was due to this.

MACKEREL.

The mackerel, like the herring, were late in arriving. When they did come they came in force, and the early fishery at the Magdalen Islands was a good one. Owing to the rough weather, however, the fish left the gulf fully two weeks earlier than usual, so that the fall fishing was below the average. More mackerel were seen in the gulf this season than we have had for years. Schools were seen off Godbout and Point de Monts where they have not been met with for a long time. I attribute this to the fact that for several seasons back the catches made by U. S. purse seiners, off the Nova Scotia coast in May and June have been poor—the schools have thus escaped destruction, and have been permitted, as nature intended they should, to reach their natural spawning grounds in the inner gulf. I have not the slightest doubt that if this practice of destroying the ripe mackerel while on their way to the spawning grounds could be prohibited, these fish would soon be as abundant in the gulf of St. Lawrence as ever they were. I would be perfectly willing to allow the general use of the purse seine in August, September and October, if its employment in May and June could be prohibited north of Cape Sable.

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LOBSTERS.

The lobster pack shows an increase of some 20,000 lbs. I think this was due to the use of a greater number of traps. The returns show that while in 1906, 89,635 traps were fished by 78 canneries, 108,390 traps were fished in 1907. We also had a few more canneries in operation.

There is a general feeling at the Magdalen Islands that the September fishing should be done away with. On the western and northern shore of the island it is impossible to fish lobster traps in September, so that it is only in Pleasant Bay and at Grand Entry that fishermen and canners can avail themselves of this fall fishing. Experience has also shown that the lobsters are not of good quality during the month of September—they are watery and empty. Canning at this season is wasteful in the extreme, and the quality of the pack, poor. I have no hesitation whatever in saying that most of those who advocate September fishing, both canners and fishermen, do so because they wish to violate the law by fishing in the lagoons. The fact that canneries can be kept open in September offers a cloak for the canning of illegally caught lobsters. I was never in favour of this September open season for lobsters, and thought at the time it was decided to permit it, that it was only to be allowed for three seasons, as an experiment. I consider that a far better and safer rule for the Magdalen Islands would be, to allow a two weeks longer spring season, and do away altogether with this fall fishing. I believe that every honest and intelligent packer and fisherman at the islands will agree with me in this. At Anticosti the rough season made fishing traps almost an impossibility; time and again the traps were washed ashore and wrecked. On the north coast and Labrador the lobster fishery never has amounted to anything. It never has been, and could not be carried on to any extended scale. A few of those who fish cod, engage also in lobster packing, the men who work in the canneries doing their own fishing, most of them only putting up a dozen or two cases. Fishing for lobsters only begins with the end of June, so that on the north shore they have at most only about a month's fishing. On the south coast in Gaspé and Bonaventure the fishing is going from bad to worse, and it is only a question of time when it will be necessary to shut down for a term of years. Many of the canners now propose some scheme of this kind. They would like to have timely notice, so as to work off the material on hand, and at the same time be given a guarantee that no new licenses would be issued, and that those who own and operate canneries now should be renewed in their licenses when the fishing began again. Such an arrangement would seem to be possible and reasonable.

COD.

The summer cod fishing on the south coast was good. Bait in the shape of herring was plentiful during most of the fishing. This always means good fishing, as given a supply of fresh bait, you are fairly certain of good cod fishing. On the north coast from Mingan west the fishing was fair, while east from Esquimaux Point to St. Augustin the fishery was an almost complete failure. This was entirely due to the fact that the capelin never struck that part of the coast. From St. Augustin east on down through the strait of Belle Isle the catch was a most abundant one.

The statistics show a marked decrease in the number of vessels, boats, and men engaged in the fishery. The great demand for labour at the lumber mills and camps, on the railway building at Bonaventure and Gaspé, and on the large number of government works, such as wharfs, and breakwaters, being built along the coast, and the consequent high wages offered, has taken many men away from the fishery. The younger men are giving up the fishing and seeking other employment. Most of them will never return to the fishing. At one time, not very long ago, upwards of 200 boats used to be fitted out at Percé, one of the oldest fishing stations, and no difficulty was found in securing men to man them; now not more than 50 boats are sent to the fisheries from this station, and it is difficult to find men for even this diminished number.

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Failing to secure the number of men required to keep up the boat fishing our outfitting firms are looking about them for some means of keeping up their supply of cod by other methods of fishing, requiring fewer hands. The remedy seems to be the use of steam, and the employment of the beam trawl I expect soon to see a couple of steam trawlers at work in the gulf. Many banks are known whereon the beam trawl could work, and expert trawlers are likely soon to find other bottoms not at present known.

I beg to append synopsis of the reports of such of the local officers who have furnished them.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. WAKEHAM,

Officer in charge of the Gulf of St. Lawrence Division.

SYNOPSIS OF REPORTS OF LOCAL OFFICERS.

Mr. George Forest, F. O., Bonaventure, reports that the fishery on the whole was good in the upper part of the Bay des Chaleurs in spite of the fact that we had so much bad weather practically throughout the whole time of the fishing, while fewer men than usual engaged in the fishing. Spring herring were abundant, but these fish became scarce during the summer and autumn. The fishery regulations were well observed.

Mr. F. X. Chapados, F. O., Anse-à-Gascon, reports that herring which were very abundant in the spring, continued plentiful up to August, but became scarce after that month. Squid were not abundant. The lobster pack shows a slight increase. The salmon fishery was a poor one. Cod were abundant as long as the bait continued plentiful but the fall fishing was poor.

Mr. A. T. Carter, F. O., Gaspé, reports that the salmon fishery shows a decrease as compared with 1906. These fish struck about the 26th May, the bulk of the fish only came in after the nets were up. This is shown by the large quantity of fish reported in the rivers. The prices were lower than those of the previous year. Fly fishermen had good sport, they were well satisfied, and report the rivers well stocked. Spring herring were good, plentiful; they were of large size; very few were salted except for bait. Herring were abundant all along the coast throughout the whole season. Fishermen report that they never saw them more plentiful. It seems strange that these fish are not put up in large quantities for consumption. Squid were plentiful, but the fishermen generally used herring. Capelin and launce were scarce. Cod fishing commenced about the 25th May. The catch shows a slight decrease as compared with that of 1906. This seems due to the fact that not nearly so many boats fished, owing to so many of the fishermen working at the mills and on the railroad. Fish were abundant all along the coast throughout the whole season. The season was a most peculiar one, as we had rain every other day from May to November. One blessing for the fishermen was that the weather was cold, consequently there was very little bad or inferior fish. The price of cod fell towards the end of the season. This was due to the foreign markets, and was considerably lower than in 1906.

Mackerel have again shown no appearance on the coast.

Lobsters show a slight decrease compared with the previous year, but the size seemed larger.

Smelt show quite an increase over last year, but the prices were a great deal lower. This was due to the American markets where most of this fish is shipped.

Mr. Louis Létourneau, F. O., Mont Louis, reports that in spite of the fact of the exceptionally bad weather, the season was a prosperous one among the fishermen. Salmon were not taken in as large quantities as usual by the net fishermen, but they were abundant in the rivers. Herring were not quite as plentiful as in some previous

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years, and they were small. However, those who were supplied with suitable small meshed nets had all they wanted for bait. Herring bait was scarcer at Grande Vallée than elsewhere. Though the quantity of cod caught was less than in 1906 yet the fishermen really did better, as the price was higher. These fish struck two weeks later than usual, but were abundant all the season right up to the middle of November, when it became too cold to continue fishing. We did not see any capelin, white whales, squid or mackerel.

Mr. Jos. Chevrier, F. O., Southern Subdivision of Magdalen Islands, reports, that fewer seals were taken on the ice than in 1906. Spring herring were as abundant as usual, but the fishermen did not find as great a demand for them. The buyers from the United States and the maritime provinces could not reach the islands in time, owing to the ice. The spring mackerel fishery was good both in quantity and price. The lobster catch was not as good as was expected. The pack exceeded that of last season, but this was due to their having been more traps fished. Some packers did well during the September fishing, but the exposed position of these islands prevents most of the packers from operating during the fall season. The general opinion at the islands is that this fall fishing should be discontinued. There was some attempt made to poach in the lagoons, but with the aid of the extra guardians it was stopped. The cod fishery was an average one; the demand for cod was great and the prices paid were high.

Mr. B. Thériault, F. O., Northern Subdivision of Magdalen Islands, reports, that the catch of seals was not a large one—the ice conditions keeping the seals too far off shore. Spring herring struck in Pleasant Bay on the 5th May—but the ice remained about the islands until the 20th May. The fishing began later than usual but it was exceptionally good. Although lobster fishing began very late owing to the ice, fishermen had great hopes—unfortunately great wind storms destroyed the greater part of their fishing gear. The fall catch was not large—the total yield being of small importance, and inferior to that of last year. Spring mackerel appeared at the islands at the end of June, after the discouraged fishermen had had their nets out for several weeks, they became abundant, and the catches were very good for several days. In the fall the fishing with lines was not as good as the preceding year, as the weather was not as favourable. Cod appeared in pretty large quantities from the 20th June up to the beginning of October, the fishermen made large catches; after that date they became scarce. Wind being prevalent in the fall, fishermen only went out at rare intervals. There were no violations of the Fisheries Act.

Mr. Napoleon Comeau, F. O., reports for the Godbout subdivision, from Saguenay to Jombons, that the fishing began very late, the first salmon being taken in the nets on the 3rd June—(nearly three weeks later than usual). The weather was cold and the ice in the rivers only broke up late in May. In June the rivers were still high, and bringing down lots of debris, this coupled with strong and continuous gales of easterly wind caused a great deal of damage to the fishermen, many losing the whole of their gear and even some boats—either carried away or washed ashore. One man stated that he had lost 19 days (between 1st June and 30th July) from bad weather. As a natural consequence there was an immense falling off in the catch, it being only about one-third that of last year. Probably from the same cause, no capelin was observed on this part of the coast. However, to make up for this in some way—the cod, halibut, and herring fishery was good, the yield being nearly two thirds above the average. Very little halibut was salted this season; most of it was shipped fresh in cold storage to Quebec and Montreal. Herring were very abundant but small in size. For some unknown reason the white whales or porpoises were scarce from Manicouagan eastward—though west of the above place they were as abundant as usual. Dogfish, the genuine kind, and the so called dog fish, viz, the Greenland shark were more in evidence than in the past. It looks as if they were gradually increasing in the St. Lawrence. Two or three small schools of mackerel were seen, but only a few were taken with hook and line or in the herring nets. A few large sized shad were taken in the salmon nets in the early

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part of the season. Smelt and sardines (small herring) were taken west of Manicouagan. Very little seal hunting or netting is now done owing to the low price of oil; still a fair number have been killed mostly of the harbour seal variety. The Greenland and hooded seals are disappearing rapidly from the waters of the St. Lawrence. The different fishery regulations were well observed.

Mr. Theo. Migneault, F. O., from Moisie Subdivision, reports that salmon net fishing began on May 30, and closed with the end of July—the net fishing in the waters of the Moisie was good. Mr. Adams and his five friends from Boston took 405 salmon with the fly. The cod fishing was smaller than in 1906, this was due to bad weather, the price however was high, fishermen getting from \$5.50 to \$5.65 per cwt. The fishermen gave up early and went to work at the pulp-mills. Herring were abundant in the spring but rare in the fall. A few schools of mackerel were seen off this part of the coast. (489 seals) were killed by Indians and white hunters about the islands during the course of the summer.

Seventy-seven (77) whales were taken by the Quebec Steam Whaling Co. of Seven Islands, yielding about 25,000 galls. of oil.

Mr. Richard Joncas, F. O., Natashquan, reports the salmon fishing began on June 5, the estuary fishing in Natashquan, Agwanus and Nabisippi rivers was small owing to the high water during the season. The first cod was caught on June 5. The capelin arrived a few days later, but they only remained on the coast for two days. Most of the cod were caught on herring and clams, the cod fishing was therefore below the average. The regulations were well kept, and all went well.

INLAND FISHERIES BY INSPECTOR RIENDEAU.

MONTREAL, April 30, 1908.

To the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I hereby respectfully submit my report for my district for the year 1907.

In the counties of Champlain and St. Maurice, I am glad to state that the laws on fisheries have been pretty well respected, scarcely any abuses, and though the fish crop has not been a success, yet there will be in the near future a satisfactory improvement if the people continue in their reform and to convince themselves that it is in their own interest. It is to be hoped they shall do so.

In the county of Nicolet and all along the St. Lawrence the fish becomes scarcer every year. Several old fishermen told me they intended to abandon the fishing industry, as they could not earn a living by it. They assign this failure to the too large number of hoop-nets, seines and gill nets; and right they are, in my opinion.

In the counties of Yamaska and Richelieu, no progress in fishing can be ascertained. Most of the fish brought to the markets in Montreal were carp of the kind known as *suckers* and very small at that. No more of those nice carp which we used to see in previous years. There are over 1,000 hoop nets in that part of my district besides seines, gill nets and the numberless hooks of night lines.

I interviewed some of the principal fishermen. All are grateful to the government for the regulations made about the length of the fish. In their opinion, this measure should have been adopted for some time, but what is badly needed now, is a regulation concerning the meshes of net which should be, as they say, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch square and 3 inches in extension for hoop nets and seines.

The hoop net fishermen throw all the blame on the fish seiners and *vice-versa*. If I am permitted to express an opinion, I should say that both are fish destroyers, the one as bad as the other, and the same may be said of the gill nets, at least in my district. There is also the minnow net, which is a most destructive implement, as it catches indifferently thousands and thousands of young bass, maskinongé, doré, whitefish, etc., etc. that serve to bait the night lines. It should be prevented. If some measure

could be taken to oblige the sportsmen or other people to use a scoop net and catch only the necessary quantity of minnows, the damage done should be a great deal less.

In the counties of Berthier and Maskinongé no progress can be reported. If something, the situation is worse than in the other places above mentioned.

In the lakes St. Louis, Two Mountains and St. Francis the prospects are more encouraging, principally in lake St. Louis, in the county of Chateauguay and in Beauharnois. It is evidently due to the prohibition of fishing with nets in these different places, to the great satisfaction of the public who also acknowledge the wisdom of the new regulations issued last September. Mr. Hyacinthe Lussier, an old fisherman of Chateauguay Basin who fishes every summer for sturgeon in Lake St. Francis, said to me:—"The law is against me, this time, but I sincerely admit that it is right. I have been catching sturgeons for 45 years and opened thousands of them; I never found any eggs in sturgeons three feet long and very few in those of 42 inches in length. Had this law been adopted 15 to 20 years ago we should have better fish and of better quality than now. Fishermen who are against this law do not understand their own interest."

As soon as all kinds of nets shall have been prohibited in lake St. Peter and St. Lawrence river from Quebec to the boundary line, a great change shall be coming and everybody shall gladly acknowledge it.

Finally I would suggest that fishing should be prohibited in small rivers, brooks or bays which are visited by the fish in the spawning season. I am convinced that should such a measure be taken, the results would be most satisfactory.

Hoping these few remarks shall be favourably accepted.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOS. RIENDEAU,
Inspector of Fisheries.

REPORT ON THE INLAND FISHERIES OF QUEBEC FOR THE YEAR 1907, BY INSPECTOR A. H. BELLIVEAU.

OTTAWA, April 29, 1908.

To the Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report on the fisheries of my district for the year 1907.

To better establish relative comparisons with those of previous years, the same limits in the inland province of Quebec have been adhered to, even when under different officers.

As stated before, it seems difficult to secure reliable information respecting statistics of fisheries, when the authorities requiring the catch of fish, for publication only, differ from the provincial officers, who deliver permits to fishermen.

The latter have no special forms for that purpose, and even with the former, it is all a work of estimation furnished by a few of good will. The supplying of proper and correct statistical information, far from large markets, is often a matter of concealment by the producer. Its inaccuracy is also attributed to the negligence of many fishermen, who still fear that by giving high returns of fish captured the season before, their license, although under another government, might be increased in proportion to their capture.

To try an improvement in that line a new way of keeping data for fishing returns will be inaugurated in the principal fishing districts of the inland portion of Quebec. Should it prove a success there, it will be an easy matter to introduce the new system to other localities.

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North Shore: In that part of my district, north of Quebec city, extending to and including the famous *Saguenay river*, it is reported that much less poaching for salmon was indulged in, than during the previous season. The local fishery officer of Tadoussac (a good man) informs me that he only secured and seized a few illegally set nets for salmon, not the third number of previous years. Salmon did not seem as plentiful as in other seasons, especially around the Saguenay and its tributaries.

Quite a few white whales (*belugas*) were noticed at the mouth of the Saguenay, but few were reported captured.

In *Lake St. John*, from which the Saguenay flows, fish were reported plentifully, and a large catch returned by the local officer there.

Even with the prohibition of netting in these waters by the provincial authorities, it is claimed that the quantity of nearly all kinds of fish is in excess of that of the previous year. Either former catches were undervalued or the past season was a very good one, even if the prohibition of nets existed. The Indians near Roberval still have the privilege of netting on their reserve.

The Dominion Fishery Officer Catellier, of Tadoussac, is now of opinion that salmon may go to the sea and again ascend the Décharges to the Lake St. John; as specimens that have been captured there would indicate a greater number of years than fry have been planted therein. He is now endeavoring to have this report confirmed by reliable persons.

The *South Shore* fisheries from the eastern part of the county of Rimouski to Levis show a diminution of about \$50,000, due mostly to its sea production. The cod around Matane districts shows a falling off of over 50 per cent and that of herring salted and fresh a diminution of also about 35 per cent. According to localities, the worst showing comes from the Méchins and Isle Verte districts, each showing a decline of ten thousand dollars.

The *Eastern Townships*, containing the beautiful lakes of Megantic, Memphremagog, Massawippi, Alymer, St. Francis, Brompton, Brome and others are not sufficiently protected. It is true that a couple of good men are seeking to protect these fisheries by their best efforts, but they remain almost powerless in such a vast area. The best of fishery laws and regulations may ornate the statute books, but if no important means are taken to carry them out, they will produce no good results.

It seems to the undersigned that where provincial authorities issue no fishery licenses, they take little or no interest in the protection of fish in their native elements. It is unfortunate that any indifference at all should be manifested in the protection of fish and game, as it requires the good will of everybody to help in such an ungrateful and unremunerative assistance.

There are now a few good clubs for the protection of fish in existence in the Townships, and it is to be hoped they will master the situation.

Mississiquoi Bay, mostly the only place where fishing is indulged in winter time, in my division, was again seined in the spring of 1908, that is, at the end of last fiscal year. The fishermen on the Philipsburg side did very poorly, hardly paying expenses, while those of the other side, off Aird and Clarenceville realized as good fishing as ever, and quite up to the fair capture of the previous season. Difficulties were experienced in the shipping of their catch to the American markets and the doors of the Fulton market were closed to them at the request of Americans.

This prohibition was even extended to the eelweirs of Richelieu, in the vicinity of Iberville. However, the proprietors of the latter weirs have opened new markets in Chicago, which proved satisfactory, and it is very doubtful if these eels would again take the way of New York, even if allowed, as the West is now more profitable and brings better returns.

Respectfully submitted,

A. H. BELLIVEAU,

Inspector of Fisheries.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC--Gulf of St. Lawrence District.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Boats, Nets and all Fishing Materials, &c., in the County of Bonaventure, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1907.

RESTIGOUCHE SUBDIVISION (Tide Head to Maguasha).

DISTRICTS.	FISHING BOATS.			FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.								LOBSTER PLANT.		KINDS OF FISH.				Number.				
	Number.	Value.	Men.	Gill Nets.			Seines.			Trawls.		Hand Lines.		Canneries.		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.		Herring, fresh, lb.			
				Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.							
<i>Bonaventure County.</i> 1 Restigouche Subdiv., Tide Head to Magnasha.	22	450	50	25	5000	\$			5000										70000	50	3000	1

BONAVENTURE SUBDIVISION (Maguasha to Paspébiac Point).

1 Maguasha and Nouvelle.	10	200	20	50	1000	500								40	20		10000	100	4000	1
2 Carleton.	20	400	40	100	2000	1000	150							40	20	1	40000	250	4000	2
3 Maria.	25	500	50	100	2000	1000								40	20		50000	700	5000	3
4 New Richmond and Black Oapes.	10	200	20	50	1000	500								10	5		45000	200	3000	4
5 Capelin.	70	1200	140	100	2000	1000	160							100	50	1	500	500	4000	5
6 Bonaventure.	75	2250	150	210	4000	2000	300	4						130	65	1	20000	300	5000	6
7 New Carlisle.	10	300	20	30	600	300								40	20		15000	30	3000	7
8 Paspébiac.	80	2000	160	100	2000	1000	140	30						200	100		50	50	4000	8
Totals	300	7050	600	730	14600	7300	750	34	650	340	300		600	300		500	166500	2130	32000	

PORT DANIEL SUBDIVISION (Paspébiac Point to Point Macquereau).

1 Hopetown.	60	2400	110	110	2600	1500	13	350	475									200		1
2 Nouvelle.	80	2600	135	150	3100	1800	17	425	600	50	1000			2				200		2
3 Shigawake.	30	600	60	60	1500	750	16	400	520	15	300							500	100	3
4 Port Daniel.	210	6000	345	450	8000	9000	25	1000	1200	150	2500			2				26000	200	4
5 Anse à Gascon.	195	7800	320	500	8000	10000	18	450	760	100	3500			1				5000	300	5
Totals.	575	19100	970	1270	23200	23050	89	2625	3555	415	8200			7				31500	1000	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Bonaventure, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1907.

RESTIGOUCHE SUBDIVISION (Tide Head to Maguasha).

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.															TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
		Herring, smoked, lb.	Lobster, pre- served in cans, lb.	Lobster, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues & sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelt, lb.	Wels, brls.	Tom cod or trest fish, lb.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.		
	<i>Bonaventure County.</i>																	
1	Restigouche Subdiv., Tide Head to Magnasha. ....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	3000	75000	.....	30000	.....	.....	.....	1000	\$ cts. 16,280 00	1

BONAVENTURE SUBDIVISION (Maguasha to Paspébiac Point).

1	Maguasha and Nouvelle.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	20	20	1000	2,601 00	1
2	Carleton.....	.....	720	20	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	20	20	1500	8,532 00	2
3	Maria.....	600	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	50	30	4000	13,612 00	3
4	New Richmond and Black Capes.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	3000	.....	15	.....	15	15	700	8,787 00	4
5	Capelin.....	1500	5840	10	2500	2000	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1400	160	5000	18,217 00	5
6	Bonaventure.....	10000	4800	15	3000	4000	60	.....	2000	5000	.....	.....	.....	1800	200	8000	26,215 00	6
7	New Carlisle.....	.....	.....	10	700	.....	.....	100	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	150	750	4,280 00	7
8	Paspébiac.....	.....	.....	10	3000	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	250	1000	15,730 00	8
	Totals.....	12100	9360	75	9460	96000	235	.....	600	4900	8000	45	.....	5605	845	21950	97,174 00	

PORT DANIEL SUBDIVISION (Paspébiac Point to Point Macquereau).

1	Hopetown.....	3000	15408	.....	1400	.....	.....	200	2000	2000	.....	.....	.....	1000	300	1000	14,132 40	1
2	Nouvelle.....	3500	.....	1900	1900	16	.....	150	2500	3000	.....	.....	.....	1400	400	1200	12,300 00	2
3	Shigawake.....	2000	18240	.....	650	.....	.....	50	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	100	2000	10,424 50	3
4	Port Daniel.....	8000	16512	.....	3600	12	.....	300	3000	3000	15000	.....	.....	2400	1000	1000	31,203 60	4
5	Anse à Gascon.....	1000	3072	.....	5500	20	.....	300	3500	.....	3000	.....	.....	3600	2000	1200	34,071 60	5
	Totals.....	17500	53232	.....	13050	48	.....	1000	11500	8000	18000	.....	.....	8775	3800	6400	102,132 10	

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of Gaspé, in the Province of Quebec, for the Year 1907.

GRAND RIVER SUBDIVISION (Point Macquereau to Barachois.)

Number.	FISHING BOATS.				FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.								LOBSTER PLANT.			
	Boats.		Men.		Gill Nets.		Seines.		Trawls.		Hand Lines.		Canneries.			
	Number.	Value.			Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
<i>Gaspé County.</i>																
1	Newport.....	150	4180	391	368	6800	3680	2	70	60	55	560	1200	600	2	700
2	Pabos.....	33	1100	83	90	1800	900	4	150	120	20	200	175	87	2	500
3	Grand River.....	100	6000	320	340	6800	3400	5	200	120	97	1720	800	400	2	1100
4	Cape Cove.....	121	5500	270	330	6660	3330	4	120	120	47	650	600	300	1	1000
5	Perceé and Bonaventure Island.....	69	4000	130	100	2000	1660	2	60	50	.....	50	300	150	1	400
6	Corner of Beach.....	14	700	30	42	840	406	4	150	450	2	80	40	1	700	1
	Totals.....	487	21480	1224	1270	24900	13370	21	750	920	221	3180	3155	1517	9	4400

GASPÉ BAY SUBDIVISION (Barachois to Fame Point.)

1	Barachois.....	42	2520	94	87	1305	1218	9	450	360	.....	253	101	.....	1	500
2	Malbaie.....	61	3660	108	108	1620	1512	10	500	400	.....	324	130	.....	2	500
3	Point St. Peter.....	21	1260	30	25	375	380	2	100	80	.....	72	29	.....	3	1100
4	Chien Blanc to Sandy Beach.....	152	9120	283	281	4215	3934	15	750	600	.....	828	331	.....	4	1100
5	Gaspé North and South.....	5	300	7	6	90	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	7	.....	5	60
6	Gaspé North and Little Gaspé.....	52	3120	82	80	1200	1120	5	250	200	.....	240	96	.....	6	60
7	Grande Grève to Ship Head.....	44	2640	60	60	900	840	3	150	120	.....	153	62	.....	7	150
8	Cape des Rosiers to Jersey Cove.....	108	6480	201	201	3015	2814	4	200	160	.....	615	246	.....	8	250
9	Griffin Cove.....	69	4140	131	131	1965	3234	1	25	40	.....	303	157	.....	9	10
10	Fox River.....	123	7380	235	235	3525	3230	6	300	240	.....	703	282	.....	10	10
11	Little Cape to Echouerie.....	40	2440	76	76	1140	1036	.....	.....	.....	.....	228	91	.....	11	10
12	Point Jame to Fame Point.....	67	4020	116	116	1740	1624	.....	.....	.....	.....	345	138	.....	12	10
	Totals.....	784	47080	1423	1406	21090	21056	55	2725	2200	.....	4174	1670	.....	5	1890

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of **Gaspe**, in the Province of **Quebec**, for the year 1907.

GRAND RIVER SUBDIVISION (Point Macquereau to Barachois.)

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.								Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Smelts, lb.				
<i>Gaspe County.</i>													
1	Newport.....	5180	200	.....	17232	5240	60	1000	7000	2620	1000	33,342 60	1
2	Pabos.....	21800	10	.....	13392	1500	10	2000	10000	750	400	15,637 60	2
3	Grand River.....	6000	1378	600	13536	9000	90	500	7000	4500	1800	56,453 80	3
4	Cape Cove.....	.....	250	.....	24000	7000	10	.....	.....	3500	1400	43,005 00	4
5	Percé and Bonaventure.....	100	100	.....	4800	4500	10	.....	.....	2250	900	24,195 00	5
6	Corner of Beach.....	14313	20	.....	8304	1200	.....	.....	2000	600	350	10,933 45	6
Totals.....		47295	1958	600	81264	28440	180	3500	26000	14220	5850	183,567 45	
													\$
													cts.
													33,342 60
													15,637 60
													56,453 80
													43,005 00
													24,195 00
													10,933 45
													183,567 45

GASPÉ BAY SUBDIVISION (Barachois to Fame Point.)

1	Barachois.....	2500	118	.....	.....	2723	.....	.....	4512	1815	378	14,496 60
2	Malbaie.....	950	373	.....	9360	4109	.....	.....	.....	2739	1137	25,646 70
3	Point St. Peter.....	.....	93	.....	.....	940	.....	.....	.....	627	283	5,261 10
4	Chien Blanc to Sandy Beach.....	18370	639	.....	11904	7630	.....	.....	59015	5103	2180	48,638 10
5	Gaspe North and South.....	29462	23	.....	234	234	.....	.....	.....	156	78	8,630 35
6	Peninsula and Little Gaspe.....	12640	75	.....	2418	2418	.....	.....	.....	1612	410	14,213 10
7	Grande Grève to Ship Head.....	1027	168	.....	.....	2282	.....	.....	.....	1521	530	12,430 35
8	Cape des Rosiers to Jersey Cove.....	.....	476	.....	2400	5467	.....	.....	.....	3645	1468	30,759 00
9	Griffin Cove.....	.....	447	.....	.....	4366	.....	.....	.....	2911	1392	24,619 80
10	Fox River.....	.....	302	.....	.....	6414	.....	.....	.....	4276	1375	34,767 30 10
11	Little Cape to Echourie.....	.....	169	.....	.....	2541	.....	.....	.....	1694	538	13,502 70 11
12	Point Jaune to Fame Point.....	.....	259	.....	.....	3109	.....	.....	.....	2073	813	16,997 40 12
Totals.....		64949	3402	.....	23664	42253	.....	.....	63527	28172	10777	250,082 50

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

RETURN showing the Number, Value of Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of Gaspé, in the Province of Quebec, for the Year 1907.
MONT ST. LOUIS SUBDIVISION (Fame Point to Claude River).

DISTRICTS.	FISHING BOATS.			FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.				KINDS OF FISH.							TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.	
	Number.	Value. \$	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value. \$	Number.	Value. \$	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Hallbutt, lb.	Fish oil, galls.			Fish as bait, brls.
<i>Gaspé County.</i>																	
1 Grand Etang.....	10	450	17	60	1200	700	34	68	.....	50	850	.....	500	800	150	10	4,570 00
2 St. Yvon.....	24	1200	62	100	3000	1800	84	168	.....	100	2200	.....	3000	1600	530	20	11,965 00
3 Chloxydorne.....	36	1500	58	120	3600	2500	116	232	1000	100	2700	11	14000	1800	500	30	16,015 00
4 Petite Anse to Frigate Point.....	33	650	56	100	3000	1700	110	220	.....	100	1600	.....	24000	1200	450	20	11,095 00
5 Grande and Little Vallée.....	60	2200	94	170	5100	2800	188	344	503	150	2500	10	22000	2000	850	30	16,190 00
6 Magdalen River.....	27	600	41	70	2100	1000	82	164	3000	75	500	.....	200	600	300	30	3,697 50
7 Manche d'Epée and Gros Mâle.....	42	750	62	95	2850	1450	124	248	2000	225	1460	4	3000	650	400	20	9,027 50
8 Anse Pleurense and Mont Louis.....	64	2850	95	229	6400	5200	190	380	7000	500	2075	6	11800	1400	300	120	15,107 50
9 Rivière à Pierre and Claude.....	63	800	89	125	3750	2000	178	356	4600	350	1225	.....	4000	650	325	100	8,910 00
Totals.....	359	11100	573	1060	31000	19750	1106	2180	18100	1750	15110	31	82500	10700	4025	370	96,577 50

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Number, Value of Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of Gaspé, in the Province of Quebec, for the year 1907.
 STE. ANNE DE MONTS SUBDIVISION (Claude River to Cape Chatte).

Number.	FISHING BOATS.			FISHING GEAR AND MATERIALS.				KINDS OF FISH.					TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
	Number.	Value.	Men.	Gill Nets.		Hand Lines.		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	
		\$		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.							\$ cts.
<i>Gaspé County.</i>														
1 Marsois and Martin River	2	26	2	4	96	4	45	1000	7	15	.....	12	4	258 60
2 Cap au Renard and Anse à Jean	4	47	5	8	180	10	55	.....	42	100	600	55	14	736 50
3 Ste. Anne's	90	1466	126	138	3001	252	1987	63 0	1559	4534	5215	1250	260	16,150 00
4 Cape Chatte	35	658	52	41	1033	104	592	10600	319	724	15030	510	147	8,226 00
Totals	131	2197	185	191	4910	370	2680	17960	1927	2378	21505	1827	425	25,380 10

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of Gaspé, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1907.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS SUBDIVISION—SOUTH.

FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.										FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.										LOBSTER PLANT.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
MAGDALEN ISLANDS SUBDIVISION—NORTH.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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1	Entry Island	5	76	2000	21	140	5000	375	11	300	24	150	3000	1200	2500	3260	13	7800	50	500	1500	70	30	1	75	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

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RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Gaspé, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1907.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS SUBDIVISION—SOUTH.

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.															TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	LoBSTERS, preserved in cans, lb.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hallibut, lb.	Eels, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Seal skins, No.		
<i>Gaspé County.</i>																	
1 Entry Island,.....	90	5000	5000	15600	318	113544	35	2887	15	1500	40	19260	55	200	6550	5,422 50	
2 Amherst Island.....		20000	50000		3987	113544	2887			7500	32	40600	12570	1200	13000	142,402 20	
3 Grindstone Island.....					2885	149965	3520						5882			144,227 50	
Totals.....	90	25000	50000	15600	7190	263509	6442	15		9000	72	59885	18507	1400	19550	292,052 20	

MAGDALEN ISLANDS SUBDIVISION—NORTH.

1 All Right Island.....		6000	100000	5600	2000	100000	600					3600	15000	500	1200	90,762	00
2 Grand Entry Island.....	}	500	4000	5000	3000	150200	1000	200				1900	12000	500	600	117,620	00
3 Grosse Isle.....																	
4 Bryon Island.....																	
5 Wolf Island.....					350	62400	150					980	1240		300	27,174	00
					30	12000	20					105	300		35	4,665	25
Totals.....	500	10600	100000	10600	5380	324600	1770	200				6885	28540	1000	2135	240,221	25

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of Saguenay, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1907.
GODBOUT SUBDIVISION (Tadoussac to Jambons).

DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.				FISHING GEAR AND MATERIALS.																
	Vessels.			Boats.		Gill-nets.		Seines.		Trawls.		Weirs.		Hand-Lines.							
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.						
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%						
<i>Saguenay County.</i>																					
1	Colombiers to Bersimis.....	2	19	450	5	13	260	31	19	1048	1048	2	225	200	3	150	10	5	2	2	3
2	Pointe aux Outardes to Godbout.....	3	34	625	6	31	620	52	47	2300	2300	5	200	200	4	230	1	50	210	105	117
3	Pointe de Monts to Jambons.....	2	25	375	7	123	2460	102	131	6100	6100	7	425	400	6	340	4	200	455	227	
	Totals.....	7	78	1450	18	167	3340	185	197	9448	9448	7	425	400	6	340	4	200	455	227	
MOISIE SUBDIVISION (Jambons to Piguon).																					
1	St. Margaret's.....	5	400	12	6	958	900	1	60	55	20	10	1								
2	Seven Islands.....	1	250	12000	10	29	1300	59	12	1895	1450	3	125	200	120	60	2	2	2	3	
3	Moisie.....	25	1200	54	34	3258	3000	3	185	250	110	55	3	4							
4	Piguon.....	1	250	12000	10	59	2900	125	52	6111	5350	7	370	505	250	125					
	Totals.....	1	250	12000	10	59	2900	125	52	6111	5350	7	370	505	250	125					
MINGAN SUBDIVISION, (Piguon to St. Charles).																					
1	River aux Graines and Chaloupe.....	26	1300	51	8	240	150	3	105	225	153	90	1								
2	Sheldrake.....	26	1200	33	6	180	120	4	140	240	114	68	2								
3	Thunder River.....	56	3860	121	15	375	375	8	240	600	363	217	3								
4	Dock to Jupitagan.....	13	910	27	...	...	...	2	70	150	81	48	4					
5	Magpie.....	32	2500	75	8	240	150	5	175	375	225	135	5								
6	St. John's River.....	44	3520	107	6	600	600	6	210	450	321	192	6								
7	Long Point, Mingan and Romanne.....	30	2700	74	4	400	400	4	140	240	222	127	7								
8	Esquimaux Point to St. Charles.....	69	6900	183	10	300	160	8	280	616	549	329	8								
	Totals.....	296	22450	676	57	2335	1955	40	1300	2806	2028	1206									

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RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Saguenay, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1907.

GODBOUT SUBDIVISION (Tadoussac to Jambons).

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.																	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.	
	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, salted, brls.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Lobsters, preserv'd in cans, lb.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Eels, brls.	Sardines, brls.	Whale, No.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.			Seal skins, No.
<i>Saguenay County.</i>																				
1 Colombers to Bersimis.	18000	5	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	3230	1200	950	1	14	.....	3	177	.....	.....	307	...	...
2 Pointe aux Outardes to Godbout .	13000	15	203	.....	.....	154	.....	38250	1900	2500	...	...	...	15	921	36	45	59	2	...
3 Pointe des Monts to Jambons.	32500	2	250	.....	1824	1070	6	38245	3700	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	892	175	40	264	...	...
Totals.	63500	22	480	...	1824	1224	6	41475	6800	3450	1	14	...	74	1990	215	85	630	2	25,081 70

MOISIE SUBDIVISION (Jambons to Pigou).

1 St. Margarets.	6240	18	320	2400	.....	312	.....	2150	450	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	180	25	.....	39	.....	3,307 25
2 Seven Islands.	29061	.....	.....	.....	.....	832	10	10139	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	231390	195	30	239	.....	80,704 30
3 Moisie.	213240	4	.....	.....	.....	749	.....	12800	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	347	130	30	158	.....	37,218 10
4 Pigou. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	2140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	12	.....	53	.....	440 75
Totals.	251541	342	2400	.....	.....	1918	10	27229	1150	.....	.....	12	77	.....	231957	362	60	489	.....	121,670 40

MINGAN SUBDIVISION (Pigou to St. Charles).

1 River aux Graines and Chaloupe.	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	2340	.....	1960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1260	300	.....	20	.....	11,669 00
2 Sheldrake. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2200	.....	6900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	300	.....	10	.....	11,232 50
3 Thunder River.	5400	26	.....	.....	.....	4500	.....	12550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2300	750	.....	.....	.....	24,247 00
4 Dock to Juptagan.	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	695	.....	1000	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	200	.....	15	.....	3,861 25
5 Magpie.	7100	.....	.....	.....	.....	3880	.....	900	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	500	.....	20	.....	19,890 00
6 St. John's River.	7000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3960	.....	2950	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	600	.....	20	.....	20,790 00
7 Long Point, Mingan and Romaine.	13700	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1100	450	.....	50	.....	12,172 50
8 Esquimaux Point to St. Charles. ....	.....	50	2450	.....	.....	3262	.....	17500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2800	600	.....	310	.....	19,966 50
Totals.	34800	76	2450	.....	.....	22937	.....	43760	2600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11910	3700	.....	445	.....	123,928 75

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of Saguenay, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1907.
NATASHQUAN SUBDIVISION (St. Charles to Natashquan Point).

DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.			FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.										LOBSTER PLANT.				Number.			
	Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Trap Nets.			Hand Lines.		Canneries.		Traps.		Persons employed in canneries.		
	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.				
<i>Saguenay County.</i>																					
1	Piashtre Bay	6	650	12	3	220	220	\$	1	50	90		24	12	2	525	375	375	10	1	
2	Watsheeshoo and Pashashiboo	1	125	1	3	110	100												9	2	
3	Agwanish and Nabissippi	25	2500	60	4	320	300		4	200	270		240	120	2	500	325	325	9	3	
4	Mission Island	8	800	20					2	100	180		80	40					4	4	
5	Natashquan	40	5000	120	5	600	600		8	400	720		480	220					5	5	
Totals		80	9075	213	15	1250	1220		15	750	1260		824	392	4	1025	700	700	19		

ROMAINE SUBDIVISION (Natashquan Point to Cape Whittle).

1 Kegashka	6	725	10	10	250	116		1	45	50		24	10		1
2 Watsheeshoo	3	75	3	5	300	100									2
3 Romaine	9	390	10	9	275	100		1	45	50		20	10		3
4 Cocashoo	9	750	13	11	300	132		1	45	50		30	15		4
Totals	27	1940	36	35	1125	448		3	135	150		74	35		23

ST. AUGUSTIN SUBDIVISION (Cape Whittle to Chicatica).

1 Etamamu and St. Mary's	8	200	8	10	500	250		1	50	100		50	15		1
2 Harrington	78	1600	112	18	1000	700		6	300	300		390	150		2
3 Little Meccatina and Whale Head	41	750	60	16	1200	800		5	250	300		246	85		3
4 Mutton Bay	80	1500	115	10	800	750		6	300	300		200	200		4
5 Meccatina to Tabatière	65	1400	110	10	1000	900		12	600	600		325	85		5
6 Fondère à Fecteau to St. Augustin	30	700	40	20	2000	1000		4	200	200		120	50		6
7 Point à Gironx to Chicatica	10	300	15	10	1000	600		2	100	50		50	30		1
Totals	312	6450	460	94	7 00	5000		36	1800	1850		1661	515		18

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., and the Quantity of Fish and Fish Products in the County of **Saguenay**, Province of **Quebec**, for the Year 1907.
 BONNE ESPERANCE SUBDIVISION (Chicatica to Blancs Sablons).

FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.										FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.																			
Vessels.					Boats.					Gill-nets.					Seines.					Trap nets.					Trawls.				
Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.		Number.	Value.	Men.		Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.							
		\$				\$					\$			\$		\$		\$		\$		\$							
Saguenay County.																													
1	Chicatica to Burnt Island	1	90	4500	6	40	1905	50	12	550	335	4	160	330	8	3100	15	60											
2	Bonne Esperance					69	3250	90	2	200	50	4	450	950	20	8000	10	40											
3	Pidgeon Island to Salmon Bay					82	4000	152	26	1250	725	12	520	1200	28	10500	10	40											
4	Little Fishery and Five League					12	600	12	4	200	100	2	80	200	3	1200	30	120											
5	Middle Bay and Belles Amours	2	104	2000	20	46	2300	80	2	100	50				13	4900	30	120											
6	Bradore	4	290	10000	35	55	3000	110				5	375	850	28	11000	6	60											
7	Long Point					35	1200	45				1	50	75	14	4000	40	200											
8	Green Island					40	2000	80				3	220	600	6	4000	40	200											
Totals		7	1384	16500	61	370	18255	619	46	2300	1260	31	1855	4205	120	46700	95	420											
THE ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI.																													
1	Fox Bay					35	350	35	10	400	250				4	800													
2	Baie Ste. Claire					11	510	15	20	800	400																		
3	Strawberry Cove					12	600	15	16	640	350				2	400													
4	Shallop Creek					3	50	4	6	200	100																		
Totals						61	1510	69	52	2040	1100				6	1200													

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RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Saguenay, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1907.

BONNE ESPERANCE SUBDIVISION (Chicatica to Blancs Sablons).

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.				LOBSTER PLANT.		KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.										TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number			
		Smelt nets.		Hand Lines.		Number.	Value.	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, salted, brls.	Herring, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Eels, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.			Seal skins, No.		
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.																	
<i>Saguenay County.</i>																						
1	Chicatica to Burnt Island.....	8	470	224	57	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	2730	.....	400	.....	3270	100	50	13,893	50	1
2	Bonne Esperance	6	250	240	132	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	7000	.....	400	.....	5000	400	.....	33,750	00	2
3	Pigeon Island to Salmon Bay	22	610	396	130	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	6700	.....	400	.....	4300	300	.....	32,170	00	3
4	Little Fishery and Five League	6	800	48	15	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	600	50	.....	4,830	00	4
5	Middle Bay and Belles Amours	12	420	324	108	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2900	.....	.....	.....	1750	100	.....	13,890	00	5
6	Biadore	45	2000	200	80	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6500	.....	400	.....	4500	200	50	31,032	50	6
7	Long Point	75	2000	120	40	.....	.....	.....	2	22	.....	5500	.....	.....	.....	5000	100	250	26,841	50	7
8	Green Island .....	.....	.....	300	150	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5500	.....	.....	.....	4000	100	.....	26,130	00	8
Totals.....		174	6550	1852	712	67	22	37830	1200	28420	1350	350	182,447	50		

THE ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI.																	
1	Fox Bay	20	10	1	16000	600	3	.....	43056	16	.....	700	.....	14,193	80	1
2	Baie Ste. Claire	30	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	200	2000	75	.....	1,352	50	2
3	Strawberry Cove	30	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	300	1700	100	.....	1,796	00	3
4	Shallow Creek .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	00	4
Totals.....		80	40	1	16000	600	6	40	43056	516	3700	875	17,367	30		

THE ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI.

1	Fox Bay.....	20	10	1	16000	600	3	.....	43056	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	14,193	80	
2	Baie Ste. Claire	30	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	200	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	75	.....	1,332	50
3	Strawberry Cove	30	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	300	1700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	100	.....	1,796	00
4	Shallop Creek .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	00	
	Totals.....	80	40	1	16000	600	6	40	43056	516	3700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,367	30

RECAPITULATION

Showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials in Gulf Division Province of Quebec, for the Year 1907.

BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

Number.	SUBDIVISIONS.				FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.										FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.						KINDS OF FISH.						Number.
					Vessels.		Boats.		Gill Nets.			Seines.			Trap Nets		Hand Lin's		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, salted or smoked, brls.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.			
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.										
1	Restigouche	22	450	50	25	5000	5000	70000	50	3000		
2	Bonaventure	...	...	...	300	7050	600	730	14600	7300	25	650	750	...	...	600	300	166500	2130	32000	12100	...	...		
3	Port Daniel	...	...	...	575	19400	970	1270	23200	23050	89	2625	3555	...	...	2530	1260	31500	1000	...	17500	...	...		
Totals		...	...	...	897	26900	1620	2025	42800	35350	114	3275	4305	...	...	3130	1560	208000	...	3180	35000	29600	...	...	

GASPÉ COUNTY.

Number.	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Trap Nets		Hand Lin's		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, salted or smoked, brls.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.						
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.						
1 Grand River	487	21480	1224	1270	24900	13370	21	750	920	...	3155	1577	47295	...	1958	...	600	...
2 Gaspé Bay	784	47080	1423	1406	21090	21056	55	2725	2200	...	4174	1670	64949	...	3402	...	...	...
3 Mont Louis	359	11100	573	1060	31000	13750	...	...	...	...	1106	2180	18100	...	1750	...	...	...
4 Ste Anne de Monts	131	2197	185	191	4910	2680	...	...	...	...	370	370	17960	...	1927	...	...	...
5 Magdalen Islands, South	21	422	8075	1127	1050	20000	17000	20	4350	6620	13	7800	815	...	90	25000	50000	15600
6 " " North	10	235	6950	580	325	9700	5200	1	250	300	27	11500	1040	...	500	10000	100000	10600
Totals	7	114	3000	31	2418	90882	5112	5302	111600	79056	97	8075	10040	40	19300	12415	6822	148304	9627	35000	150000	20800

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SAGUENAY COUNTY.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 Godbout.....	1224	1918	2937	3370	675	7150	37830	516	75620	64094	119164	15250	4450	11	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Moisie.....	2450	3264	6720	6780	43056	64094	119164	15250	4450	11	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Mingan.....	2450	3264	6720	6780	43056	64094	119164	15250	4450	11	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Natashquan.....	2450	3264	6720	6780	43056	64094	119164	15250	4450	11	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Romane.....	2450	3264	6720	6780	43056	64094	119164	15250	4450	11	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 St. Augustin.....	2450	3264	6720	6780	43056	64094	119164	15250	4450	11	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Bonne Esperance.....	2450	3264	6720	6780	43056	64094	119164	15250	4450	11	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Anticosti.....	2450	3264	6720	6780	43056	64094	119164	15250	4450	11	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	1224	1918	2937	3370	675	7150	37830	516	75620	64094	119164	15250	4450	11	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GRAND TOTAL FOR GULF DIVISION.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 Bonaventure County.....	62592	12570	69307	64094	12570	819723	90194518	90194518	1615	247769	31150	194977	128	26	30000	30000	14380	121389	68124	2770	21685	3575	2	215,586	10	1,087,881	00	2	550,300	05
2 Gaspé County.....	62592	12570	69307	64094	12570	819723	90194518	90194518	1615	247769	31150	194977	128	26	30000	30000	14380	121389	68124	2770	21685	3575	2	215,586	10	1,087,881	00	2	550,300	05
3 Saguenay County.....	62592	12570	69307	64094	12570	819723	90194518	90194518	1615	247769	31150	194977	128	26	30000	30000	14380	121389	68124	2770	21685	3575	2	215,586	10	1,087,881	00	2	550,300	05
Grand totals.....	62592	12570	69307	64094	12570	819723	90194518	90194518	1615	247769	31150	194977	128	26	30000	30000	14380	121389	68124	2770	21685	3575	2	215,586	10	1,087,881	00	2	550,300	05

RECAPITULATION

STATEMENT showing Yield and Value of Fisheries in Gulf Division, Province of Quebec, for the Season of 1907-8.

Description.	Quantity.	Price.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salmon, fresh, in ice	Lb. 782,580	0	15	117,387	00
" salted	Brls. 567	15	00	8,505	00
Herring, "	" 14,474	4	50	65,133	00
" fresh	Lb. 72,400	0	01	724	00
" smoked	" 179,600	0	02	3,592	00
Mackerel, fresh	" 26,800	0	12	3,216	00
" salted	Brls. 12,570	15	00	188,550	00
Lobsters, canned,	Lb. 819,723	0	30	245,916	90
" fresh, whole	Cwt. 90	5	00	450	00
Cod, salt-dried	" 194,518	4	50	875,331	00
Cod tongues and sounds, salted	Brls. 139	10	00	1,390	00
Haddock, fresh	Lb. 6,000	0	03	180	00
" salt-dried	Cwt. 1,615	3	00	4,845	00
Halibut, fresh	Lb. 247,769	0	10	24,776	90
Trout, "	" 31,150	0	10	3,115	00
Smelt, "	" 194,977	0	05	9,748	85
Eels, salted	Brls. 128	10	00	1,280	00
Sardines, salted	" 26	3	00	78	00
Tommy col, fresh	Lb. 30,000	0	03	900	00
Coarsed and mixed fish, salted	Brls. 74	2	00	148	00
Fish, whale and seal oil	Gall. 421,965	0	30	126,589	50
Fish as bait	Brls. 82,797	1	50	124,195	50
Fish as fertilizer	" 32,265	0	50	16,132	50
Seal skins	No. 25,260	1	25	31,575	00
White whale skins	" 2	4	00	8	00
Whales	" 77				
Total value, 1907				1,853,767	15
" 1906				1,980,727	26
Decrease 1907				76,960	11

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RECAPITULATION

Showing Number of Men, Vessels, Boats and Value of Material employed in **Gulf Division Fisheries, Province of Quebec**, for Season of 1907-8.

Description.	Value.
	\$ cts.
22 vessels of 1826 tons, manned by 120 men	32,950 00
4,686 boats, fished by 9,115 men	189,702 00
196,509 fathoms of gill net	140,187 00
18,045 fathoms of seine	25,611 00
205 trap-nets for herring and cod	79,800 00
580 trawls	13,355 00
4 weirs	200 00
217 smelt and seal nets	9,500 00
22,769 hand lines and leads	11,634 00
100 lobster canneries, employing 1,672 persons	85,600 00
108,390 lobster traps	81,980 00
95 freezers and ice-houses	22,890 00
621 smoke and fish-houses and fish-weirs	187,595 00
230 private piers, wharfs and landing stages	72,200 00
8 tugs and smacks	20,950 00
Total value	974,154 00

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Continued.

RETURN showing the Number of Boats, Nets, &c. in the South Shore District from **Eimouski** County to **Levis** inclusive, **Province of Quebec**, for the Year 1907.

[illegible]

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Continued.

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products, from the County of Rimouski to Lewis, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1907.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.														VALUE.		Number.		
		Sturgeon, lb.	Whitefish, lb.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Bas, lb.	Pickarel, lb.	Bels, lb.	Sardines, brls.	Clams, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, lb.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Seal skins, No.		Beluga skins, No.	\$	cts.
1	Capucins			1000								85		100	12	12			1,194	00
2	Petit and Grand Mechains			700	500							30		170	70	55			5,691	00
3	Grosses Roches			1000										200	50	20			3,421	00
4	Ste. Felicité			800	300									150	50				3,755	00
5	Matane			2000	350									75	40	50			3,137	50
6	Rivière Blanche			1000										80	25	20			2,681	50
7	Sandy Bay			4000										90	30	25			3,966	50
8	Metis and vicinity			8000								50		55	20	250			2,044	00
9	Ste. Flavie and Ste. Luce			5000	100										11	255			1,695	50
10	Rimouski and Inland Lakes			2000	10000											300			2,972	00
11	Bic, St. Fabien and St. Simon															700			892	50
12	Trois Pistoles	50					1200				8			116800		580			2,603	00
13	Isle Verte	650					60 5500				135			2000		45			10,051	10
14	Cacoma	200					280			600	75			120000	16	165	4		9,562	60
15	Lake Temiscouata and tributaries		4600		350														495	00
16	Riv. du Loup and N. D. du Portage	100					60			940	20			6		30	3		1,177	55
17	St. André	2250								1280	46					150			5,288	30
18	Kamouraska	600					800 200				300					105			1,084	50
19	St. Denis	500					200 450			2450	21			4		100	2		1,524	00
20	Rivière Ouelle	180					20			14750				120	325		4		1,141	50
21	St. Anne				5400					5150									849	00
22	St. Roch and St. Jean Port Joli			2000						7400									644	00
23	L'Islet and Cap St. Ignace	200		1500						4350									440	00
24	Crane and Goose Islands							700		11700				45			15		804	25

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Continued

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products, from the County of Rimouski to Levis, Province of Quebec,
for the Year 1907—Continued.

Number.	Districts.	KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.															VALUE.	Number.	
		Sturgeon, lb.	Whitefish, lb.	Haddock, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Bass, lb.	Pickarel, lb.	Eels, lb.	Sardines, brls.	Clams, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, lb.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Seal skins, No.			Beluga skins, No.
25 St. Thomas		8500	100			10		270	520	3350			68000					1,494 10	25
26 Berthier		3300	2000					2000	660	27300			60000					2,920 00	26
27 St. Valier		2800	3200			500		85	600	21000								1,870 50	27
28 St. Michel		980	430			1200		1075	430	27630								2,026 20	28
29 Beaumont		600	1340			1970		1630	990	47300			62400					4,135 20	29
30 St. Joseph and Levis.		800	650		600	1800		500	320	55400			5800					3,785 50	30
31 St. Romuald and New Liverpool			109					120	180	3900			2200					286 00	31
32 St. Nicholas		4600	1600			3800		600	1650	12300			6500					1,722 00	32
Totals		26310	14020	25500	21100	10760	7350	7200	5350	246800	605	105	443700	1111	308	3187	24	4	
Values	\$	1578	1402	1275	2110	646	367	720	535	14808	1815	330	4437	333	462	1593	30	16	84,365 80

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RETURN of the Number of Fishermen, Boats, Nets, &c., and the Quantities
Province of Quebec,

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING MATERIAL.										
		Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Hoop Nets.	
		Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	<i>North side of the St. Lawrence.</i>		\$				\$			\$		
1	Ottawa River and tributaries, including Pontiac and Ottawa Counties...	63	630	65	70	1,500	400	...	...	...	20	200
2	Lake Two Mountains.....	100	1100	100	40	400	60	...	...	...	75	370
3	Jacques Cartier and Hochelaga.....	70	700	70	30	300	40	...	...	...	...	150
4	Terrebonne and l'Assomption.....	75	750	75	35	350	35	...	...	...	...	100
5	Berthier and vicinity.....	50	380	50	20	200	25	4	120	110	250	1250
6	Maskinongé County.....	50	370	50	25	250	25	...	...	...	240	1200
*7	St. Maurice, Champlain and Portneuf.	75	520	85	50	500	160	3	90	100	30	150
	<i>South Side of St. Lawrence.</i>											
8	Lotbinière and Nicolet Counties.....	73	410	75	50	500	150	10	300	200	50	250
9	Yamaska County and River.....	62	600	65	5	100	25	10	200	150	1200	7300
10	Richelieu County.....	50	300	50	5	100	12	1	40	40	47	235
11	Richelieu River, (St. Denis to Lacolle)	50	500	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	600
12	Vercheres County.....	48	240	48	...	...	...	2	80	80	20	100
13	Chambly County.....	30	300	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
14	Laprairie County.....	25	250	25	6	90	15	...	...	...	4	30
15	Lake St. Louis and tributaries.....	110	1100	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
16	Lake St. Francis and tributaries.....	70	700	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Missisquoi Bay.....	13	250	40	...	...	...	13	1200	600	...	...
18	Lakes and Streams Eastern Tps.....	...	...	...	Angling and	trotling	only	...	...	...	...	...
	Totals.....	1014	9100	1058	336	4,290	887	43	2030	1280	2056	11685
	Values.....											540

*In No. 7 add 96,000 lbs. tom. cods, \$2,880.

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of Fish caught in the Inland District from Quebec City to Pontiac,
for the Year 1907.

KINDS OF FISH.												VALUÉ.	Number.
Whitefish, lb.	Trout, lb.	Bass, lb.	Pickereel, lb.	Pike, lb.	Maskinonge, lb.	Sturgeon, lb.	Eels, lb.	Perch, lb.	Bullhead, lb.	Catfish, lb.	Mixed and coarse fish, lb.	\$	cts.
5000	46300	9500	18500	45300	1200	14300	9200	9400	8000	8100	98000	14,798 00	1
.....	1600	1700	4500	5000	500	1200	6500	6000	2000	3200	6000	2,158 00	2
.....	.....	500	1500	1100	120	600	1800	1500	1200	1200	1100	619 00	3
700	30000	1000	1200	1500	200	1200	2100	1600	2000	600	2200	3,835 00	4
200	1500	300	1000	2000	150	400	2200	2500	3000	900	18000	1,263 00	5
.....	.....	300	500	3000	.....	300	2500	2000	2600	1100	15000	971 00	6
750	2000	1000	2000	2000	300	1500	4000	3000	2000	2500	3000	4,500 00	*7
500	.....	1000	3200	6100	200	2000	11000	2000	3000	2500	30000	2,650 00	8
.....	.....	900	3000	13000	450	1500	15000	5000	3000	1600	76000	4,043 00	9
100	.....	250	1200	1200	250	1700	2000	5000	2000	900	8100	1,051 00	10
.....	.....	6000	3500	30000	.....	200	90000	40000	35600	.....	133500	14,312 00	12
300	.....	300	500	900	150	1000	1200	1000	1000	400	4000	499 00	13
400	.....	500	400	1000	150	500	1000	1200	700	500	10500	635 00	11
300	.....	1000	500	600	200	400	1000	6000	900	900	2000	766 00	14
.....	.....	16600	2000	1700	450	2100	4500	7000	4000	1700	1500	3,017 00	15
.....	.....	3000	2500	1500	600	3000	60000	3000	1500	2500	1200	4,789 00	16
1900	.....	.....	17700	4200	.....	.....	.....	33900	3500	.....	26000	4,562 00	17
5300	15600	5600	9100	7200	.....	.....	3000	11600	2400	2500	12400	5,123 00	18
15450	97000	49450	72800	127300	4920	31900	217000	141700	78400	31100	448600	.....	.....
1545	9700	4945	7280	6365	492	1914	13020	7085	3920	933	8972	69,591 00	.....

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

STATEMENT of the North Shore Gulf of St. Lawrence from Quebec to the Saguenay,
including Lake St. John District, 1907.

Fishing Materials and Kinds of Fish.	Counties of Quebec and Mont- morency, with Island of Orleans.	Charlevoix including Isle aux Coudres.	Lake St. Johns with Tributaries, including Saguenay River.	Total Quantity.	Total Value.
<i>Materials.</i>					\$
Boats..... No.	12	15	10	38	222
Weirs..... "	120	45		165	12,375
Gill nets..... Fathoms.	350	320	300	970	194
Lines..... No.	50	40	100	190	190
Total value.....					12,981
<i>Kinds of Fish.</i>					
Salmon..... Lb.	1,000	3,000	27,000	31,000	4,650
Trout..... "	7,200	10,000	20,500	37,700	3,770
Whitefish..... "	1,800		9,300	11,100	1,110
Ouananiche..... "			42,000	42,000	4,200
Herring..... "		6,400		6,400	64
Pickarel..... "	600		53,600	54,200	5,420
Pike..... "			52,500	52,500	2,625
Eels..... "	230,000	35,000		266,000	15,960
Perch..... "			1,100	1,100	55
Sardines..... Brls.	60	40		100	300
Mixed fish..... Lb.	20,200	94,000	17,000	131,200	1,312
Beluga skins..... No.		14	36	50	200
Total lbs. fish.....	272,800	156,800	226,600	658,200	
Total values..... \$	15,292	4,790	19,584		39,666

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RECAPITULATION

SHOWING the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Province of **Quebec**,
(exclusive of the Gulf Division), for the Year 1907.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Cod, green and fresh	Lb.	367,800		13,654	00
Halibut, fresh	"	25,500	0.05	1,275	00
Salmon	"	53,710	0.15	8,056	50
Ouananiche	"	42,000	0.10	4,200	00
Trout	"	155,800	0.10	15,580	00
Whitefish	"	40,570	0.10	4,057	00
Herring, salted	Brls.	2,924	4.50	13,158	00
" fresh	Lb.	1,350,400	0.01	13,504	00
" smoked	"	412,440	0.02	8,248	80
Sardines	Brls.	705	3.00	2,115	00
Shad	Lb.	16,460		1,185	60
Eels	"	729,800	0.06	43,788	00
Maskinongé	"	4,920	0.10	492	00
Bass (sea)	"	7,200	0.10	720	00
" (achigan)	"	49,450	0.10	4,945	00
Pickarel (doré)	"	132,350	0.10	13,235	00
Pike	"	179,800	0.05	8,990	00
Perch	"	142,800	0.05	7,140	00
Sturgeon	"	58,210	0.06	3,492	60
Tom-cod	"	96,000	0.03	2,880	00
Smelts	"	7,350	0.05	367	50
Bull-heads, dressed	"	78,400	0.05	3,920	00
Catfish	"	31,100	0.03	933	00
Coarse and mixed fish	"	1,013,500		14,721	00
Clams	Brls.	165	2.00	330	00
Fish as bait	"	308	1.50	462	00
" as fertilizer	"	3,187	0.50	1,593	50
" oil	Galls.	1,111	0.30	333	30
Hair seal skins	No.	24	1.25	30	00
Beluga (white whales) skins	"	54	4.00	216	00
Total Value for 1907				193,622	80
" 1906				244,308	50
Decrease				50,685	70

RECAPITULATION

SHOWING the Fishing Materials in the above Districts, 1907 (exclusive of the
Gulf Division).

Articles.	Value.
	\$
1,500 fishing boats (2,000 men)	16,428
806 fishing gill nets (12,850 fathoms)	5,411
2,245 fathoms of seines	1,445
471 fish weirs (brush or wire)	61,255
2 large weirs (special for eels)	60,000
2,056 hoop nets	11,685
night lines and hand lines	1,612
40 fish-houses or ice-houses	1,425
900 fish boxes	900
Total	160,161

RECAPITULATION

Showing the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the whole Province of Quebec, for the Year 1907.

Kind of Fish.		Quantity.	Price.	Value.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh	Lb.	836,290	0 15	125,443 50
" salted	Brls.	567	15 00	8,505 00
Ouananiche	Lb.	42,000	0 10	4,200 00
Trout	"	186,950	0 10	18,695 00
Whitefish	"	40,570	0 10	4,057 00
Smelts	"	202,327	0 05	10,116 35
Cod, dried	Cwt.	194,518	4 50	875,331 00
" green	Lb.	367,800		13,654 00
" tongues and sounds	Brls.	139	10 00	1,390 00
Haddock, dried	Cwt.	1,615	3 00	4,845 00
" fresh	Lb.	6,000	0 03	180 90
Halibut	"	273,269		26,051 00
Tom cod	"	126,000	0 01	3,780 00
Herring, fresh	"	1,422,800	0 01	14,228 50
" smoked	"	592,040	0 02	11,840 00
" salted	Brls.	17,398	4 50	78,291 00
Sardines	"	731	3 00	2,193 00
Shad	Lb.	16,460		1,185 60
Mackerel, fresh	"	26,800	0 12	3,216 00
" salted	Brls.	12,570	15 00	188,550 00
Bass, sea	Lb.	7,200	0 10	720 00
" (achigan)	"	49,450	0 10	4,945 00
Pickarel	"	132,350	0 10	13,235 00
Perch	"	142,800	0 05	7,140 00
Pike	"	179,800	0 05	8,990 00
Maskinongé	"	4,920	0 10	492 00
Eels, fresh	"	729,800	0 06	43,788 00
" salted	Brls.	128	10 00	1,280 00
Sturgeon	Lb.	58,210	0 06	3,492 60
Lobsters, canned	"	819,723	0 30	245,916 90
" shell	Cwt.	90	5 00	540 00
Clams	Brls.	165	2 00	330 00
Bull heads, dressed	Lb.	78,400	0 05	3,920 00
Catfish	"	31,100	0 03	933 00
Coarse fish	"	1,013,500		14,721 00
" salted	Brls.	74	2 00	148 00
Fish as bait	"	83,105	1 50	124,657 50
Fish as fertilizer	"	35,452	0 50	17,726 00
Fish oil	Gall.	423,076	0 30	126,922 80
Hair seal skins	No.	25,284	1 25	31,605 00
White whale skins	No.	56	4 00	224 00
Total for 1907				2,047,389 95
" 1906				2,175,035 76
Decrease				127,645 81

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RECAPITULATION

Of the Capital invested in Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the Fisheries of all Quebec,
for the Year 1907.

Articles.	Value.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
22 fishing vessels, (1,826 tons, 120 men).....	32,950	
6,187 fishing boats.....	206,130	239,080
209,359 gill nets, fathoms.....	145,598	
20,290 fathoms of seines.....	27,056	
205 trap nets.....	79,800	
580 trawls.....	13,355	
477 weirs, brush and wire.....	121,455	
217 smelt and seal nets.....	9,500	
2,056 hoop nets.....	11,685	
22,769 hand lines, night lines, &c.....	13,246	421,695
100 lobster canneries, &c.....	85,600	
108,390 lobster traps.....	81,980	167,580
135 freezers and ice-houses.....	24,315	
621 smoke and fish-houses.....	187,595	
230 private fishing piers and wharfs.....	72,200	
8 fishing tugs and smacks.....	20,950	
900 fish boxes.....	900	305,960
Total.....		1,134,315

STATEMENT of the persons engaged in the Quebec Fisheries, 1907.

Number of men in fishing vessels.....	120
" " boats.....	11,115
Number of persons in lobster canneries.....	1,672
Total.....	12,907

APPENDIX No. 7.

ONTARIO.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In the province of Ontario, the fisheries yield is valued according to the provincial, the local government report, (from which the following statistics are extracted) at nearly two million dollars, showing an increase of a quarter of million of dollars over the production of last year.

The Great Lakes have produced the following values in their fisheries :—

Lakes.	1907.	1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Superior.....	240,704	241,847	.....	1,143
Huron and Georgian Bay.....	673,000	739,231	.....	66,231
Erie.....	592,629	437,901	154,728	.....
Ontario.....	175,258	145,469	.....	25,789

A glance at the above table indicates that while Lake Erie shows a considerable increase, Lakes Huron and Ontario have decreased, and Lake Superior produced nearly the same as last year.

In Lake Erie, the improvement is specially noticed in whitefish, pickerel and pike, which have yielded considerably in excess of 1906.

The fisheries of Georgian bay are included in the above statement in those of Lake Huron, which shows the largest decline of all the great lakes.

The following remarks upon Georgian bay fisheries, may prove interesting being reprinted from the report of the Georgian Bay Fishery Commission.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF GEORGIAN BAY AND CONTIGUOUS WATERS.

The fisheries of Georgian bay and the north channel are, in many respects, the most valuable fresh water fishing grounds in the world. They are so for two main reasons; the physical and biological conditions which they provide are precisely those most favourable to fish life, especially certain species of prime value for commercial and food purposes, while they possess the advantage of being exclusively within the Canadian territory, and not liable to injury and contrariety in regulations resulting from divided international jurisdiction and control. With the exception of Lake Superior, the vast area thus opened to the operations of Canadian fishermen exclusively, and restricted by law to exploitation by British subjects under the fishery regulations of Canada, is larger than any other inland fishing area in the Dominion, being more than twice the area of the Canadian portion of Lake Ontario, almost exactly twice the extent of the Lake Erie fishing grounds, and more than one thousand square miles vaster than the part of Lake Huron which lies within

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British territorial boundaries. Lake Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, it may be added, approaches the area of the Georgian bay waters, but its fishing grounds, particularly the whitefish grounds, are very much more restricted, as the southern half is a pickerel and coarse fish resort, rather than the habitat of the superior kinds. The great lake trout which constitutes one-third of the annual catch in Georgian bay waters, is absent from Lake Winnipeg: whereas, that valuable fish and the lake whitefish abound in these western Ontario fishing grounds dealt with in this report.

The area of the Canadian waters in the Great Lakes may be estimated as follows: Lake Ontario, less than 4,000 square miles; Lake Erie, about 5,000 square miles; Lake Huron, 11,000 square miles; whereas Georgian bay and the north channel exceed 12,000 square miles in extent. From Collingwood, at the northern end of the bay, to the outlet of St. Mary's river the distance is 225 miles, and the greatest width is 54 miles. The fact that, in the Great Lakes and other contiguous waters, Canada shares the fisheries with the United States; and that fully one-half of the area of these waters is within the bounds of the republic to the south.

It is entirely different with the Georgian bay fisheries, for they are wholly within Canadian limits and under Dominion laws and regulations, and no such disadvantage affects them as affects the Great Lake fisheries. Moreover, the conditions vary on the United States' side of these waters, because each of the bordering states has adopted a separate and often conflicting policy. At the western extremity of the north channel, the international boundary, it is true, passes between Cockburn island and Drummond islands, and skirts the southern and western margin of St. Joseph island, passing up the narrow channel by Sault Sté. Marie rapids to Lake Superior. But the fisheries of chief importance are not contiguous to the territorial boundary, and the protection, as well as exploitation, of these fishery resources is solely under the control of Canada.

□ No waters could be more favourable for the best species of fish. The esteemed black bass finds here ample feeding grounds and nesting resorts along the shelving shores and in the numberless bays of the west shore. This romantic coast, with its hundred thousand or more islands, has given it a reputation as a game fish region not to be surpassed. The southern and western parts of the bay have long been regarded as remarkable lake trout or salmon trout grounds; while the northern and northwestern portions, including the wide extent of open water east of the north channel entrance, are, undoubtedly, now the chief resorts for the great schools of whitefish. To these far-reaching waters must be added the prolific waters abounding in pickerel, with some trout and whitefish, from Kilarney to little Current and Sault Ste. Marie. In the deeper parts, summer whitefish fishing is carried on at an average depth of twenty-five fathoms by means of gill nets, while, later in the season, in July and August, operations are conducted nearer shore, and the nets may be set in seven to ten fathoms or less. Of course the large lake trout are scattered generally all over the waters here referred to, just as the whitefish occur in most localities, but the main fisheries may be geographically distinguished as stated above. Pickerel (yellow pickerel or wall-eyed pike) are of great commercial importance, and abound in moderate depths generally, while sturgeon, yellow perch, lake herring, speckled trout, maskinonge, catfish, &c., are also generally distributed, some being of moment for the markets, while others are principally of sporting value; but there are few portions of these waters along the shores of the Georgian bay where the species named may not be taken.

No words can exaggerate the former plenitude of fish in the past, and the great, if declining, fisheries at the present time testify to the extraordinary productiveness of the Georgian bay in spite of excessive and wasteful fishing in former years, and the enormous amount of gear which, the evidence showed, is still set in these waters. The records demonstrate that the catch of whitefish in all the Great Lakes did not, in 1890, equal the yield of Georgian bay, viz., 2,912 tons, or, if the Manitoulin island fishing be included, as is usually done, the total catch amounted to no less than 5,296 tons.

KINDS OF NETS AND GEAR USED IN GEORGIAN BAY.

Gill nets.—There have been at least five different kinds of nets used in the Georgian bay and north channel waters, the earliest of which was the gill net, which, in former days was made by the Indians of cedar withes woven together like one side of a coarse basket. The mesh was six or seven inches across, and it was only necessary to use a few yards of net by each Indian to catch his fish supply during the spawning season when the fish came into shallow water and were easily accessible. When the white man came upon the scene, cotton and linen gill nets took the place of the bark, and operations, up to the early sixties, were conducted by the gill-net. This net consisted of a wall of net about six feet high and of varying lengths. Along the upper margin passed the cork line, upon which floats of cedar, and at later time of cork, were fixed at intervals of nine feet. Along the lower margin passed the lead line, which was weighted with pieces of lead, also at intervals of nine feet. Nets are fastened together and fished in lengths called gangs, and at each extremity of a gang is a brail, which consists of a perpendicular stick five or six feet long attached to an anchor stone from which the buoy line extends to the surface of the water and is there fastened to the buoy or float. Each gang has, two buoys, one at each end, the buoy consisting of a pole eight or nine feet long fastened through a wooden bowl which is weighted at the bottom end to keep it upright and with the staff four or five feet above. At the upper end of the staff is the flag, so that location of the gill net can be determined, as the net is sunk to the bottom of the lake at depths varying from five to seventy fathoms according to where the fishermen locate the fish. The principal fish caught with the gill net are the whitefish and trout. The gill net fishery in Georgian bay began about the year 1834. It was prosecuted from canoes and small boats. Stones were used for sinkers and pieces of cedar for floats. The nets were lifted every morning. In those days most of the catch was whitefish, and was nearly all salted, the traders dealing in the fish supplying the fishermen with salt and barrels. The first official report made by the Canadian Department of Marine and Fisheries was issued in 1868, and by that report it appears that there were 451 men engaged in the fishery, with 144,750 fathoms of gill net. The catch amounted to 1,184,386 pounds of whitefish, 707,400 pounds of trout, and 7,800 pounds of pickerel. Gill nets were practically the only nets used down to 1881, although two American fishermen came over to St. Joseph island in 1858 and fished two pound nets and caught immense quantities of fish. Between 1870 and 1875 tugs were introduced into the gill net fishery, and their number increased, until 32 were employed in 1894. About the year 1890 the steam lifter was introduced, which facilitated the fisherman greatly in lifting his net, and enabled him to use more and larger gangs than he had done up to that time.

A gang of gill nets at the present day consists of from 18 to 20 boxes of nets with three pieces, weighing 9 pounds to the box. These pieces are about 125 fathoms long, or 375 fathoms to the box. A gang of nets ordinarily, therefore, nowadays consists of 7,500 fathoms of net, or about 9 miles.

Pound nets.—Of the pound net, it may be said that it consists of an inclosure of net called the pot, or crib, with a number of devices or arrangements for leading the fish into this inclosure, being always set off shore. First there is a wall of net called the leader, which is attached to a row of wooden poles erected at intervals of about five rods. This leader extends from the shore and runs an average distance of 30 rods straight out to the hearts, this being the name given to the second portion of the net. It has two openings by which the fish, passing along the leader, enter, and, having entered the hearts, they find their way by a conical passage called the tunnel into the final part or crib. The mesh in the leader is of large size—7 inches extension measure. The heart and tunnel are of smaller mesh, 5 inches extension measure, while the walls of the pot are (three sides and bottom) 4 inches extension measure, and the back or outer side 3 inches extension measure. Formerly, a much smaller mesh was used in the back, as also in the sides and bottom. This net is supposed to be lifted every day. The fisherman comes to the net, and passing inside of it with a small boat, lifts up the

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tunnel first, and then proceeds to raise the entire crib until the fish are all congregated at the back, which process is called 'shoaling up.' The fish are then dipped out of the back in a scoop net, and deposited in the boat. Pound nets were first introduced into the north channel and Georgian bay about 1883, although Americans, as stated, fished pound nets around St. Joseph island as far back as 1858.

Hoop nets or fyke nets.—The hoop or fyke net is almost identical in principle with the pound net, except that, instead of a crib, it consists of a series of hoops arranged one behind the other, a funnel of net diminishing in diameter until the final compartment or pot is reached where the fish are congregated, and the end of the net is then undone and the fish dumped into the boat like potatoes out of a bag. The outer hoop, or entrance, is of the largest diameter, and leaders and wings, which are walls of net arranged perpendicularly, lead the fish into this entrance. This net is set in very shallow water.

Trap nets.—A trap net, which, although illegal, is still used extensively on Georgian bay, is practically a sunken pound net of smaller dimensions and completely submerged, the main difference being that the pot, or crib, is closed at the top—not open as in the pound net. It is held in place by three anchors, and being simply a floating net, is removable at any time by the fishermen. Owing to the extreme difficulty of regulating these nets, they have been made unlawful in the Georgian bay.

Seines.—A drag seine consists of a piece of net with a small mesh, and shaped in the form of a sling. It varies in length up to 300 yards. It has a cork line along the top and a lead line on the bottom. One end is fastened to the shore, and the fishermen, awaiting an opportune time to inclose a school of fish, row out into the lake with the other end, and, making a wide sweep, bring it to shore, inclosing whatever fish may be within its sweep. Both ends are then overhauled until the bunt or centre of the net is brought ashore containing the fish. Immense hauls have been made by means of the seine, and, owing to the damage which it does to the spawning beds and the small, immature fish which are necessarily brought ashore, its use has been prohibited. It has been claimed that as the wings are terminal and portions of the net on each side of the bunt, or centre, are of larger mesh, the small fish should escape; but, owing to the way in which the net is dragged, the larger meshes are closed, and few fish escape. The bunt, or bag, is of small mesh to prevent the fish gilling.

PRESENT STATE OF THE FISHERIES.

Whitefish.—Forty or fifty years ago immense quantities of lake whitefish were caught all over Georgian bay from Collingwood northward. Some thirty years since, a marked diminution was noticed, and the rapid and serious decline has continued from that time in the supply of this valuable fish. At the present time the depletion is so alarming in the Georgian bay waters that, unless drastic measures are immediately taken for its protection and preservation, this most valuable of all lake food fishes will become well-nigh extinct. The whole evidence gathered from witnesses at the most diverse points leads irresistibly to the conclusion that the present catches of whitefish are only a small proportion of the earlier catches, even with the largely increased machinery and amounts of nets and gear. The figures given below are startlingly instructive:—

Quantity of whitefish taken in different years, from 1875 to 1906, inclusive:—

1875.....	2,346,800 lb.
1880.....	1,042,000 "
1885.....	1,421,160 "
1895.....	1,355 275 "
1900.....	1,403,101 "
1906.....	1,259,450 "

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Lake Trout.—This fish is next in importance to the whitefish as a merchantable commodity, although of late years the pickerel is coming very fast to take rank above the trout in commercial importance. Existing evidence points to the conclusion that the trout are not diminishing at anything like the rate of the whitefish.

The quantity of lake trout taken in the Georgian bay and north channel in the several years from 1880 to 1906, inclusive is :—

1880.....	1,100,800 lb.
1885.....	3,369,860 "
1890.....	3,496,240 "
1895.....	3,062,604 "
1900.....	2,807,233 "
1905.....	3,498,390 "
1906.....	3,535,610 "

At the same time, it must be remembered in considering these large catches that, although the quantity of fish taken remains about the same, the quantity of nets used is largely increased, while the mesh has grown smaller. So, although the diminution in our lake trout is not so marked as in the case of the whitefish, there is still a decline.

Pickerel.—The supply of pickerel or pike-perch or doré in the Georgian bay seems to be on the increase, or else they are coming more plentifully into the net of the fisherman. While pickerel has been considered a coarse fish, the yellow pickerel, which is the most abundant species in the Georgian bay, is rapidly coming to the forefront as a food fish, and is almost, if not as valuable, from a merchantable point of view, as the trout. There seems to be a more particular demand for this fish in the American market, and, on account of the firmness of its flesh, it is a fish that is easily kept for a considerable length of time, and is in prime condition when offered for sale. During the winter months, pickerel brings specially a high price in the American markets, where it is esteemed highly by the Jewish people, and has been sold for as much as forty cents a pound.

Lake herring.—The lake herring fishery has always been of secondary importance in these waters, though in the southern portion of the Georgian bay it has been of somewhat greater value to the fishermen than in other parts. The supply of herring has not apparently declined, and the value has slightly increased; but there can be no fully satisfactory enforcement of the whitefish and trout close season if herring fishing is allowed to continue, as heretofore, during the month of November. As the herring are more valuable as food to the superior commercial fishes than as a marketable product themselves, the view exists that no nets whatever should be allowed for the taking of herring. There can be no doubt that if the herring are seriously depleted, such fish as trout and pickerel will prey even more extensively upon the young whitefish, so that it is of more importance to the fisheries to discourage the netting of herring than to allow a herring fishery to continue which, after all, is of inferior value and importance to the fishermen of the Georgian bay.

Other coarse fish.—We find that suckers, carp, mullets and other species of coarse fish are undoubtedly on the increase on the Georgian bay, particularly in the north channel, but one important fact is thrust forward, and that is that the coarse fish are rapidly becoming a marketable commodity to a considerable degree. Although coarse fish in the Georgian bay do not command as high a price as these fish in Lake Erie, which is close to the American market, still they have a value, although it is perhaps too small to make the catching of coarse fish a paying business. Suckers and carp can hardly be sold in the province of Ontario to Canadians, and the cost of transportation to other markets is too large to make the capture of coarse fish profitable. There appears, therefore, to be no ground for any protective measures to be adopted for their protection, but on the contrary, their capture should undoubtedly be encouraged.

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RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING NETS.

The International Fishery Commission, in 1896 gave expression to views so strongly corroborated by the evidence taken by us at our recent sittings, that we have no hesitation in quoting the same verbatim before we proceed to express our own particular conclusions. The International Commissioners said :—

‘For many years the Georgian bay has been one of the principal sources of the market supply of whitefish, as already stated, and the fishery has been carried on with more vigour and enterprise than anywhere else in Canadian fresh waters. Whitefish and trout are found over the entire area of the bay and north channel, and furnish almost the sole object of the fishery. Prior to 1895, the amount of apparatus employed had not varied much for about 20 years, and the output has been constant.

(1) MESH OF GILL NETS.

¹⁹¹¹₁₉₀₈ In recommending a change in the mesh of gill nets, we realize that it would be a hardship to bring into force a change without ample notice, and we think that a period of three years should be specified as time sufficient for the fishermen to use up the present nets, viz., the years 1908, 1909 and 1910; but in 1911 a mesh of 5 inches extension should be used universally in the Georgian bay waters and north channel, and should be specified as the minimum legal mesh. The effect of this gradual increase in the size of the mesh would, without doubt, go far to preserve the immature fish and raise the average size of whitefish and lake trout all over the waters referred to, without too harshly pressing upon the men actually engaged in the gill net fisheries, and who will ultimately derive great and permanent benefit by this step.

(2) POUND NETS.

The commissioners found that in some parts of Georgian bay, a keen controversy has continued for many years on the relative destructiveness of gill nets and pound-nets, the gill-net men affirming with the utmost confidence that the pound-nets are responsible for the decline of the fisheries, and the pound-net men are emphatic in their opinion that the gill nets are the cause. Having looked into the matter very carefully, and having studied the pound net in all its bearings, making personal investigations and trials with various meshes of net in the pot, or crib, of the pound net, and having watched the setting and lifting the net, and the culling of the fish, and the removing of those illegal and unsuitable in size for the demands of market, they found the pound net to be the most efficacious instrument for catching fish, inasmuch as all schools of ‘leading’ fish which strike the lead get into the crib, while the condition of the fish caught is far superior from a merchantable and edible point of view than gill netted fish. Gill netted fish are choked to death and may be left sometimes for days in the water before being brought to land, and a considerable proportion frequently cannot be marketed, but have to go to the salt barrel. On the other hand, the fish taken in pound nets are kept alive until actually put in the boat and taken ashore, and are therefore in a much better condition both as to appearance and hardness. The method of fishing is far easier for the operator than the gill net. There is some trouble and difficulty in setting pound nets in spring and taking them up in the fall, but being set close inshore they are usually accessible by boat. Further, the great benefit which the pound net undoubtedly performs for the fisheries is that it captures a large number of the coarse predaceous species, which would otherwise be left in the water to wage their destructive warfare against the more valuable kinds. The gill nets do not catch these fish, and indeed are set as far as possible from the localities favoured by these inferior fish. The proportion of rough fish caught in the pound net is estimated at

more than one-half of the catch, if pickerel be included. Suckers, carp, mullets, grass-pike and other common species are taken. These fish escape the gill net. Another merit, from an official point of view, is its stationary character. It is readily perceptible above the service of the water, and easily regulated and controlled. In the case of the pound net, the fish must come to the net, whereas in the gill net it can be moved at any time, the schools of fish followed up and the nets set in their immediate vicinity.

(3) EVILS OF POUND NETS.

The prevalent evils connected with pound net fishing are plain and easily remediable, and owing to the lack of proper restriction and control in past years may be largely attributed the depletion of the fish supply. There has been the most reprehensible laxity in the supervision and regulation of pound nets in Georgian bay. They have been permitted to be set in close proximity to important whitefish spawning beds, and two small a mesh has been allowed to be used in the pot, so that immense numbers of immature fish, not fit for the market, were captured. These had to be thrown away, as the meshes used, 2, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 inches, captured all the small fish which went into the net. The use of pound nets began early, as United States fishermen in 1858 set them in Canadian waters around St. Joseph Island, and caught such multitudes of fish that the Canadian fishermen were stimulated to imitate the American methods, and wasteful fishing thus began fifty years ago, although Canadians did not fish pound nets in the north channel until about 1880. The most serious evils, as we have said, were that too small a mesh was used, that too small fish were captured in quantities, and no effort was made to return them alive to the water. Another grave drawback was that coarse predaceous fish, like suckers and spawn destroyers, instead of being taken ashore and destroyed, were liberated, thus not diminishing in any way the enemies of the valuable commercial fish. If these evils can be overcome, as no doubt they can, the pound net, with proper restrictions and regulations, is a legitimate mode of catching fish. The conclusion seems reasonable, however, that it is only desirable in suitable localities, and there are areas where pound net is not commendable. It has been strongly urged by gill-net fishermen that it was impossible for pound net fishermen to release immature fish uninjured, and that in the pot the thrashing of the larger fish and the rude handling by the fishermen mortally injured the small fish, even if returned alive to the water. Much evidence exists pro and con upon this subject. Without coming to any conclusion regarding these views, it appears not advisable to leave the matter of returning the fish to the water solely in the hands of the fishermen, but consider that a much larger mesh, sufficient to allow undersized fish to escape, should be made obligatory in all pound nets. Of course, the pound net, being made of a different thread, thickly tarred before using, and hung in a more rigid and unyielding manner than the gill net, will allow a larger fish to pass through than a gill net of similar mesh. The gill net, being of thin thread, and hung loosely, entangles the fish, even if not properly noosed or gilled; but in the pound net the fish cannot be thus tangled up, but can go straight through if the mesh is large enough.

STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO

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ARIO.

Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., and the Fish caught during the Year 1907.

KINDS OF FISH.												Value.	Number.
Herring, fresh, lb.	Whitefish, lb.	Trout, lb.	Pickeral or Doré, lb.	Pike, lb.	Sturgeon, lb.	Sturgeon bladders, No.	Eels, lb.	Perch, lb.	Tullibee, lb.	Mixed and coarse fish, lb.	Caviare, lb.		
.....	239600	2960	88990	66600	83900	200	.....	.....	8950	.....	4300	56,025	1
.....	147640	80	24220	29450	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	.....	.....	19,595	2
.....	20000	10000	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,050	3
.....	12500	16400	6800	2000	.....	.....	.....	300	6000	100000	.....	9,105	4
.....	85000	9020	16000	10250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,822	5
.....	18,60	3350	8000	1500	7220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	4,764	6
.....	13000	500	8200	6350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,678	7
.....	75600	.....	6300	6000	1400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,920	8
.....	612000	42310	159010	122150	92520	200	.....	300	15700	100000	4900	.....	.....
.....	61200	4231	15901	9772	13878	120	.....	15	942	5000	4900	115,959	.....
799200	223810	1104170	63030	1950	2540	.....	29600	.....	44400	22200	.....	185,154	1
.....	4060	56590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	6,077	2
.....	7500	4500	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,215	3
.....	6200	24000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,020	4
.....	14350	149530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3450	.....	.....	16,595	5
.....	4350	5650	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,072	6
.....	13320	200350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7900	.....	.....	21,841	7
.....	27050	30250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,730	8
799200	300640	1575040	63240	2850	2540	29600	55950	22200
39960	30064	157504	6324	228	381	1776	3357	1110	240,704

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ARIO—Continued.

Boats, Nets, &c., also the Kinds and Quantities of Fish caught during the Year 1907.

KINDS OF FISH.

Herring, salted, bbls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Whitefish, lb.	Whitefish, salted, bbls.	Trout, salted, bbls.	Trout, lb.	Pickered or Doré, lb.	Pike, lb.	Sturgeon, lb.	Perch, lb.	Catfish, lb.	Mixed and coarse fish, lb.	Caviare, lb.	Sturgeon bladders, No.	Value.	Number.
														\$ cts.	
		26460			48340	1950								7,636 00	1
		800			1600	1650					2340			634 00	2
	100	100			500	100	1000		300		3780			359 00	3
		20000			2000	20000		4000			20000	100		6,500 00	4
	2000	13000			7000	18600		2000			4000			4,400 00	5
		8040			3970	23210	10250	500			140			1,424 00	6
		39400			12600	19180	3850	1320		150	1140	80		7,833 00	7
		18100			76000	1600								9,570 00	8
	400	101390			23530	9060	325	1180		50	2400	20		13,765 00	9
		37 00	25	49	206900									24,340 00	10
		22500		21										2,460 00	11
		27700			50950									8,465 00	12
	10	2000			1000	2000	3000	200						960 00	13
					33700	8000								9,150 00	14
		110000			249400	10000								37,000 00	15
		130300		20	373000									50,020 00	16
	4000	36790		41	326750									36,964 00	17
		55440			52540	25950	1775	180						13,562 00	18
		90000			101000	20000								21,100 00	19
	2900	2900			26000	120000	1450	3000		600	20000			16,655 00	20
	100	300			2800									315 00	21
	2200	22100			4000	5700	3100	1960				8		3,840 00	22
		1200			1600	60300	19900	8200		900	8500			9,629 00	23
	20000	30000			3000	1200	6000	2000			2000	200		5,500 00	24
19	31700	787780	25	140	1664080	345050	54000	24540	300	1700	64300	408			
10	1585	78778	250	1400	166508	34595	4320	3681	15	136	3215	408		295,081 00	
		211515	10	10	334100	1400	1300							55,005 50	1
		11750			15700	6575	47280	1500	600	100	12400	17		8,134 90	2
50	4900	33900	26	35	29200									7,555 00	3
25	30720	14870	10	34	51790		500	4940	500		5160	995		11,398 00	4
		6000		16	358900									36,700 00	5
	100	17600				10460	10900	400			7000			4,087 00	6
194	24180	305		56	513493		15							53,335 00	7
30	74900	293240	46	151	1302183	18375	59995	6840	1100	100	24500	1012			
405	3745	20324	460	1510	130218	1837	4800	1026	55	8	1225	1012		176,215 40	
402	47680	5840	1		748600	290	1500	980	64560		3280			94,385 00	1
					171700									17,170 00	2
	6120	23400			63790	6540		960	223620		9880			21,998 00	3
	114700	47580			78080	301570	700	4260	33500	1650	83360	1127	4825	68,150 00	4
402	168500	81820	1	823	1062260	398400	2200	6200	321680	1650	96520	1127	4825		
4030	8425	8182	108230		106226	39840	176	930	16084	132	4825	1127	2895	201,703 00	

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and the Quantities and Kinds of Fish caught in the **Province of Ontario**, for the 1907.

KINDS OF FISH.												Value.	Number.
Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Whitefish, lb.	Trout, lb.	Pickered or doré, lb.	Pike, lb.	Sturgeon, lb.	Perch, lb.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish, lb.	Sturgeon caviare, lb.	Sturgeon bladders, No.	Whitefish, salted, brls.	
												\$ cts.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	21331	8100	1960	21007	19140	187860	.....	.....	.....	15,049 65 1
.....	22	.....	.....	9036	9510	1290	5040	4945	128070	.....	.....	.....	8,909 30 2
.....	5545	119310	.....	46400	15620	37625	26390	17850	249240	1261	.....	.....	40,212 10 3
.....	50	24500	.....	2000	10365	.....	625	40	50690	.....	.....	.....	6,051 45 4
.....	5617	143810	.....	78767	43595	40875	53062	41975	615860	1261	.....	.....	.....
.....	280	14381	.....	7876	3487	6131	2653	3358	30793	1261	.....	.....	70,222 50
.....	87220	4300	.....	4760	31250	1360	6100	725	8940	97	.....	.....	8,878 00 1
.....	206900	194530	.....	88760	144000	6620	75420	6000	231500	550	.....	.....	67,563 00 2
.....	669740	52350	.....	205350	1097300	9240	213320	.....	194580	1182	.....	.....	170,054 00 3
.....	396100	48500	.....	595400	.....	3680	43800	1700	41500	325	.....	.....	89,473 00 4
1	854700	7760	.....	108800	1000	.....	25600	.....	11380	.....	.....	.....	56,330 00 5
.....	124060	2370	.....	12530	.....	.....	6400	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	8,022 00 6
.....	45520	19560	150	99610	14650	.....	24620	6075	35560	.....	.....	.....	18,875 00 7
.....	1900	.....	.....	150	800	4800	740	100	58520	854	.....	.....	4,719 00 8
.....	3580	230	.....	52320	6550	.....	17760	3150	57140	.....	.....	.....	9,955 00 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	1490	5850	.....	2700	9750	133000	.....	.....	.....	8,182 00 10
.....	183860	53880	310	371430	.....	.....	5440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,027 00 11
.....	162900	157970	1000	342630	2200	9820	26040	3050	19640	468	20	300	66,962 00 12
.....	83400	31540	.....	4980	185800	4300	12640	50	9120	513	.....	.....	24,936 00 13
.....	1240	800	300	7620	30800	12100	11940	.....	11020	1145	245	.....	7,653 00 14
1	2821120	574290	1760	1895830	1520200	51920	472520	30600	812080	5134	265	300	.....
10	141056	57429	176	189583	121616	7788	23626	2448	40604	5134	159	3000	592,629 00

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ONTARIO

RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, Tonnage and

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING MATERIAL.								
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
		\$		\$			\$			
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River..	4	300	6000	12	26	4850	57	44000	5800
2	Lake Superior.....	29	393	74020	132	49	3905	50	450700	26000
3	Lake Huron (North Channel).....	22	394	80500	122	75	11880	150	776200	69580
4	Georgian Bay.....	24	494	60800	111	111	10772	204	1013300	66036
5	Lake Huron (Proper).....	13	344	43000	72	128	15941	238	783850	40430
6	Lake St. Clair and River Thames.....	12	10	3950	20	154	15015	302	.....	.....
7	Lake Erie.....	36	763	108050	214	319	45596	587	480500	46893
8	Lake Ontario.....	4	52	6900	28	389	21809	564	485208	18617
9	Inland Waters, including Lake Nipissing.....	5	30	4400	14	197	4857	303	14860	663
	Total.....	149	2780	387620	725	1448	134625	2455	4048618	274019

RECAPITULATION of the quantity of Fish

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Herring salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Whitefish, lb.	Whitefish, salted brls.	Trout, lb.	Trout, salted, lb.
1	Lake of of the Woods and Rainy River.....			612000		42310	
2	Lake Superior.....		799200	300640		1575040	
3	Lake Huron (North Channel).....	19	31700	787780	25	1665080	140
4	Georgian Bay.....	99½	74900	293240	46	1302183	151
5	Lake Huron (Proper).....	462	168500	81820	1	1062260	823
6	Lake St. Clair and River Thames.....		5617	143810			
7	Lake Erie.....	1	2821120	574290	300	1760	
8	Lake Ontario.....	476	913460	343690	1	105790	7
9	Inland Waters, including Lake Nipissing.....	7½	66890	29620		2205	
	Totals.....	1065	4881387	3166890	373	5756628	1121
	Values.....\$	10650	244069	316689	3730	575662	11210

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FISHERIES—*Concluded.*

Value of Tugs, Vessels, Boats, Fishing Material, &c., for 1907.

FISHING MATERIAL.									OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHING.				
Seines.			Pound Nets.		Hoop Nets.		Night Lines.		Freezers and ice-houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
Number.	Yards.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number Hooks.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
			14	2000	2	250			9	10825	1	200	1
			31	3700					13	14600	2	2100	2
			90	23025					13	5600	2	2500	3
			1	400					20	17750	8	7425	4
									22	10100			5
25	939	293	76	16080	3	10			5	775	14	6595	6
73	10266	3287	10	2625	138	7110		3200	178				7
51	17250	5693	250	89425	65			12100	121	47070	5	1000	7
6	60	62			195	3425		1300	26	3178			8
11	255	320	20	7990	80	1530		4300	46	5815			9
166	28770	9665	492	145245	483	12325		20900	371	115713	32	19820	

caught in Ontario for 1907—*Concluded.*

Pike or Doré, lb.	Pike, lb.	Sturgeon, lb.	Eels, lb.	Perch, lb.	Tullibee, lb.	Catfish, lb.	Mixed and coarse fish, lb.	Caviare.	Sturgeon blad- ders, No.	Value.	Number.
159010	122150	92520		300	15700		100000	4900	200	115,959 00	1
63240	2850	2540	29600		55950		22200			240,704 00	2
345950	54000	24540		300		1700	64300	408		295,081 00	3
18375	59995	6840		1100		100	24500	1012		176,215 40	4
398400	2200	6200		321680		1650	96520	1127	4825	201,703 00	5
78767	43595	40875		53062		41975	615860	1261		70,222 50	6
1895830	1520200	51920		472520		30600	812080	5134	265	592,629 00	7
72390	296200	7080	20400	168920	3150	297300	283140			175,258 00	8
160290	82850	84030		15800		65000	198890	9455		67,253 00	9
3192252	2184040	316545	50000	1033682	74800	438325	2217490	23297	5290		
319225	174723	47481	3000	51684	4488	35066	110874	23297	3174	1,935,024 90	

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RECAPITULATION.

Of the Fishing Tugs, Boats, Nets, &c., employed in the Province of Ontario, 1907.

Articles.	Value.
	\$
149 tugs (2,780 tons), 725 men.....	387,620
1,448 boats, 2,455 men	134,625
4,048,618 yds. gill net	274,019
166 seines (28,770 yds)	9,665
492 pound nets.....	145,155
483 hoop nets.....	12,325
20,900 hooks on set lines.....	371
275 freezers and ice houses.....	115,713
32 piers and wharfs.....	19,820
90 spears.....	90
Total.....	1,099,403

STATEMENT of the Yield and the Value of the Fisheries of the Province for the Year, 1907.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Whitefish..... brls.	373	10 00	3,730 00
"..... lb.	3,166,890	0 10	316,689 00
Trout..... brls.	1,121	10 00	11,210 00
"..... lb.	5,756,628	0 10	575,662 80
Herring..... brls.	1,065	10 00	10,650 00
"..... lb.	4,881,387	0 05	244,069 35
Pickarel..... "	3,192,252	0 10	319,225 20
Pike..... "	2,184,040	0 08	174,723 20
Sturgeon..... "	316,545	0 15	47,481 75
Caviare..... "	23,297	1 00	23,297 00
Bladders..... "	5,290	0 60	3,174 00
Eels..... "	50,000	0 06	3,000 00
Perch..... "	1,033,682	0 05	51,684 10
Catfish..... "	438,325	0 08	35,066 00
Coarse Fish..... "	2,217,490	0 05	110,874 50
Tullibee..... "	74,800	0 06	4,488 00
Total.....			1,935,024 90

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COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield of the Fisheries of the Province.

Kinds of Fish.	1906.	1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
Whitefish..... lb.	2,875,450	3,166,890	291,440	.....
" (salted)..... "	52,200	74,600	22,400	.....
Herring..... "	4,280,500	4,881,387	600,887	.....
" (salted)..... "	263,200	213,000	.....	50,200
Trout..... "	6,456,260	5,756,628	.....	699,632
" (salted)..... "	475,000	224,200	.....	250,800
Pickarel..... "	2,956,200	3,192,250	236,050	.....
Pike..... "	1,950,200	2,184,040	233,840	.....
Sturgeon..... "	329,000	316,545	.....	12,455
Caviare..... "	21,520	23,297	1,777	.....
Eels..... "	20,100	50,000	29,900	.....
Perch..... "	754,700	1,033,682	278,982	.....
Catfish..... "	530,800	438,325	.....	92,475
Coarse fish..... "	2,138,200	2,217,490	79,290	.....
Tullibee..... "	38,000	74,800	36,800	.....
Bladders..... "	500	5,290	4,790	.....
Total.....	23,141,830	23,852,424	1,819,156	1,105,562
Total increase 1907.....	.....	.....	711,594	.....

APPENDIX No. 8.

MANITOBA.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF MANITOBA, FOR THE YEAR 1907, BY
THE INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES WM. S. YOUNG.

SELKIRK, Man., June 1, 1908.

To the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report on the yield of the fisheries for the province of Manitoba and the unorganized district of Keewatin lying north and east of the province of Manitoba, for the year ending 31st March, 1908, including statistics showing the number of men employed, the number of boats, nets, &c., their value, and varieties and quantities of fish caught.

The subdivisions of my district are the same as made in my last report, with exception of a change in the Lake Winnipeg district which is as follows:—Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries, comprising the principal waterways, as the Red river flowing from the south; the Winnipeg river and its expansions forming from the east. Lakes Winnipegosis, Waterhen and Dauphin comprise all the waters of Lake Winnipegosis, which lies about the centre of the province and extends to the northern end of the province; Lake Dauphin lies to the south of Winnipegosis. Waterhen river or lake lies in between the waters of Winnipegosis and Lake Manitoba.

The following waters comprise the Lake Manitoba district: Manitoba, Shoal and St. Martin. Lake Manitoba lies between Lake Winnipeg and Winnipegosis; St. Martin lies between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, and is connected to both of these bodies of water by the Little Saskatchewan river on the one side and the Fairford river on the other, which are also included in this district.

Lakes Moose, Atikameg, Cormorant, and Saskatchewan river comprise a chain of lakes lying to the north of the Saskatchewan river and east of the eastern boundary of the province of Saskatchewan, there is also included all the waters of the Saskatchewan river and its expansions and tributaries.

Nelson river, Hudson and James Bay district comprise all the waters of the Nelson river and its expansions and tributaries.

Lakes Rock, Pelican, Swan and Louise and a district formed of small lakes lying to the south and west of the province, the principal ones of which are Lakes Oak, Clearwater, and Killarney, and Fish lake on the boundary line, a portion of which extends across into the State of Dakota.

The yield and value of fish produced are as follows:—

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Kinds of Fish.	Lbs.	Value.
		\$
Whitefish.....	3,695,000	258,650
Trout.....	100,000	7,000
Pickarel.....	3,995,000	239,700
Pike.....	2,321,000	81,235
Sturgeon.....	177,000	17,700
Perch.....	82,000	2,870
Tullibee.....	1,380,000	48,300
Catfish.....	175,000	14,000
Coarse fish.....	2,425,000	52,000
Goldeyes.....	586,000	17,710
Home consumption.....	1,665,000	49,950
Caviare.....	17,500	17,500
Total.....	16,538,500	806,615

In the production and handling of these fish twenty-two tugs and vessels were used, of a tonnage of ten hundred and thirty-four tons, valued at one hundred and thirty-two thousand eight hundred dollars, on which were employed one hundred and forty-nine men.

Also five hundred and thirty boats were used, valued at twenty-four thousand, eight hundred and seventy-five dollars, on which seven hundred and five men were employed.

The total amount of capital invested in the fisheries of my districts amounting to the sum of five hundred and ten thousand, four hundred dollars. In connection with the work of our fisheries over eighteen hundred men were employed.

It will be noted that there is a large falling off in the production of whitefish, while the apparatus used was practically the same as used the previous year. In the first place, the season was a month later than usual in opening up, it being about the first of July before any fish were taken. Throughout the summer season the weather conditions were very unfavourable for successful operations of the fisheries, which created a shortage in the catch. My observations lead me to believe that the shortage was entirely due to the above cause, and not from depletion of the fishery. I have no doubt but that when the weather conditions are favourable for successful operations the fishery will redeem itself.

The only other fishery operated, during the summer season, is that of Cedar and Moose lakes, and Nelson river districts, which kept up their previous record by yielding in value of fish caught to the amount of thirty-two thousand, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

All the winter fisheries did well, although the catch is under the average. This was not caused by any scarcity of fish but owing to the fact of an overloaded market, on account of which many fishermen pulled out their nets and suspended operations.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the action of the department in passing an order in council shortening the commercial season will have the desired effect of protecting the whitefish of Lake Winnipeg, which was heretofore prosecuted up to the fifth day of October. I am satisfied that the fisheries will have a good future if the policy of the department is carried out, by keeping the commercial season as it is at present, which dates from the first day of June to the fifteenth day of August. The policy of the department will redound to their credit by protecting the fisheries without seriously curtailing the industry.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. YOUNG,

Inspector of Fisheries

RETURN of the Number of Fishermen, Tonnage and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials, &c., in the Fishing Industry in the Province of **Manitoba** and **Keewatin** for the Year 1907-08.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING MATERIAL.												OTHER FIXTURES USED.				Number.				
		Tugs or Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-nets.			Seines.			Pound-nets.			Freezers and Ice-House.			Piers and Wharfs.		
		Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.		Value.	Number.	Value.	
1	Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries.	13	829 102300	115	475	19000	600	6666	40000	66660	11	363	385	.....	.....	325	96 212000	29	15000	.....	.....
2	Lakes Winnipegosis, Waterhen and Dauphin	3	75 5000	10	.....	.....	.....	1250	75000	12500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	5 9000	2	1000	.....	.....
3	Lakes Manitoba, Shoal and St. Martin.	1	15 1500	3	.....	.....	.....	1083	65000	10830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	3 2000	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Lakes Cedar, Moose, Atikameg, Cormorant and Saskatchewan River.	4	90 20000	16	30	3000	60	920	46000	9200	.....	.....	.....	12	3600	40	4 500	4	200	.....	.....
5	Hudson and James Bay and Nelson River district	1	25 4000	5	20	2000	40	720	36000	7200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	3 3000	1	200	.....	.....
6	Lakes Rock, Pelican, Oak and Clearwater . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	5	75	5	25	1250	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	22 1084	132800	149	530	24075	705	10664	623250	106640	11	363	385	12	3600	455	111 226500	36	16400			

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RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the Province of Manitoba and Keewatin for the Year 1907-08.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.										VALUE.	Number.	
		Whitefish, lb.	Trout, lb.	Pickereel, lb.	Pike, lb.	Sturgeon, lb.	Perch, lb.	Tullibee, lb.	Catfish, lb.	Mixed and coarse fish, lb.	Goldeyes, lb.			Home consumption, lb.	Caviare, lb.
1	Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries	2000000	.....	2750000	754000	150000	75000	1250000	175000	2000000	400000	750000	15000	498,265 00
2	Lakes Winnipegosis and Dauphin	500000	.....	700000	600000	.....	.....	5000	.....	300000	6000	350000	.....	114,885 00
3	Lakes Manitoba Shoal and St. Martin	140000	.....	300000	900000	.....	7000	125000	.....	100000	100000	300000	.....	78,420 00
4	Lakes Cedar, Moose, Atikameg and Cormorant and Saskatchewan River	700000	100000	200000	2000	20000	.....	.....	.....	75000	.....	75000	2000	75,820 00
5	Nelson River and tributaries—Hudson and James Bays	350000	.....	5000	5000	7000	.....	.....	.....	75000	.....	150000	500	32,175 00
6	Lakes Rock, Pelican Oak and Clearwater	5000	.....	40000	60000	.....	.....	.....	.....	50000	.....	40000	.....	7,050 00
	Totals	3635000	100000	3995000	2321000	177000	82000	1380000	175000	2600000	506000	1665000	17500	
	Total Values	258650	7000	239700	81235	17700	2870	48300	14000	52000	17710	49950	17500	806,615 00

APPENDIX No. 9.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF SASKATCHEWAN BY INSPECTOR
E. W. MILLER, FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 30, 1908.

QU'APPELLE, SASK., April 1, 1908

To the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the fisheries of the province of Saskatchewan for the year ending March 31, 1908, together with statistical returns showing yield of fish, values of the catch, plant, &c.

The fishery year as now computed to coincide with the Dominion fiscal year, includes both the complete summer and winter seasons and thus enables a more exact report than was formerly possible.

The extremely cold winter of 1906-7 made the lakes unusually late in breaking up, the ice continued quite solid throughout April, and it was not until the latter end of May that the lakes became wholly free of it. The spring spawning fish were correspondingly late in running and many of them caught in June were not clean fish. With the exception of the sturgeon fishery carried on in the Cumberland district, the fishing in summer season throughout the province was strictly for immediate local consumption, there being yet no provisions for the storage and conveyance of fish caught in hot weather. Only a few of the minor lakes are so situated as to permit of the speedy conveyance to a market of fish caught there in summer time. This is unfortunate, for then, locally, the best sale could be made. Early in the fall it became apparent that owing to the partial failure of the crop in many districts there would be many more settlers anxious to fish during the winter than in previous years. The number of licenses applied for was, in fact, more than double that of the previous winter, and there is no doubt that to those settlers conveniently situated near the lakes, the supply of fish obtained was most acceptable. In some cases the local markets were over supplied and prices ruled low accordingly. The export demand was also weak especially towards the close of the season, so that operations on the northern lakes terminated much earlier than usual and the returns were disappointing. The season was exceptionally mild and open which while favourable to the actual operations of the fishermen tended to make the safe storage and conveyance of the fish uncertain and difficult, which added to the large catch made in more eastern waters accounts for the comparatively poor demand and price.

No alterations was made in the conditions on which fishery licenses are issued in this province and consequently all fishing was done under 'domestic' licenses which are granted to individuals and only for a limited extent of net. Companies operating here have consequently to confine themselves to the fitting out of fishermen who have secured licenses and the subsequent purchase of their catch. This course has not been found very satisfactory and no large development of the more northern fisheries is likely under these conditions.

Numerous applications are received from time to time for the stocking with fish of various small bodies of water; in nearly all cases these lakelets though appearing to the settler of recent years to be permanently fit by depth and area for the reception of fish, have been and are again liable to be at any time so reduced by a dry season or two as to be quite incapable of sustaining fish life: others have waters too alkaline. There are however a few cases in which it would appear that coarse fish could be placed

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with justifiable hopes of success and it is desirable that provision should be made for such cases.

The active enforcement of the regulations against the taking of fish in their spawning seasons and the prevention of the use of illegal and destructive nets, &c., at other times, have been most successful in preserving a full supply of fish. At a few points the number of licenses has now reached the maximum number which can safely be issued without fear of depletion. At other remote points there is room for a large expansion of the fishing as soon as freighting facilities and the extension of settlement tend to make it remunerative.

In the older districts where the lakes are beginning to draw large numbers of summer visitors, there is a demand for the stocking of such waters as may be found suitable, with black bass so that bet'er sport may be offered to the angler. Many of the small lakes in the southern part of the province are already far more appreciated and visited for the purposes of recreation and pleasure than they ever were from a utilitarian standpoint, and any measures for this improvement of the nature suggested would meet with general favour.

Mr. Andrew Halkett, curator of the Department's museum at Ottawa, visited this province in the summer, and was successful in obtaining good specimens of the different species of fish life in our waters, including many small varieties which do not often come under general observations.

Returns from the Grand Rapids and Nelson River districts, situated in Keewatin, were formerly included in the report of this inspectorate, but they have now been transferred to the Manitoba inspectorate. Consequently the very large catch made in Playgreen, Cedar, Moose and Clearwater Lakes for export, does not now appear in these returns, and the aggregate is smaller accordingly.

Four hundred and ninety seven licenses to fish with nets were issued during the year, a very large increase notwithstanding the reduction of the district to Saskatchewan alone.

Nineteen prosecutions were made for infringements of the Fisheries Act, a conviction being secured in each case.

In the small lakes of the Moose Mountain district no whitefish are found and a very limited number of net licenses are issued. The lakes are however much visited for pleasure purposes and the amount of angling done is very large.

At Fish lake, Guardian Powell reports that in the catches made pike are now as more numerous than formerly, when pickerel formed the main part, but both varieties well as mullet continue to be plentiful. At Gooseberry lake although but a small sheet of water large catches of pike were made until this year when none are to be found. This is attributed to the severe winter of 1906-7 when the ice formed was so thick that the water beneath became very impure and the fish nearly all died and were thrown upon the shore in spring. Overseer Silverthorn reports that the net fishing in Long lake was confined to a limited amount through the summer as has hitherto been the case owing to lack of proper means of marketing the fish in good condition. A large amount of angling was done and good catches of pike and pickerel made. A large number of the latter species died from some natural cause during the hotter months. A great increase took place in the winter fishery when whitefish formed the main catch, no less than ninety licenses being issued. The fishing is done by settlers resident in the district and the catch marketed locally, the cities of Regina and Moosejaw being well supplied from this lake. The dam on the Qu'Appelle river constructed by the Public Works Department to turn a portion of that river's flow into the lake, has been effectual in maintaining its level and while primarily constructed to improve the navigation of the lake, has materially benefited it from a fishery point of view. Whitefish were caught in the winter at places where in previous seasons it was quite useless to set nets.

The Qu'Appelle chain of lakes continue to show a slight improvement in the quantity of whitefish caught and certainly exhibit no falling off in the stock of the coarser varieties. The amount of angling done in these lakes is very large, both in summer and winter.

The Indians and many of the foreign settlers prefer setting hooks through the ice to fishing with nets and make astonishingly large catches in that way, though of course they do not get whitefish or tullibee. The largeness of the pike caught in these lakes is often a matter of remark, Guardian Leader reporting several instances where 30 lbs. were exceeded. The Katepwe dam remains in good shape and answers its purpose of preventing an excessive lowering of water level in these lakes.

Crooked and Round lakes, lower down the Qu'Appelle valley, have also kept in good condition. Only a few net licenses are in operation here but the number of visitors to the lake and the catch of fish by angling shows a steady increase.

A large number of small lakes lie along the line of the Canadian Northern Railway in Eastern Saskatchewan, many of them are well stocked with pike and mullet, the principal ones being Fishing lake and Devil's lake. These waters are much appreciated by the settlers and a large amount of fishing in the aggregate is done. Licenses are issued for a small amount of netting only so as to make the fishing of as much general benefit as possible.

Eagle Quill Lake near Swift Current is noteworthy as the only lake in the province lying south of the Canadian Pacific Railway which contains whitefish. A fair catch is made here in proportion to the size of the lake, all of which meets with a ready local sale. In the Jackfish and Turtle lakes north of Battleford, the summer fishing was of the usual limited nature for local consumption only. The winter season however brought a very large increase, a much larger number of settlers taking out licenses than in any previous year, one hundred and twenty-three being issued. These lakes are not large enough to permit of so much net as that authorized by such a number of licenses, every year, but Guardian Schaefer reports that many of the license holders fished only a short time and that the full amount of net sanctioned was not used by a large number of the men. The catch made was very satisfactory and of course much in excess of local requirement. As mentioned in another portion of my report, the export demand was poor and towards the close of the season the prices realized by the fishermen were not very remunerative. Brightsand lake was also fished to a small extent, but it was found that nets set there were very quickly destroyed by a grub prevalent in its waters.

Cold lake, a large and beautiful lake on the boundaries of the two provinces about 90 miles north of Lloydminster, was fished more extensively this winter than heretofore. This lake is plentifully stocked with lake trout and very fine whitefish. In the summer the only call on it is the few fish caught by the band of Indians resident in its neighbourhood. Twenty licenses were granted for the winter fishery, the catch being drawn by sleigh to Lloydminster and thence exported. Owing to the great depth of this lake, fishing through the ice is rarely practicable until after Christmas, when brought within easier access, this and neighbouring lakes should give a large production of fish. Four carloads were shipped this winter.

In the Prince Albert district now under charge of Overseer Headrick, the summer season presents no special features of interest. There was a slight increase in the amount of fishing done in the two branches of the Saskatchewan river, but very little of the catch finds its way even to the local markets. At the beginning of the winter preparations were made for conduct of a fishery for the export trade at Montreal, Red Deer and the Trout lakes and fifty licenses taken out for that purpose. The fishermen were informed that they would have to restrict themselves to the amount of net authorized under their domestic licenses. Fish were found plentiful but the regular fishermen claimed that they were unable to make a profitable season under the conditions imposed. Moreover the market proved rather flat and consequently operations ceased at a much earlier date than usual. Only five carloads were exported from Prince Albert against nineteen the previous season. In the more northern lakes where the catch is at present confined to that needed by the traders, missionaries, and Indians for their food supply, conditions remained normal and no scarcity of fish is reported from any point.

There is, in this district, a large surplus of fish over and above local requirements and while under existing conditions no large and immediate development can be anticipated, the future will no doubt see a flourishing industry established.

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In the Cumberland lakes, the summer sturgeon fishery was carried on but for a more limited season than in former years, owing to the stoppage of the transport facilities down the Saskatchewan river. Gill nets only were in use, the pound nets having been discarded, their working not proving successful in these waters.

In conclusion I would say that the conditions attending the fishery in different parts of the province vary so much, that the present system of issuing one style of license only is proving more and more impracticable. The bulk of the licenses are issued to settlers who fish in the waters of their own immediate district and who do so only at such times as they can temporarily without inconvenience leave their main occupations. Their catch is consumed to a large degree by themselves and families and the balance disposed of among neighbours or sold in neighbouring villages and towns. Few of them use the full amount of net sanctioned by the domestic license. The case of men who wish to rely on fishing for their sole employment in the winter season is very different. Their fishing is done in lakes so situated that they have to make winter homes on the spot and fishing is their business. If they are not allowed to use the quantity of net they are capable of working efficiently, their work becomes desultory and unsatisfactory.

At the more northern lakes to which these men resort, and which lie in as yet unsettled districts there is no local demand for fish and they depend on the export of their catch from the nearest railway point. Transport to that point often takes a considerable percentage of the value of the fish and consequently to have a reasonably profitable season they must make a much larger catch than men fishing in more accessible waters. It will be seen therefore that changes in the regulations to enable such varying conditions to be fairly dealt with have become very necessary.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ERNEST W. MILLER,

Inspector.

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APPENDIX No. 10

ALBERTA.

NOTE.—REMARKS ON SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL LAKES IN THAT PROVINCE PUBLISHED IN LAST YEAR'S REPORT.

Some of the principal fishing lakes of Alberta.

Lac la Biche.—This lake is well stocked with fish. Though the lake has been tried by experienced men, accustomed to fish in lake Winnipeg and other northern waters, they have not been able to catch fish after the real cold weather sets in. If the fish could be located a profitable fishing industry would spring up. This lake could stand one commercial license, without doing it any harm, especially if the fishing were limited to the winter months of the year.

Touchwood Lake.—This lake lies some twenty miles north of Lac la Biche. The whitefish in this lake will average about four pounds and are in fine condition. Pickerel are also fairly numerous in this lake. Within a radius of thirty miles of this lake there are many lakes where the conditions are exactly similar. Trout lake contains trout similar to that of Cold lake. None of these lakes are very large, and are only separated one from another by short portages of from one to six miles.

Buck Lake.—Thirty miles south west of Lac la Biche, which was at one time pretty well fished out is now well stocked with large whitefish. Formerly there were quite a number of half-breeds who lived at this lake and made a fishery there in the fall for winter use, and so fished out the lake. This fall fishing during spawning season, was stopped and the lake is now full of fine fish. There are very few Indians who resort to this lake now.

Beaver Lake.—The south end of this lake runs within three miles of Lac la Biche. Fish spawn in it about October 7, while in Lac la Biche they do not begin to spawn until the fifteenth. The lake which at one time was pretty well fished out is now well stocked with fish.

Whitefish Lake.—This lake is picking up, not because it is protected, but because it is not as heavily fished as in former years, many of the Indians having moved on to the reserve at Saddle lake.

Little Whitefish Lake.—Lying north of Victoria or Pakan, is a good little lake not much fished. The present close season for whitefish gives it no protection as the fish in it do not spawn until after Christmas.

Little Devil's Lake.—The whitefish in this lake do not increase, the lake is really just a widening of the Sturgeon river, which flows out of Lake Ste. Anne, and as it is now well stocked with fish there is nothing to prevent their passage to Devil's lake. The lake swarms with pike, they would have to be killed off before whitefish could make much headway in the lake. As this lake at one time was swarming with whitefish, it is a pity it could not be brought back to its former state, as it is so close to Edmonton.

White Whale Lake.—This lake is miscalled Wabamun on the maps. Wabamun is not an Indian word it means nothing. Wabamao is the Cree name of the lake and really means the Big Fish lake, as the Indians have a tradition of a very big fish of a white

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colour having been seen there. The white traders on this account gave it the name of White Whale lake. The lake is well stocked with fish. Fishing on this lake is now confined to residents within a radius of two miles of the lake. Many of the settlers have no experience as fishermen, and were only learning the business last winter, and did not do much, especially in first part of season. Water overflowing the ice also was a great hindrance to the fishermen nearly all winter. The half breeds of Lake St. Anne were previous to this year allowed to fish in this lake. This is not now allowed.

Lake St. Anne.—This is another lake where the whitefish cannot be caught after cold weather sets in. The fishermen now that they cannot get leave to fish in White Whale lake will make greater effort to locate the fish, which are now very plentiful.

Shining Bank Lake.—This lake which is west of Lake Ste. Anne, is well stocked with large whitefish and is now attracting settlers and fishermen. I tried to send an officer there during the winter but the state of the roads was such that it was impossible for one man and a team to pass through. This lake will hereafter require supervision.

McLeod Lake.—The same remarks apply to this lake as to the previous one. The largest whitefish in the country are killed in this lake. They will average seven or eight pounds. Worms are very bad in this lake. A net set at night will be eaten up entirely by morning. Tanning the nets gives some protection but does not always prove effective.

Pigeon Lake.—A wonderful lake, heavily fished for years, the fish are still plentiful and always fat. Fishing in this lake is now confined to residents within a radius of one and a half miles. If summer fishing were to be carried on to any extent, the residence limit would have to be cut down.

Battle River Lake.—A beautiful little lake not too heavily stocked with whitefish. No fishing for sale on any kind of license should be allowed in this lake, as in its present state it will not stand heavy fishing.

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PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

RETURN of the Number of Fishermen, Number and Value of Fishing Boats, Nets and all Kinds of Fish in the Lakes of the Province of Alberta, for the Year 1907-8.*

Number.	Districts.	FISHING MATERIAL.						KINDS OF FISH.						Value.	Number.
		Boats.		Gill-nets.		Hand lines.		Whitefish.	Pickerel.	Pike.	Tullibee.	Mixed fish			
		No.	Value	Men.	No.	Fathoms.	Value						No.		
1	Lac LaBiche.....	60	600	80	250	7,500	800	100	100	20,000	1,500	2,500	4,000	1,215	1
2	Beaver, Cooking and Hasting Lakes.....	15	100	18	45	450	700	100	100	.....	82,000	.....	6,000	2,520	2
3	Heart Lake.....	10	80	10	20	700	70	.....	.....	24,000	.....	.....	52,000	1,720	3
4	Whitefish Lake.....	8	40	15	40	1,200	120	.....	.....	9,000	.....	.....	5,000	500	4
5	Buffalo Lake and vicinity.....	50	500	600	85	3,000	250	400	400	3,000	330,000	.....	135,000	11,400	5
6	Pigeon Lake and vicinity.....	30	450	120	700	20,000	2,500	.....	.....	392,000	25,000	35,000	55,000	22,450	6
7	Conjuring Lake and vicinity.....	24	240	144	60	1,800	200	150	150	20,000	1,500	1,500	3,200	152	7
8	Ste. Anne Lake.....	15	140	15	45	450	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	1,050	8
9	White Whale Lake.....	18	180	75	150	4,200	500	.....	.....	190,000	1,500	2,500	1,000	9,660	9
10	Bad, Baptiste and LaLune Lakes.....	25	200	70	80	2,500	250	100	100	25,000	4,500	6,000	13,000	2,585	10
11	Back Lake and vicinity.....	10	50	15	30	90	240	.....	.....	48,000	4,000	3,000	80,000	3,490	11
12	Finchwood Lake.....	.....	.....	8	40	1,200	120	.....	.....	45,000	2,500	3,000	1,000	2,475	12
13	Saskatchewan River in Alberta.....	.....	.....	100	30	900	90	100	100	.....	.....	.....	10,000	100	13
Totals.....		265	2,580	1,270	1,645	43,990	6,030	950	950	776,000	40,500	22,500	370,200
Values.....\$		59,317													

* Mostly estimated.

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RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Provinces of **Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta**, in 1907-08.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$
Whitefish..... Lbs.	5,566,000	363,150
Trout..... "	185,000	12,100
Pickarel..... "	4,222,500	251,075
Pike..... "	3,313,890	111,025
Sturgeon..... "	222,000	21,300
Sturgeon caviare..... "	17,500	17,500
Perch..... "	82,000	2,870
Tullibee..... "	1,428,500	50,240
Catfish..... "	175,000	14,000
Gold eyes..... "	506,000	17,710
Coarse fish, including home consumption..... "	4,715,200	107,452
Total for 1907.....		968,422
Total for 1906.....		1,492,923
Decrease.....		524,501

RECAPITULATION

Of the Fishing Crafts, Nets, &c., in the three above Named Western Provinces.

Articles.	Value.	Total.
	\$	\$
22 fishing vessels or tugs (1,034 tons, 149 men)	132,800	
1,315 fishing boats (2,400 men).....	33,155	
		165,955
721,240 fathoms of gill nets.....	120,820	
363 fathoms of seines	385	
12 pounds nets.....	3,600	
950 hand lines	950	
		125,755
111 freezers	226,500	
36 fishing piers and wharfs	16,400	
		242,900
Total.....		534,610

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APPENDIX No. II.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR THE YEAR
1907-8, BY INSPECTORS C. W. SWORD, J. T. WILLIAMS AND E. G.
TAYLOR.

DISTRICT No. 1.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., June 8, 1908.

To the Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose statistics for District No. 1, British Columbia, for the Fishery year ending 31st March last.

There is little to remark upon in these. The sockeye salmon run has been poor. The total pack for the Fraser river being only 59,815 cases against 178,787 in 1906 and 204,849 in 1903. The pack on Puget sound was 93,934 against 183,977 in 1906 and 151,828 in 1903.

The re-establishment of the annual close season from 25th of August to the 15th September, while worthless as regards supplying the depleted spawning grounds in the interior with eggs (such spawning grounds being dependent solely on the earlier runs) had a bad effect in preventing the possibility of using the fall fish to fill up with in a year like last.

Your obedient servant,

C. B. SWORD,
Inspector of Fisheries.

District No. 2.

VANCOUVER, B.C., March 11, 1908.

To the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose my annual statistical report of the Fisheries of the Northern Coast of British Columbia, (*District No. 2.*) for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908, including statement of salmon packs of the different canneries. These returns show a decrease in the aggregate, the total value of fish and fish products in 1907 being \$2,335,053, against \$2,589,474 in 1906. This is accounted for by the decrease in the Rivers Inlet pack, of some 28,000 cases.

SALMON.

The total pack of salmon for the district season, is as follows:—

	1907	1906
	Cases.	Cases.
Sockeye	239,823	263,522
Cohoe	39,397	31,275
Spring	14,460	22,277
Humpback	35,638	45,101

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Approximate detailed decrease and increase, season 1907.

	Cases.
Skeena river, decrease	3,000
Rivers Inlet "	28,000
Naas River "	700
Northern Coast increase	5,000

By reference to the above figures it will be noticed that there is a decrease in the Rivers Inlet pack of about 28,000 cases. It is probable there was no diminution of salmon, the climatic conditions were not so favourable for catching the fish, as on the previous season.

The increase in the North Coast fisheries occurred at Bella Coola and Lowe Inlet, but at Kimsquit there was a failure, this matter will be dealt with further on in my report.

SKEENA RIVER.

With regard to the Skeena river I am pleased to report a good pack, almost equal to last season, the run of spring salmon was exceptionally good, there was a fair run of Steelhead, and some cannerymen are packing these excellent table fish in ice, and sending them to the Cold storage at New Westminster, where they are forwarded to their ultimate destination.

There were not so many commercial licenses issued as last season, consequently the pack is more encouraging. The regulations were fairly well observed; this season for the better protection of the salmon and the enforcement of the regulations, the department is building a fast gasoline launch, this vessel will be of valuable assistance to our officers in carrying out the aforesaid regulations.

Good fishing was obtained in the Oxstahl river a tributary of the Skeena. We have every reason for expecting an improvement in this river, in the near future. In the spring of 1905, certain obstructions were removed by the department, and since that time large quantities of salmon have been observed in the lake above where the obstruction existed.

Regarding the Upper Skeena I am able to report most satisfactory results from the work of our fishery officers. No barricades were constructed during last season, and the Indians confined their fishing operations to legal methods, securing an ample supply of food for themselves and families during the winter.

The Babine Indians with whom we had so much trouble in 1906, were perfectly contented with the nets provided them by the department, for catching their winter supply of food, and I consider great credit is due the department for the masterly manner in which this most difficult, complicated and delicate question was settled.

I attach extracts from Overseer Helgesen's interesting report of his work and observations in this district last season.

During February the department undertook the work of removing certain obstructions in the Copper river, a tributary of the Skeena, that had been in existence for a considerable time.

This obstruction was removed in sufficient time to enable the salmon, principally sockeye, to ascend to the large area of spawning ground at the head waters of this river, and during the fall a fishery officer was despatched to the head waters of this river, with instructions to report on the quantity and variety of the salmon reaching these spawning grounds. He reported large quantities of salmon of all varieties, with a large preponderance in favour of the sockeye. This I consider most gratifying as for the last twenty years this area of water has been entirely depopulated, owing to the obstructions in the river.

Some additional work remains to be done in this river, and the department have issued instructions to proceed immediately with it, this will be done as soon as climatic conditions are favourable and render it possible.

Work on the removal of certain obstructions on Tatcha river, Babine lake has been authorized, and will be proceeded with, and I have every reason to believe, will be com-

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pleted in sufficient time to allow the salmon to ascend to this additional area of spawning ground, which cannot be over estimated, considering the large quantities of salmon frequenting these waters and the limited area of spawning ground. In my opinion, the work of removing obstructions, thereby opening up new areas of spawning ground, and relieving the congestion frequently occurring there, is of paramount importance, I have always maintained and my experience teaches me that natural propagation is more effectual and satisfactory than artificial.

The new Babine Hatchery was erected this season, and some millions of eggs spawned, this is considered extremely satisfactory, taking into consideration the difficulties that were met with during construction, and the inaccessibility of the district and location.

RIVERS INLET.

With reference to Rivers Inlet, I have to report a falling off in the catch of sockeye, in comparison with last season, this is not attributable to any specific cause, there were even more boats fishing than any previous year, it was considered about a three-quarter pack.

Fishery Overseer Nordschow reports that the fishery regulations were only fairly observed, owing to the large quantity of boats fishing and the officers had difficulty in covering the extensive area of water. This season, however, the department has authorized the building of a gasoline launch, for the better protection of the fisheries in this district, which will assist the fishery guardians materially.

The spawning beds in Owekeyno lake were patrolled as in previous years, the Indians attempt no illegal fishing.

Large quantities of all varieties of salmon were observed in the lake and tributary spawning creek. It does not follow because the catch of salmon by the fishermen was smaller, that there were less fish than on previous years, climatic conditions affect the waters of this inlet, rendering them too clear for good fishing with gill nets, and consequently large quantities of fish escape, that would have been captured had the water been less transparent.

NAAS RIVER.

With regard to the Naas river the pack amounted approximately to the same as last season, the same number of canneries were in operation.

The spring salmon run was good, but the sockeye show a slight decrease.

I consider a snag scow would assist the fishermen materially by removing the larger snags in the principal drifts.

I can only reiterate the remarks made in former reports, that until the obstructions at the head waters of the Naas, at the mouth of the Majiarden lake are removed, we shall see no perceptible or permanent improvement in the sockeye run on this river.

NORTH COAST FISHERIES.

The statistics show an increase in these outlying canneries, which occurred at Bella Coola and Lowe inlet, the run of Cohoe at Bella Coola was extremely good, the fish being large, in first class condition and colour.

Unfortunately there was a total failure at Kimsquit river, which stream contributes considerably towards the sockeye pack of the north coast fisheries, the cause of this failure which has been personally investigated by me is as follows:—

The spawning grounds of the Kimsquit river, which are frequented principally by sockeye, are located to a large extent in the river and tributary creek although there is a large lake at the headquarters of river it provides no spawning grounds, as the water is deep, the banks being rocky and steep. The salmon as I have said consequently

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spawn in the river and tributary creeks, which run through low swampy ground frequented by beaver, and are subject to overflow caused by heavy rains. Should these rains occur when the salmon are ascending for the purposes of spawning, they leave the main channel and creeks and spawn in the overflowed gravel banks, the water quickly recedes leaving them and their spawn high and dry. This combination of climatic conditions occurs very rarely, only once before has it been known, within the last twenty years.

There are some log-jams in the river, which the department are contemplating removing, when this is accomplished I consider it will materially reduce the chances of the river overflowing its banks. The Indians that frequent this river are few in number, and comparatively speaking do little harm to the fisheries.

BELLA COOLA AND SALMON RIVERS.

During last September, I made a tour of inspection of the head waters of the Bella Coola and Salmon rivers; my exhaustive report has been forwarded to the department. Taking these fisheries as a whole I found the conditions most satisfactory, with the exception of one log-jam in the Bella Coola river and an obstruction on the Salmon river, which I was unable to inspect, but which will be inspected this coming fall. I consider the Indians do little harm in these waters, but they were given instructions in connection with the taking of their winter supply of food.

I made certain recommendations to the department which I believe will be carried out. The remarks in my last year's report on this subject hold good for this season, very little change occurred in these fisheries, approximately the same amount of fish were salted and the same methods employed.

HALIBUT.

Although there are extensive halibut banks in my district and very large catches are made, they are all taken to Vancouver and exported from that port, only a small quantity being exported direct from my district, therefore the statistical returns are forwarded to the department of Inspector Sword in his report.

The protection of this valuable commercial product, I am pleased to see is engaging the attention of the department. It is an admitted fact, by all who are competent to judge that our halibut banks are being rapidly depleted.

I must reiterate my remarks in my last year's report in connection with our deep sea fisheries, and beg to call the attention of the department to them, also the protection of our clam beds is another matter that should receive immediate attention.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. WILLIAMS,

Inspector of Fisheries.

EXTRACTS MADE FROM A REPORT OF OFFICER HELGESON AT ESS-
INGTON, B.C., DATED THE OCTOBER 19, 1907.

I herewith submit the annual report of my work and observations during the season of 1907, for the upper part of District No. 2 committed to my charge, comprising the Skeena from Lakelse north to its head waters including Copper, Kitwangah, Kitwaukla, Bulkley, Kispiax, Blackwater, Babine rivers, and their tributaries.

I am pleased to say that there has been a good run of salmon this season and the Indians who fished have caught a sufficient quantity for themselves and families, and seem to be well satisfied.

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On the 4th July, I attended a meeting of the Indians. Father Cocoola and the Indian Agent were also present. In the meeting I took the Indians severely to task for the very unfriendly manner in which they were treating the hatchery people and endeavoured to shame them. I told them of the great benefit the hatchery people would be to them and the necessity for them to have their good will, and Father Cocoola did the same in unmistakable language, but I regret to say it had no effect, finally the Indians condescended to rent a big lumbering bateau they had to carry cordwood to the village. With that clumsy heavy thing we circumnavigated the 110 mile lake, all but a few miles, and finally located a hatchery site on Salmon creek, on the east side of Babine lake. On the 19th we reached Babine village, the sockeye were not running yet. I distributed the nets and left Babine, and reached Hazelton on the 25th. On August 3rd, I inspected the contract work done during winter on Copper river obstruction, prepared a report on same, and forwarded it to the inspector.

There has been no communication with this place since, as all the three river boats are either lost or come to grief, lately a canoe swamped and five men were drowned. When inspecting the Copper river obstruction, I concluded that the contract though completed had not gone far enough, as the place is still very steep and the water very turbulent, and I reported accordingly, though I considered some of the strongest fish might reach the spawning grounds, and to determine this, for certain, I sent Guardian Norrie on the 4th September over to the head of Copper river, knowing if any of the sockeye did get up, they would reach the upper parts by the time he would reach there. I instructed him particularly that if he found salmon, to see if there was a fair quantity of females amongst them. He returned on the 13th and reported having seen hundreds of sockeyes male and female fairly divided, all busy spawning, so after all the contract has had the desired effect, and the sum the department kindly expended has furnished the Skeena with a great auxiliary feeder, which had been unproductive for the space of 20 years.

I hereby recommend that the department forbid all salmon fishing on Copper river for the next four years, that can be done without working any hardship or disappointment to any one. It would be a pity to do otherwise, if the river is exempt for that period, it would be properly stocked with salmon.

Guardian Frank, on Beat No. 1, reports that there has been no attempt at Barricading, the close season has been well observed, the Indians having captured sufficient quantity for themselves and families, and seem to be well satisfied.

Stewart Norrie, on Beat No. 2, states great work has been done both in exploring and patrolling. After his first trip up the Bulkley I sent him up Kispax river to explore where he had been unable to reach before, where he found a very extensive country with numerous large and small lakes and a vast area of spawning ground, this was before the salmon began to run. He was told by Indians that every known variety of salmon spawn in the streams there in large numbers. He described the scenery there as very grand, beautiful clear mountain water, clean pebbly bottom, and large shoals of excellent trout were seen, so there can be little doubt but that any true disciple of Isaac Walton would rejoice at the situation.

G. Spinning, on Beat No. 3, reports that the Indians are jubilant, having received a sufficient quantity of splendid sockeye net with which they have caught what salmon they need, in fact some of them have quit fishing some time ago, not wishing more. They have also received a good quantity of the best of trout nets, twine, lines, Norwegian ice cutters, so that they can work the nets under the ice in winter, and get fresh fish whenever they choose. Thorough instructions how to work the nets has been given them.

It will be of interest to give the extent of country we have to contend with. H. Frank, on Beat No. 1, Skeena river from Lakelse to Hazelton, distance 120 miles, by canoe down stream, by steamers up stream, this does not include the travel up and down the numerous salmon streams.

G. Spinning, on Beat No. 3, Babine lake, distance from old fish town to head of big lake, 118 miles, to make one round of his beat, has to travel in his canoe, 236 miles

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S. Norrie, on Beat No. 2, has made the following trips this season :—

Trip to Morrice town and back	70 miles.
" Hugglegate Village	9 "
" Sha-gun-jah Creek	18 "
" Kispiax and La-ka-dah	130 "
" Glen Vowel Skeena	10 "
" Morrice town	70 "
" Kispiax River	16 "
" Hugglegate	9 "
" Blackwater Lake	240 "
" Head of Copper River	130 "
" Sha-gun-jah Creek	47 "

Total distance travelled by Norrie. . . 749

Fourty-four miles of the above distance were done on horse back, 705 miles by walking, leading the government horse, packing provisions, blankets, &c. The above distance does not include the many journeys off the trail to look for fish, rock-falls, log-jams, &c.

It will readily be seen by the above, that our work has greatly increased by the upper part of Copper river and the immense country to be traversed up the Kispiax valley, in fact it will be impossible to carry on the business successfully in the future with the help at hand. I therefore trust that the department will give us another guardian on Beat No. 2 next season. There being no hope of any steamer coming up the Skeena to Hazelton this fall, so I, with the help of Guardian Norrie, built a boat in which we made a successful trip down the Skeena to Essington, which we reached on the 17th, having made the run in three days and a half.

District No. 3.

NANAIMO, B.C., May 1, 1908.

To the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose my statistical report of the fisheries for District No. 3, of British Columbia, for the year ending March 31, 1908.

In some of the branches of our fisheries the development has been very satisfactory during the past year, this is especially noticeable in the expansion of the herring industry.

SALMON.

There was a marked increase in smoked salmon, also in the salmon pack; one firm putting up nearly 30,000 cases. A large number of spring salmon were taken in the traps, and the demand for this valuable fish is steadily growing. A new cannery was operated at Knight Inlet for the first time and therefore new waters explored.

HALIBUT.

The halibut fishing received more attention during the past season, and the returns show an increase in the catch. A vessel was built at Victoria and engaged in the halibut fishing on the west coast of Vancouver Island. As there are extensive halibut banks along the west coast there is every reason to expect that this branch of the fisheries will develop rapidly.

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HERRING.

The herring industry continues to grow, but last season was the banner one, the catch being more than double that of the previous season. The herring came into the harbours in as great numbers as in former seasons; but were much larger, especially was this the case at Nanaimo.

WHALING.

Three factories were in full operation last season. The new one at Pages Lagoon was completed and began operations early in the autumn. This factory is very complete and is excellently situated; but the number of whales taken in the Gulf of Georgia was disappointing, and as the company was anxious to operate the station at Pages Lagoon, dog-fish were procured in large numbers from the fishermen, and converted into fertilizer. As whales are, however, abundant all along the west coast of Vancouver Island the industry has had a very successful year.

SEALING.

The Victoria Sealing Company despatched sixteen vessels to the Behring sea. The catch is the smallest for many years. As will be seen by the report the number of sea otter was far in advance of any previous year, and as they are very valuable they make quite an addition to the returns of the seal hunters. During the past year very few Indians engaged in sealing along the west coast of Vancouver Island.

BIOLOGICAL STATION.

The Biological Station at Departure bay has been completed and it is expected that there will be an opportunity for scientific research work, in connection with the habits and methods of the various forms of marine life.

PATROL.

The patrol boat now under construction at Nanaimo, is about completed and will be a great acquisition to the present patrol service, especially in the protection of the large and important fishing areas between Vancouver Island and the mainland.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD G. TAYLOR,
Inspector of Fisheries.

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

RECAPITULATION DISTRICT, No. 1, BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1907-08.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$
Salmon, canned..... (in cases of 48 lb.)	163,116	6 00	978,696 00
" dry salted	6,500,000	0 05	325,000 00
" dried (Indian con.)..... "	800,000	0 05	40,000 00
" smoked..... "	120,000	0 10	12,000 00
" fresh and frozen..... "	3,600,000	0 05	180,000 00
Sturgeon..... "	100,000	0 05	5,000 00
Halibut..... "	12,914,925	0 05	645,746 25
Herring, fresh and salted..... "	70,000	0 01	700 00
" smoked..... "	9,000	0 10	900 00
Oulachans, fresh..... "	15,000	0 05	750 00
" salted..... brls.	35	10 00	350 00
" smoked..... lb.	1,000	0 10	100 00
Smelts..... "	250,000	0 05	12,500 00
Trout..... "	170,000	0 10	17,000 00
Cod..... "	350,000	0 05	17,500 00
Shad..... "	10,000	0 05	500 00
Mixed fish..... "	80,000	0 05	4,000 00
Fish oil..... brls.	233	9 00	2,097 00
Guano..... tons.	1,294½	25 00	32,362 50
Oysters, clams, crabs and other fish (not included in above).....			10,000 00
Total value.....			2,285,201 75

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

CAPITAL INVESTED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHERIES,
DISTRICT No. 1, 1907.

Description of Property.	Number.	Value.	Total.
		\$	\$
Canneries, wharfs, &c.....	35*	911,000	
Steamers and gasoline boats including 4 chartered	18	111,700	
Steamers in halibut trade.....	5	260,000	
Dories and gear.....		28,000	
Boats.....	2,700	162,000	
Gill and seine nets (fathoms)	350,000	263,500	
Trawls and lines.....		8,000	
Scows.....	150	30,000	
Cold storage plants.. ..	3	135,000	
Oil factories.....	2	45,000	
Salteries.....	5	7,500	
			1,961,700

EMPLOYEES IN FISHERIES.	Number.	Total.
Salmon fishermen	3,450	
On vessels (including 187 in halibut fishing)	259	
In canneries.....	1,400	
		5,109

* Only 19 of the above were operated.

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON PACK, DISTRICT No. 1, 1907.

Name of Cannery.	Owners or Agents.	Seekeye	Cohoe.	Springs.	Hump- backs and dog salmon.	Totals.
		Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
Ewen's.....	B. C. Packers' Association.	23,956	12,033	1,682	12,115	49,786
Brunswick.....						
Imperial.....						
Terra Nova.....						
British America.....	A. B. C. Packing Co.....	8,487	3,621	259	13,607	25,974
Phoenix.....						
Richmond.....	Todd & Sons.....	5,000	4,500	.....	9,800	19,300
Scotish Canadian.....	Malcolm, Cannon & Co.....	3,740	.....	24	1,037	4,801
Dea's Island.....	B. C. Canning Co.....	3,410	2,808	469	1,585	8,302
Star.....						
Vancouver.....	Canadian Canning Co.....	5,902	.....	145	18	6,065
Brunswick.....	Burrard Canning Co.....	1,167	4	95	142	1,408
Steveston Canning Co.....						
Great West Packing Co.....	.....	1,300	3,300	.....	.....	4,600
St. Mungo Canning Co.....	.....	1,556	445	243	4,408	6,652
Great Northern Canning Co.....	.....	2,430	6,547	500	3,751	13,228
Unique.....	Northern Canning Co.....	1,137	284	588	4,819	6,828
Eagle Harbour.....	C. S. Windsor.....	.....	224	.....	12,248	12,472
	J. J. Mulhall.....	1,700	2,000	.....	.....	3,700
		59,815	35,766	4,005	63,530	163,116

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON PACK, 1907—(CASES)—DISTRICT No. 2
OR NORTHERN DISTRICT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name of Cannery.	Location.	Sockeye, 48 lb. cases.	Cohoe, 48 lb. cases.	Spring, 48 lb. cases.	Hump- back, 48 lb. cases.	Cannery Totals.	District Totals.
		Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
Balmoral	Skeena	19,912	4,121	1 693	6,320	32,046	
Cunningham							
British America.....		16,098	1,645	2,931	5,249	25,923	
North Pacific							
Dominion.....		7,039	619		1,354	9,012	
Inverness.....		8,400	800	800	2,300	12,300	
Oceanic.....		10,783	952	1,776	3,588	17,099	
Claxton.....		16,027	1,930	1,710	1,869	21,536	
Skeena River Com....		7,549	1,700	253	628	10,130	
Cassiar.....		10,021	1,121	528	1,750	13,420	
Alexandra.....	"	1,966	1,530		500	3,996	
Carlisle.....	"	10,618	829	687	1,659	13,793	
Village Island.....	"	200	15	35	10	260	
Totals.....		108,613	15,262	10,413	25,227	159,515	159,515
Brunswick	Rivers Inlet	30,457	68	134		30,659	
Wadhams.....							
Good Hope.....		12,323		59		12,382	
Rivers Inlet.....		12,669	229			12,898	
Beaver.....		12,200	3,200		700	16,100	
Strathcona.....		10,466		61		10,527	
Kildela.....		9,759	1,543	196		11,498	
Totals.....		87,874	5,040	450	700	94,064	94,064
Naas Harbour.....	Naas	5,855	2,307	176	1,251	9,587	
Arrandale.....		6,016	2,340	245	2,636	11,237	
Port Nelson.....		5,944	1,446	867	2,070	10,327	
Totals.....		17,813	6,093	1,288	5,957	31,151	31,151
Lowe Inlet.....	North Coast.....	7,400	1,216		348	8,964	
Kimsguit.....		853	1,969			2,822	
Namou.....		1,971	1,124		2,861	5,956	
Manitou.....		1,372	9	38		1,419	
Bella Coola.....		3,750	6,657	1,971	545	12,923	
Smith's Inlet.....		10,000	1,200	300		11,500	
Queen Charlotte Isds.		177	827			1,004	
Totals.....		25,523	13,002	2,309	3,754	44,588	44,588
Skeena.....		108,613	15,622	10,413	25,227	159,515	
Rivers Inlet.....		87,874	5,040	450	700	94,064	
Naas.....		17,813	6,093	1,288	5,957	31,151	
North Coast.....		25,523	13,002	2,309	3,754	44,588	
Totals of each variety		239,823	39,397	14,460	35,638	329,318	329,318

Grand Total.....329,318 cases.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHERIES, 1907—DISTRICT No. 2.

Number.	VESSELS, BOATS, &c.						FISHING MATERIALS.						KINDS AND QUANTITIES OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.					
	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.		Seines.		Trawl Lines.		Salmon, (\$6 cases).	Salmon, salt, \$10 brls.	Salmon, dry salt, 5c. lb.	Salmon, salted, 10c. lb.		
	Number.	Gross Tons.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.					Value.	
1	1	Skeena	19	1,000	71,750	69	821	78,591	2,536	188,500	96,000	200	350	159,515	60	196,000	40,000	1
2	8	Rivers Inlet	8	400	38,000	40	825	38,622	1,830	160,000	64,485	100	500	94,064	40	500,000	3,000	2
3	4	Naas River	4	200	5,856	10	141	15,150	564	37,970	20,645			31,151	80	75,000	60,000	3
4	12	North Coast	12	400	27,500	36	177	8,060	761	31,800	15,100	2,000	5,800	43,584	400	120,000	50,000	4
5	3	Q. C. Islands	3	100	4,000	12	12	1,000	79			200	600	1,004	400	90,000		5
	46	Totals.		2,100		167	1,976		5,773	418,270		2,500		329,318	980	981,000	153,000	
		Values			147,100			141,413			196,230		7,250		9,870	49,050	15,300	

* Including all Cannery employees.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHERIES, 1907—No. 2—Continued.

KINDS AND QUANTITIES OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.															TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
DISTRICTS No. 2.	Salmon, fresh, 5c. lb.	Salmon, frozen, 5c. lb.	Salmon in tierces,* mild, cured.	Halibut, 5c. lb.	Herring, salt and fresh, 1c. lb.	Herring, smoked, 10c. lb.	Oulachon, fresh, 5c. lb.	Oulachon, salt, \$10 bbl.	Oulachon, smoked, 5c. lb.	Trout, 10c. lb.	Mixed, 5c. lb.	Hair seal skins, 25c. lb.	Fish Oil, 35c. gall.	Canned clams, \$4.80 case.		
1 Skeena.....	160,200	1037,785	999	400,000	5,000	3,500	10,000	70	800	6,000	10,000	300	1,300	.....	1,121,578 1
2 Rivers Inlet.....	18,600	.....	.....	4,000	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	2,000	400	500	.....	591,729 2
3 Naas River.....	9,000	.....	168	100,000	3,000	900	400,000	300	4,000	800	6,000	200	700	.....	240,491 3
4 North Coast.....	7,000	.....	.....	70,000	100,000	.....	.....	130	3,000	8,000	10,000	600	8,000	.....	287,204 4
5 Q. C. Islands.....	90,000	.....	.....	200,000	60,000	8,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000	40,000	300	7,750	1,800	44,051 5
Totals.....	284,800	1037,785	1,167	774,000	172,000	12,400	410,000	500	7,800	17,800	68,000	1,800	18,250	1,800	.....
Values..... \$	14,240	52,228	79,930	38,700	1,720	1,240	20,500	5,000	780	1,780	3,400	450	6,387	8,640	2,285,053	
Estimate of Fish not included in above \$50,000.....															50,000	
Grand total.....															\$2,335,053	

* A tierce is 760 lb.

RECAPITULATION

OF Yield and Value of Fisheries in Northern British Columbia, for Year 1907,
District No. 2.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$
Salmon, canned.....48 lb. cases.	329,318	6 00	1,975,908
" salted.....brls.	980	10 00	9,800
" dry salted.....lb.	981,000	0 05	49,050
" smoked....."	153,000	0 10	15,300
" fresh....."	284,800	0 05	14,240
" frozen....."	1,037,785	0 05½	52,228
" mild cured.....tierces	1,167		79,930
Halibut.....lb.	774,000	0 05	38,700
Herring, fresh and salted....."	172,000	0 01	1,720
" smoked....."	12,400	0 10	1,240
Oulachon, fresh....."	410,000	0 05	20,500
" salted.....brls.	500	10 00	5,000
" smoked.....lb.	7,800	0 10	780
Trout....."	17,800	0 10	1,780
Mixed....."	68,000	0 05	3,400
Hair seals.....skins.	1,800	0 25	450
Fish oil.....galls.	18,250	0 35	6,387
Canned clams.....cases.	1,800	4 80	8,640
Estimate of fish not included in above.....			50,000
Total.....			2,335,053

RECAPITULATION of the Fishing Material used in British Columbia, 1907,
District No. 2.

Description of Property.	Number.	Value.	Total Value.
		\$	\$
Fisheries—			
Canneries, wharfs, &c.....	40	950,900	
Vessels.....	46	147,100	
Boats, scows and camp scows.....	1,976	141,413	
Gill and seine nets (fathoms).....	420,770	203,480	
Trawls and lines.....		500	
Oil factories.....	2	8,000	
Salteries.....	6	24,000	
Total capital.....			1,475,393
Employees in fisheries—			
Fishermen and cannery workers.....	5,773		
Employed in vessels.....	167		
Total.....	5,940		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DISTRICT No. 3, OR VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Return showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, Nets, &c., also the kinds of Fish caught in British Columbia for the Year ending March 31, 1908.

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIALS.						KINDS OF FISH.							
	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.		Seines.		Trap Nets.		Lines.		Salmon canned cases,	lb.	Salmon dry-salted, lb.	Salmon smoked, lb.	Salmon fresh, lb.	Number.
	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Value.							
1	Nanaimo	6	24,500	26	106	6,560	315	6,200	4,960	4,600	6,900			1,400		494,500	49,900	224,000	1	
2	Cowichan	1	4,000	6	35	2,100	70	1,800	1,440	800	1,200			450		258,000	33,000	195,200	2	
3	Victoria	17	22,800	58	41	2,460	90	2,100	1,680	500	750	34	340,000	3,200	24,525	1,687,000	20,100	233,600	3	
4	Clayoquot	2	15,000	10	40	2,400	100	3,000	2,400	2,800	4,200			375	6,580	1,452,500	13,000	26,000	4	
5	Alberni	2	14,500	8	43	2,580	140	3,100	2,480	2,300	3,450	1	10,000	500	6,737	40,200	9,600	29,400	5	
6	Alert Bay	2	6,500	9	32	1,920	65	2,100	1,680	800	1,200			525		45,400	2,400	6,100	6	
7	Quathaskia	1	3,500	6	20	1,200	68	1,200	960	2,500	3,750			400	3,900	78,900	2,900	5,300	7	
8	Comox	1	4,000	4	19	1,140	62	1,450	1,160	1,500	2,750			400			4,000	6,700	8	
9	West Coast, Mainland	4	5,500	8	34	2,040	86	1,080	864	4,600	6,900			1,500	8,091	514,000	10,000	10,400	9	
	Totals	36		135	370		996	22,030		20,400		35			49,832	4,570,500	144,900	736,700		
	Values	\$	100,300			22,200			17,624		31,100		350,000	8,750	323,908	228,525	14,490	73,670		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of District No. 3, **British Columbia.**

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$
Salmon, canned.....Cases.	49,832	6 50	323,908
" dry, salted.....Lb.	4,570 500	0 05	228,525
" smoked....."	144,900	0 10	14,490
" fresh....."	736,760	0 10	73,670
Halibut, fresh....."	615,800	0 05	30,790
Herring, fresh and salted....."	19,104,500	0 01	191,045
" smoked....."	170,800	0 10	17,080
Smelts....."	213,700	0 05	10,685
Oulachon, fresh and salted ..	7,500	0 05	375
Trout....."	24,500	0 10	2,450
Cod....."	398,900	0 06	23,934
Mixed fish....."	385,500	0 05	19,275
Hair seal skins.....No.	3,360	0 75	2,520
Fish oil.....Galls.	91,400	0 35	31,990
Clams.....Sacks, 125 lb. each.	9,900	1 00	9,900
Oysters....."	1,710	3 50	5,985
Crabs.....Doz.	6,700	0 50	3,350
Product of whaling stations.....			291,848
Shrimps and prawns			2,450
Abelonies and mussels.....			2,600
Estimate of fish not included above.....			95,300
Fur seal skins.....No.	5,397	20 00	107,940
Otter skins....."	38	330 48	12,558
Total			1,502,668

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

STATEMENT of the Capital invested in District No. 3, British Columbia Fisheries, 1907.

Description of Property.	Number.	Values.	Totals.
		\$	\$
Canneries, wharfs, &c.....		108,000	
Vessels.....	36	100,300	
Boats.....	370	22,200	
Gill and seine-nets (fathoms).....	42,430	48,724	
Trap-nets and traps.....	35	350,000	
Lines.....		8,750	
Whaling stations.....	3	246,646	
Salteries.....	19	47,500	
Scows.....	40	18,000	
Oil factories and barges.....	3	13,000	
			963,120
Fur sealing—			
Vessels.....	36	348,358	
Boats and canoes.....		2,946	
Guns and equipments.....		16,346	
			367,650
Capital, total.....			1,330,770

Employees in Fisheries.	Number.	Totals.
Fishermen and cannery employees.....	1,650	
On vessels.....	135	
		1,785
Sailors and hunters in fur sealing—		
White men.....	197	
Indians.....	220	
		417
Total.....		2,202

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

BRITISH COLUMBIA SEALING REPORT, 1907-08.

Number.	Vessels.	License, No.	Masters.	Tons.	CREWS.		Boats.	Canoes.	B. C. COAST CATCH.		CATCH OUTSIDE AREA OF AWARD		EASTERN BEHRING SEA CATCH.		Totals.	Branded skins.	Other skins.
					Whites.	Indians.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1	Casco.	3	Wm. Munro.	63	19	...	6	...	9	12	...	...	...	...	21	...	18
2	Otto.	14	J. G. Searle.	86	7	23	2	11	25	47	...	...	217	157	446	1	...
3	Dora Sievard.	11	Wm. Heater.	94	8	27	2	13	40	30	...	...	286	191	547	...	...
4	Markland.	10	Geo. Heater.	99	7	26	2	13	60	67	...	...	115	151	393	3	...
5	Vera.	4	A. K. St. Clare.	60	20	...	6	...	125	103	...	...	...	...	228	...	20
6	Victoria.	2	A. B. Whidden.	63	21	...	6	...	75	94	71	77	59	67	443	...	...
7	Ida Etta.	7	B. M. Balcom.	69	20	...	6	...	95	66	132	91	22	12	418	...	...
8	C. G. Cox.	12	John Christian.	76	21	...	6	...	74	59	Seized.	...	...	...	133	...	...
9	Allice J. Alger.	13	Wm. Delouchrey.	75	8	20	2	9	36	29	...	...	114	82	281	...	...
10	Libbie (spring).	6	J. G. Searle.	93	8	24	2	12	57	44	...	...	...	...	101	...	...
11	E. B. Marwin (Cape Horn).	...	W. Hitty.	...	20	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Ella G.	1	John C. Voss.	16	8	...	2	...	97	88	21	56	...	...	262	2	...
13	Eva Marie.	15	V. Jacobson.	77	8	24	3	11	97	119	...	...	172	243	631	...	...
14	Jessie.	8	H. F. Brown.	48	7	17	2	8	22	28	...	...	...	...	50	...	...
15	Thomas F. Bayar.	9	H. Blakstad.	67	7	28	2	14	107	65	...	...	281	205	658	8	...
16	Umbria.	5	John Haan.	99	8	31	3	14	89	75	...	...	241	243	648	1	...
				1,085	197	220	60	105	1,008	926	224	224	1,507	1,351	5,240	15	38
Indian catch (by individual Indians in canoes along the coast)															157		
Total catch of Canadian vessels															5,397		

SUMMARY.

British Columbia coast catch.	1,934
British Columbia Indians	157
Catch outside area of award	448
Eastern Behring sea catch (vicinity of Pribyloff islands).	2,858
Total seal	5,397
Otter	38

8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of all **British Columbia** Fisheries for the Year 1907-08.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.	Total Value.
		\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Salmon, cans..... 48 lb. cases.	542,266	.....	3,278,512	
" fresh..... lb.	5,659,285	.....	320,138	
" smoked..... "	417,900	0 10	41,790	
" salted, dry..... "	12,851,500	0 05	642,575	
" "..... brls.	980	10 00	9,800	
" mild cured..... lb.	799,300	0 10	79,930	
				4,372,745 00
Halibut..... "	14,304,725	0 05	.....	715,236 25
Herring, fresh and salted.....	19,346,500	0 01	193,465	
" smoked..... "	192,200	0 10	19,220	
				212,685 00
Oulachons, fresh and salted..... "	539,500	.....	26,975	
" smoked..... "	8,800	0 10	880	
				27,855 00
Smelts..... "	463,700	0 05	.....	23,185 00
Trout..... "	212,300	0 10	.....	21,230 00
Cod..... "	744,900	.....	.....	41,434 00
Shad..... "	10,000	0 05	.....	500 00
Sturgeon..... "	100,000	0 05	.....	5,000 00
Mixed fish..... "	533,500	.....	.....	26,675 00
Oysters..... sacks.	1,710	3 50	.....	5,985 00
Clams..... "	9,900	1 00	9,900	
" canned..... cases.	1,800	4 80	8,640	
				18,540 00
Crabs, mussels, &c..... "	.....	.....	.....	8,400 00
Fish not mentioned above.....	.....	.....	.....	155,300 00
Whale product.....	.....	.....	.....	291,848 00
Fish oil..... galls.	116,640	.....	.....	40,474 00
Fur, seal skins..... No.	5,397	.....	.....	107,940 00
Hair, seal skins..... No.	5,160	.....	.....	2,970 00
Sea otter skins..... No.	38	.....	.....	12,558 00
Fish, guano..... tons.	1,294½	25 00	.....	32,362 50
				6,122,922 75
Total for 1907.....	.....	.....	.....	7,003,347 00
" 1906.....	.....	.....	.....	880,424 25
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION

OF Fishing Materials in the whole of **British Columbia**, in the Year 1907-8.

Description.	Number.	Value.	Total.
		\$	\$
Fishing vessels and steamers.....	105	619,100	
" " boats.....	5,046	325,613	
" dories and gear.....		28,000	972,713
Fathoms of gill-nets and seines.....	813,200	515,704	
Trawls and lines.....		17,250	
Trap-nets.....	35	350,000	882,954
Salmon canneries, wharfs, &c.....	75	1,969,900	
Salteries for fish.....	30	79,000	
Oil factories.....	7	66,000	
Cold storage for fish, &c.....	3	135,000	
Fishing scows.....	190	48,000	
Whaling stations.....	3	246,646	2,544,546
<i>Our Seal Fleet.</i>			
Vessels.....	36	348,358	
Boats and canoes.....	165	2,946	
Equipment.....		16,346	367,650
Total.....			4,767,863

STATEMENT of Employees in the Fisheries of all **British Columbia**, 1907-8.

Men.	Number.	Total.
In fishing vessels.....	561	
In fishing boats, canneries, &c.....	12,273	12,834
Seal hunters—		
Whitemen.....	197	
Indians.....	220	417
Total.....		13,251

APPENDIX No. 12.

FISHERIES REPORT

BY CAPTAIN BERNIER, ON HIS VISIT IN THE NORTHERN REGION
IN STEAMER ARCTIC IN 1906-1907.

List of the whaling licenses that were issued to the Scotch whalers, during the expedition to Arctic regions and Hudson Strait, in 1906-7.

Whalers.	Licenses.	Year for.
'Diana'	2	1906-7
'Balæna'	2	1906-7
'Eclipse'	2	1906-7
'Morning'	2	1906-7
'Albert'	2	1906-7
'Windward' lost on June 26, 1907.....		
'Scotia' and 'Snowdrop' were not in our neighbourhood, and we did not collect licenses from them.....		

I am very sorry to have to report that on the 26th of June the steam whaler *Windward*, from Dundee, Scotland, was totally lost on the Carey Islands. Captain Cooney and his crew had to sail from the place of the wreck to Pond's Inlet, in the ship's lifeboats. They were taken on board of another Dundee whaler, in Pond's Inlet.

No licenses were collected from Kekerton and Blacklead stations for the following reason :—

On August 28, being outside of Kekerton, in Cumberland Gulf, I sent the chief officer on shore to communicate with the agent of that station, Mr. W. F. Milne. This officer returned on board with the news that Mr. Milne, the agent of the station, had died, on the 13th of the same month, under suspicious circumstances. I sent Doctor Pepin with some officers ashore to hold an inquest into this death. The result of this inquest proved that the late agent had shot himself with a gun in a moment of despair caused by nostalgia, as shown by some letters written by him some time before committing the deed, and which had been left on his desk.

We also landed at Blacklead, on the 30th of August, but we found no agent at this place. He had left the year previous, as we learned from the few natives at this station; there were no representatives from whom we could collect the license. We proceeded and we arrived at Port Burwell on September 2.

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WHALING.

TABULATED statement of information concerning the whale fishery in Baffin Bay and in Hudson Bay.

BRITISH WHALING FLEET.*

Year.	Steamer.	Sail.	Whales†	Oil.	Bone.
				Tons.	Cwt.
1865	11	12	65	742	710
1866	15	11	81	848	933
1867	17	11	24	228	60
1868	18	12	134	1,228	1,164
1869	16	10	22	266	207
1870	14	8	79	962	1,111
1871	15	6	152	1,348	1,544
1872	17	5	138	1,392	1,486
1873	18	4	172	1,426	1,475
1874	16	3	190	1,662	1,680
1875	18	2	98	975	970
1876	17	3	82	1,115	1,132
1877	13		80	955	850
1881	11		48	514	495
1882	9		79	670	560
1883	6		17	524	190
1884	9		79	755	780
1885	12		28	350	200
1886	8		15	375	240
1887	8			496	140
1888	7		6	308	43
1889	3		8	125	110
1890	5		11	403	265
1891	5		6	167	70
1892	5		7	228	78
1893	4		30	391	410
1894	5		15	218	250
1895	5		3	233	36
1896	3		3	60	15
1897	3		8	102	110
1898	4		8	235	100
1899	7		26	419	330
1900	7		17	290	230
1901	6		15	260	164
1902	6		13	212	187
1903	6		14	145	175
1904	6		11	110	197
1905	10		23	290½	339
1906	9		7	111	73
1907	8		3	97	32½
40 yrs.	382	87	1,817	21,244½	19,051½

* The returns from 1865 to 1877, inclusive, are from the report of the United States Consul at Dundee, 1877. The returns from 1881 to 1904 have been furnished by Capt. W. F. Milne, of the British whaler *Eclipse*. The returns from 1904 to 1907, inclusive, have been prepared by Capt. J. E. Bernier, Commander of the C. G. S. *Arctic*.

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The details of the season's catch for 1907 are as follows :—

Ships.	Black whales.	White whales.	Wal- ruses.	Seals.	Bears.	Foxes.	Oil.	
							Tons.	Cwt.
'Active'.....		32	374	185	65	650	28	
'Diana'.....	1	1	13	5	33		4½	1½
'Balena'.....			3	26	43		1	
'Eclipse'.....			13		11		2½	
'Morning'.....		3	7	45	28		1	
'Snowdrop'.....			184	190	23	50	10½	
'Scotia'.....	2		19	10	27		32½	32
'Albert'.....			21	560	28	40	17	
* 'Windward'.....								
	3	36	634	1,021	258	740	97	32½

* Lost on the 26th of June.

The results accruing to the work of the Dundee whaling fleet during the season of 1907 are expressively tabulated in the above statement, which has been compiled by Mr. James Mitchell, shipbroker, Dundee. The season was opened with in some cases the burden of the loss incurred by the comparative failure of the previous season to be cleared off; but the work of the past year has proved even less profitable than that of the previous one. Only three black whales, yielding an aggregate of 32½ cwt. of bone, were caught, and of these 2, representing 32 cwt. of the total bone produce, were taken by Captain Robertson of the *Scotia*. The scraps, however, compare more favourably with former catches. Calculating on the basis of the revenue in a moderately successful season, the monetary loss to the shareholders is estimated at about £50,000. The unproductiveness of the season is reflected in the scarcity of bone on the market, and the consequently rising prices. A regrettable feature of the year was the wreck of the *Windward*, which itself represents a large material loss to the owners.

The following returns given in tabular form will show the results of the last six seasons of Arctic fishing and trading with natives :—

Years.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Ships.....	6	7	7	10	9	9
Black whales.....	12	14	11	23	7	3
White whales.....	632	79	163	37	8	36
Walruses.....	118	107	45	122	534	634
Seals.....	1,984	3,229	1,135	408	1,264	1,021
Polar Bears.....	168	157	109	200	189	258
Foxes.....		127	211	471	817	740
Oil, (tons).....	212	175	113	339	73	32½

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WHALING INDUSTRY BY AMERICAN WHALERS, IN HUDSON BAY
AND CUMBERLAND GULF.

The following is a short account of the whaling industry as pursued by the American whalers in Hudson Bay and Cumberland Gulf, from information received from Capt. Comer:—

1846-52. One ship yearly to Cumberland Gulf: yielding 350 tons of oil and 2.5 tons of bone.

1853-58. Five ships yearly to Cumberland Gulf: 750 tons of oil, 5.75 of bone.

1860. First two ships to winter in Hudson Bay: value of catch, \$60,000.

1863. Fourteen ships in Hudson Bay and Cumberland Gulf.

1864. Fifteen ships in Hudson Bay.

1865. Two ships in Repulse Bay.

1866. Four ships wintered in Repulse Bay.

1889. Schooner *Antarctic*, Capt. Gifford: no whales.

1890.

1891. Bark *A. A. Tucker*, New Bedford, Mass., Capt. Fisher, wintered at Marble island: 4 whales, 4,500 lb. of bone

1891. Bark *Perserverance*, Capt. Murray, H.B.C. Wintered at Repulse Bay: 2 whales, 1,800 lb. of bone. Returned home in 1893.

1893. Two ships: 8 whales, 18,500 lb. of bone. Bark *Canton*, Capt. Fisher, New Bedford, Mass. Wintered at Depot island; returned home in 1894: 5 whales, 6,000 lb. of bone. Bark *A. A. Tucker*, Capt. West, New Bedford, Mass. Wintered at Depot Island: returned home in 1894: 3 whales, 4,500 lb. of bone.

1894. Bark *Perserverance*, Capt. Murray, H.B.C., first winter at Depot Island, second winter at Chesterfield Inlet; third winter at Repulse Bay. Catch very small: 5 whales, 2,500 lb. of bone.

1895. Bark *Canton*, Capt. Peel, New Bedford, Mass., wintered at Cape Fullerton; returned home in 1896: 2 whales, 2,000 lb. of bone. Bark *A. A. Tucker*, Capt. West, New Bedford, Mass., wintered at Cape Fullerton: 1 whale, 1,600 lb. of bone. Schooner *Era*, Capt. Comer, New Bedford, Mass., wintered at Cape Fullerton; returned home in 1896: 3 whales, 6,700 lb. of bone.

1896. *Desdemona*, Capt. Willard, New Bedford, Mass., lost before winter; crew returned home in *Era*: 2 whales, 2,600 lb. of bone. *Platina*, Capt. Mackenzie, New Bedford, Mass., wintered at Repulse Bay; returned home in 1896: 2 whales, 1,600 lb. of bone.

1897. Bark *A. A. Tucker*, Capt. Nichols, New Bedford, Mass., wintered at Cape Fullerton; returned home in 1898: 1 whale, 1,750 lb. of bone. Schooner *Era*, Capt. Comer, New Bedford, Mass., wintered at Cape Fullerton; returned home in 1899: 16 whales, 18,000 lb. of bone. Schooner *Francis Allyn*, Capt. Gibbons, New Bedford, Mass., wintered at Repulse Bay; returned home in 1898: 2 whales, 2,000 lb. of bone.

1898.

1899. Schooner *Francis Allyn*, Capt. Gibbons, New Bedford, Mass., wintered at Cape Fullerton; returned home in 1900: 6 whales, 4,500 lb. of bone.

1900. Schooner *Era*, Capt. Comer, New Bedford, Mass., 1st winter at Cape Fullerton; 2nd winter at Repulse Bay; returned home in 1902: 8 whales, 8,000 lb. of bone.

1901. Schooner *Francis Allyn*, Capt. Santos, wintered at Depot Island, was burnt in 1902, to the south of Cape Fullerton; no whales.

1902.

1903. Schooner *Era*, Capt. Comer, New Bedford, Mass., wintered at Cape Fullerton: 3 whales to date; 1,800 lb. of bone.

Eight vessels have been lost at the whale fishery during the last thirty years, to the knowledge of Capt. Comer, they are: the *Omay Taft*, *Albert Lawrence*, *A. E. Han-ton*, *Ellen Rodman*, *Isabel*, *Desdemona*, *Francis Allyn* and the *Polar Star*. Capt. Comer does not state that all were lost in Hudson Bay, but leads to that inference.

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Since 1904 Capt. Comer has taken 7 whales, (1904-05) with the schooner *Era*; went home to New Bedford, Mass., where he wintered. Left New Bedford for Hudson Bay, in June, 1906, on board the schooner *A. T. Gifford*, to spend two years in Hudson Bay; probably in Repulse Bay; it is to my knowledge that he was there in October, 1907. He has not paid any license for the last year. No other vessels have been whaling in this inland sea this year, except the steam whaler *Active*.

The steam whaler *Active*, Capt. Murray, Dundee, Scotland, has visited Hudson Bay annually, since 1898, and being assisted by a large number of natives, from Savage Islands, has succeeded in capturing some whales and a goodly number of walruses.

In 1899 the *Active* brought out materials for a small station, which is erected on the south shore of Southampton Island. This venture was a commercial failure, and the place was abandoned in 1903. In the meanwhile the owners of the *Active* sent two fishing smacks to Hudson Bay, to remain in those waters, to act as tenders to steamships. One, the *Ernest Williams*, (1903 and 1904) has wintered in Repulse Bay, being used as a trading station; with the expectation of securing from the natives some whalebone as well as musk-ox skins and other furs. The second smack, *Queen Bess*, is stationed on the north shore of Hudson Strait, near Icy Cove, where her owners are working a mine for mica.

The following conclusion may be drawn from the above information:—In the height of the whaling industry there were from 600 to 630 whaling vessels in active service, in the Atlantic, Pacific and Arctic oceans, hailing from the United States and from ports of the United Kingdom: now the number scarcely reaches fifty. There has not been and there cannot be a revival of this industry until there is first a renewal of the supply of whales, and at the present time there appears to be no prospect of this. As will be inferred from the above reports, this year has been a total failure in the Arctic Sea; only three whales having been caught. It must, therefore, be admitted that, at least for the present, the whaling fishery is nearly exhausted. Taking into consideration the state of things at present a closed season should now be enforced and remain so for ten to fifteen years: so as to give the whale time to multiply. The whaling industry will soon be a thing of the past if no enactment is passed for its temporary restriction.

J. E. BERNIER,

Fishery Officer.

APPENDIX No. 13

REPORT ON FISH-BREEDING OPERATIONS IN CANADA

1908

REPORT OF PROFESSOR EDWARD E. PRINCE, COMMISSIONER AND
GENERAL INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES FOR THE
DOMINION OF CANADA.

To the Honourable L. P. BRODEUR,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the fish-breeding operations carried on in the hatchery establishments conducted under the auspices of the Dominion government. In presenting my report it is my duty to again place on record the fact that the work of fish-culture has been greatly extended during the past year. No less than thirty-six fish hatcheries are now equipped and actually at work. Notwithstanding the rapid development to which I have year after year referred during the last thirteen years, and the present magnitude of the work, there is a widespread demand for its further encouragement and extension.

EXTENSION OF FISH-HATCHING.

New hatcheries have been urgently asked for and the applications for supplies of eggs and of fry or young fish have continued to multiply. The public are alive to the great benefits of fish breeding as carried on in up-to-date and well-conducted hatcheries, and the demands being made cannot be met unless the operations be expanded not only by the erection of new institutions but by increasing the capacity and scope of the stations already established.

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES OPERATIONS.

Canada now occupies the leading position amongst the nations in operating thirty-six fish hatcheries, with the exception of the United States, which possess fifty-five hatcheries and sixty-four collecting or subsidiary stations. Many of the Canadian hatcheries are of very large capacity and in numerous cases have adjacent to them rearing ponds for the young fry and retaining ponds for the parent-adults, while bass, trout and lobster ponds are also operated in addition.

TOTAL OUTPUT FROM HATCHERIES, 1907-8.

The table which follows shows the various species of fish and the total number of each kind respectively hatched and successfully planted from the different establishments operated by the department during the year.

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Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	12,800,000
B. C. salmon	54,475,350
Speckled trout (<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>)	863,000
Salmon trout (<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i>)	3,476,000
Grey trout (<i>Crustivomer namaycush</i>)	840,000
Pickereel or Doré (<i>Stizostedion vitreum</i>)	41,500,000
Lake whitefish (<i>Coregonus clupeformis</i>)	199,025,000
Lobster (<i>Homarus americanus</i>)	501,000,000
Total	813,979,350

TWENTY YEARS' PROGRESS.

The vast expansion of the system of fish-breeding in the Dominion of Canada can be realized by reference to its extent twenty years ago. At that time (1888) there were in existence twelve hatcheries as compared with thirty-six to-day, while the total output in 1888 was 88,109,000 as compared with 813,979,350 or thereabout planted from the hatcheries last season, 1907.

ADDITIONAL PRODUCT OF FRY FROM PONDS.

The number of hatcheries has trebled, but the output of young fish has been increased in a disproportionately greater ratio, having increased nearly eightfold. Nor do these enormous figures embrace the whole of the product of the fish-breeding operations for there are several schemes being carried out each season, which there is every reason to claim, nearly double the total output recorded by the hatchery officers in the several provinces. There should be added the product of the black bass ponds, Belleville, Ontario; the brook trout ponds, Lake Lester, Quebec, and the Fourchu lobster ponds, Cape Breton.

CAPE BRETON LOBSTER PONDS.

The department has received testimony that beneficial results have followed along the Nova Scotia shore, where for five years about 50,000 adult egg-bearing lobsters have been procured annually by a local arrangement, and retained in a privately-owned lobster pond, near Gabarouse, C.B., until the close season, when they have been liberated, and the eggs thus permitted to hatch out under undisturbed natural conditions. About a quarter of a million female parent lobsters have been saved from destruction in the local canneries and their enormous product of eggs has in this way been added to the replenishment of the coastal waters of the district.

In the department's (Fisheries) Report, 1903, pp. 224-225) I described in detail the tidal enclosure in Cape Breton, where this work is carried on each summer, and I need only add that it has been under strict and careful official supervision, and has been carried out in accordance with the department's requirements. The prevalent local opinion amongst fishermen and cannerymen is that the scheme has maintained and greatly increased the supply of lobsters along the Nova Scotia shore referred to.

APPLICATIONS FROM IRELAND AND NEW ZEALAND.

I received a letter from the Fisheries Department in Dublin on a proposal to experiment with the land-locked salmon eggs in waters owned by Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, Bart., M.P. In Mr. Cunningham's appended report the details of the shipment are given, and it is to be hoped that this fine fish may be established in Irish

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waters as a result. The government of New Zealand again applied for salmon eggs from Canada and 130,000 Atlantic salmon ova were taken by Mr. C. L. Ayson for stocking certain waters at the Antipodes.

SUCCESS OF PACIFIC SALMON IN NEW ZEALAND.

As to former shipments of Pacific salmon conjointly sent by this department and by the United States government, their success has been remarkable. In a recent letter to me, Mr. Ayson of the government salmon station, Hakataranua, New Zealand, informs me that the spring salmon or quinnat sent from British Columbia and California have become thoroughly established and are now spawning in the New Zealand rivers where they were planted. 'I have been busy collecting Quinnat salmon eggs,' Mr. Ayson writes on July 2, 'the run now being just over.' 'It will be interesting for you to know,' Mr. Ayson adds, 'of the great and also quick success of the acclimatization of this species of salmon in our waters. This year (1908) the run was extremely gratifying, over twice the number of spawning fish being taken this year that were taken in the two previous years.' It is anticipated that the valuable sock-eye salmon of which the eggs from British Columbia have been planted in New Zealand, will in a season or two be also found spawning in their new habitat.

DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME IN HATCHERIES.

It is unnecessary to refer in any detail to the work of the hatcheries in the various provinces as the Superintendent of Fish-Culture (Mr. F. H. Cunningham) furnishes full information in his report and the various hatchery officers give in their own reports all the details; but I cannot refrain from pointing out how great is the credit due to such officers as are in charge of hatcheries in wild remote regions such as those at Babine and Stuart lakes, at Lakelse river (Skeena river), Rivers Inlet and Pemberton (Birkenhead river) where the successful operation of these institutions in isolated localities calls for great resourcefulness and unusual qualifications. Storms in the mountains, land and snow slides, freshets in the upper waters, often of the nature of torrents, make the work difficult and perilous, and the great success reported is a testimony of skill and energy in the officers in charge. At Pemberton hatchery, great freshets have threatened the success of the season's work, but Officer Robertson overcame all the difficulties, while at Lakelse, the supply dam, through damage by giant trees, and changing channels and banks ran short of water at a most critical time (February 28), and Mr. Whitwell's skill and energy were severely tested, but resulted in success and the eggs were all safely developed and hatched. The dam can only be made secure by the use of solid cement, as the officer recommends. Hardly a season passes without some more or less trying experience testing the resourcefulness and skill of the various officers in charge, and the success which I have been able to report of the fish-breeding operations as a whole reflects the highest credit on the staff in the different provinces.

SUPPLIES OF SALMON TROUT EGGS FROM FISHERMEN.

It will be noticed that, on the Georgian Bay waters, reliance has been placed on the fishermen for supplies of salmon trout (*C. namaycush*) instead of the pound-nets operated by departmental officers for over twenty years. Certain United States hatcheries (in Michigan and Wisconsin) have secured considerable supplies of these eggs from our fishermen on the Canadian side and in return for this courtesy have planted a proportion of the fry annually on our side of the boundary line; but it seemed desirable to take advantage of the large quantities of spawn in a ripe condition which

are available during the latter part of October. The main spawning time being late in that month, great numbers of ripe fish are caught annually before the November close season commences. By utilizing the fish taken by the fishermen for commercial purposes a further source of supply is secured. As reports in various years show there has been some uncertainty as to the full quantity to be obtained from the departmental nets. Indeed in the department's report for 1888, already referred to, it is pointed out that owing to severe weather 5,800,000, instead of 9,000,000, got in 1887, had alone been obtained, the falling off in 1888 being stated as 2,940 mother fish in 1887, and only 1,690 in 1888, a decrease of 1,250 females to get eggs from.

PICKEREL OR PIKE-PERCH HATCHERY OPENED.

The operation of a pickerel or pike-perch hatchery erected at Point Edward, at the head of the St. Clair river, is an important step, the pickerel being one of the marketable fish of prime commercial value.

The new hatchery on the Miramichi river, N.B., was completed and replaced the old hatchery operated since October, 1874.

LOBSTER HATCHERIES.

The five lobster hatcheries at Shippigan, Shemogue, Canso, Pictou and Charlottetown, have had a successful season and turned out 501,000,000 fry, an enormous output which will be increased shortly when three further new hatcheries at Georgetown, P.E.I., Lunenburg, N.S., and Magdalen Island, P.Q., are erected and in operation. The question of rearing lobsters, just as fingerling salmon and trout have been reared, has long been under consideration; but many difficulties arose and it has not hitherto seemed very practicable. The experiments of Professor H. C. Bumpus, and the remarkable methods devised by Professor A. D. Mead in Rhode Island waters, appear now to have reached assured success. The mechanical methods of creating sea-water currents and supplying food, in the enclosures containing lobster fry as devised by Dr. Mead, have overcome the difficulties, and lobster rearing may now be regarded as an accomplished fact and quite feasible as a branch of fish-culture.

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QUANTITIES DISTRIBUTED FROM THE HATCHERIES.

The following table shows the number of various species of fish turned out from the Dominion hatcheries, 1907-08 :

Number.	Name of Hatchery.	Number of Fry distributed.	Number of Eggs sent to other Hatcheries.	Species of fish.
1	Ottawa, Ont.	877,000	292,000	Salmon Trout.
	"	525,000		Whitefish.
	"	95,000		Atlantic Salmon.
	"	55,000		Speckled Trout.
2	Newcastle, Ont.	1,807,000		Salmon Trout.
3	Sandwich, Ont.	61,500,000		Whitefish.
	"	41,500,000		Pickarel.
4	Gaspé, P. Q.	1,175,000		Atlantic Salmon.
5	Tadoussac, P. Q.	3,360,000	500,000	" "
6	Lac Tremblant, P.Q.	642,000		Salmon Trout.
7	St. Alexis, P. Q.	670,000	300,000	Speckled Trout.
8	Magog, P. Q.	150,000		Salmon Trout.
	"	105,000	155,000	Speckled Trout.
	"	840,000		Grey Trout.
	"	115,000		Atlantic Salmon.
9	Bedford, N. S.	440,000		" "
	"	33,000		Speckled Trout.
	"			
10	Margaree, N. S.	925,000		Atlantic Salmon.
11	Windsor, N. S.	721,000		" "
12	Bay View, N. S.	155,000,000		Lobsters.
13	Canso, N. S.	60,000,000		" "
14	Miramichi, N. B.	1,670,000		Atlantic Salmon.
15	Restigouche, N. B.	2,139,000		" "
	"			
16	Grand Falls, N. B.	1,365,000		Atlantic Salmon.
17	Shemogue, N. B.	126,000,000		Lobsters.
18	Shippegan, N. B.	80,000,000		" "
19	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	80,000,000		" "
20	Kelly's Pond, P. E. I.	790,000		Atlantic Salmon.
*21	Sellkirk, Man.	45,000,000		Whitefish.
*22	Berens River, Man.	92,000,000		" "
23	Fraser River, B. C.	5,500,000		B. C. Salmon.
24	Granite Creek, B. C.	6,858,000		" "
25	Skeena River, B. C.	4,125,750		" "
26	Harrison Lake, B. C.	14,724,600		" "
27	Nimpskish, B. C.	4,870,000		" "
28	Pemberton, B. C.	10,820,000	8,000,000	" "
29	Rivers Inlet, B. C.	7,577,000		" "

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FISH

STATEMENT showing the Places where and the years in which the Dominion Fish Hat-
annually since the commencement of

Number.	YEAR.	ONTARIO.			QUEBEC.	
		Newcastle.	Sandwich.	Ottawa.	Magog.	Tadoussac.
		Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.
1	1868-73.....	1,070,000				
2	1874.....	350,000				
3	1875.....	650,000				60,000
4	1876.....	700,000	8,000,000			150,000
5	1877.....	1,300,000	8,000,000			1,180,000
6	1878.....	2,605,000	20,000,000			707,000
7	1879.....	2,602,700	12,000,000			1,250,000
8	1880.....	1,923,000	13,500,000			1,155,000
9	1881.....	3,300,000	16,000,000		200,000	334,000
10	1882.....	4,841,000	44,000,000		975,000	660,000
11	1883.....	6,053,000	72,000,000		250,000	995,000
12	1884.....	8,800,000	37,000,000		100,000	985,000
13	1885.....	5,700,000	63,000,000		300,000	720,000
14	1886.....	6,451,000	57,000,000		1,400,000	1,627,000
15	1887.....	5,130,000	56,500,000		675,000	900,000
16	1888.....	8,076,000	56,000,000		3,475,000	850,000
17	1889.....	5,846,500	21,000,000		2,800,000	1,600,000
18	1890.....	7,736,000	52,000,000	5,732,000	2,875,000	1,700,000
19	1891.....	7,807,500	75,000,000	7,043,000	3,050,000	1,300,000
20	1892.....	4,823,000	44,500,000	4,909,000	2,400,000	624,000
21	1893.....	9,835,000	68,000,000	6,208,000	3,600,000	2,060,000
22	1894.....	6,000,000	47,000,000	4,480,000	2,035,000	1,975,000
23	1895.....	6,000,000	73,000,000	3,210,000	3,350,000	2,060,000
24	1896.....	5,200,000	61,000,000	3,950,000	3,400,000	2,500,000
25	1897.....	4,200,000	72,000,000	4,100,000	4,500,000	3,272,000
26	1898.....	4,325,000	71,000,000	3,020,000	3,100,000	2,200,000
27	1899.....	4,050,000	73,000,000	3,700,000	3,098,000	2,125,000
28	1900.....	5,175,000	90,000,000	3,450,000	3,099,000	1,400,000
29	1901.....	5,900,000	67,000,000	3,410,000	3,135,000	2,960,000
30	1902.....	650,000	100,000,000	1,245,000	935,000	2,730,000
31	1903.....	2,500,000	90,000,000	1,201,000	885,000	1,625,000
32	1904.....	1,475,000	75,000,000	877,000	283,000	2,615,000
33	1905.....	1,480,000	106,000,000	1,103,000	1,098,000	1,550,000
34	1906.....	1,550,000	88,000,000	1,123,000	875,000	2,435,000
35	1907.....	1,807,000	103,000,000	1,552,000	1,210,000	3,360,000
Total.....		145,911,700	1,814,500,000	60,313,000	53,103,000	51,634,000

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BREEDING.

cheries have been erected ; also the number of Fry distributed from each Establishment operations, including the year 1907.

QUEBEC—Continued.			NEW BRUNSWICK.					Number.
Gaspé.	St. Alexis des Monts.	Mont- Tremblant	Resti- gouche.	Miramichi	St. John River.	Lobster Hatchery, Shemogue.	Lobster Hatchery, Shippigan.	
Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	
.....	100,000	60,000	.....	.....	.....	1
110,000	600,000	150,000	.....	.....	.....	2
50,000	300,000	60,000	.....	.....	.....	3
1,051,000	600,000	320,000	.....	.....	.....	4
650,000	1,015,000	665,000	.....	.....	.....	5
1,597,000	1,470,000	1,025,000	.....	.....	.....	6
730,000	1,500,000	805,000	170,600	.....	.....	7
500,000	740,000	770,000	50,000	.....	.....	8
530,000	1,400,000	640,000	588,000	.....	.....	9
520,000	300,000	925,000	72,600	.....	.....	10
859,000	940,000	795,000	811,000	.....	.....	11
290,000	660,000	900,000	155,000	.....	.....	12
576,000	1,380,000	945,000	2,181,000	.....	.....	13
630,000	1,500,000	900,000	2,479,000	.....	.....	14
800,000	1,720,000	1,290,000	4,142,000	.....	.....	15
450,000	1,280,000	850,000	3,570,000	.....	.....	16
806,000	2,396,000	1,022,000	3,492,000	.....	.....	17
1,000,000	1,750,000	1,503,000	3,165,000	.....	.....	18
96,000	1,240,000	1,310,000	2,378,000	.....	.....	19
910,000	83,000	975,000	3,299,000	.....	.....	20
850,000	1,080,000	1,010,000	4,096,000	.....	.....	21
675,000	2,885,000	1,200,000	4,060,000	.....	.....	22
300,000	1,250,000	1,430,000	4,068,000	.....	.....	23
1,100,000	2,100,000	1,558,000	4,155,000	.....	.....	24
.....	1,135,000	1,557,000	3,290,000	.....	.....	25
.....	2,025,000	1,605,000	3,980,000	.....	.....	26
.....	1,125,000	1,620,000	3,957,000	.....	.....	27
.....	1,750,000	1,800,000	3,605,000	.....	.....	28
734,000	2,10,000	1,700,000	998,000	.....	.....	29
830,000	2,052,000	1,000,000	648,000	17,000,000	.....	30
1,520,000	125,000	.....	2,525,000	1,500,000	909,000	52,000,000	50,000,000	31
1,100,000	298,000	570,000	2,333,000	1,400,000	807,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	32
1,100,000	493,000	555,000	1,620,000	1,650,000	1,350,000	122,000,000	70,000,000	33
1,175,000	670,000	642,000	2,139,000	1,675,000	1,365,000	126,000,000	80,000,000	34
22,408,000	1,586,000	1,767,000	48,103,000	36,615,000	63,841,200	417,000,000	300,000,000	35

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FISH-BREEDING.
STATEMENT showing the Places where and the Years in which the several Fish Hatcheries have been erected, &c.—Continued.

Number.	YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.				P. E. ISLAND.			BRITISH COLUMBIA.	
		Bedford.	Margaree.	Windsor.	Lobster Hatchery Bay, View.	Lobster Hatchery, Canso.	Kelly's Pond.	Lobster Hatchery, Charlottetown.	Fraser River.	Harrison Lake.
1	1868-'73	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.
2	1874									
3	1875									
4	1876	395,000								
5	1877	1,000,000								
6	1878	1,400,000								
7	1879	1,740,000								
8	1880	730,000								
9	1881	680,000								
10	1882	850,000	*315,000							
11	1883	800,000	*659,000							
12	1884	1,000,000	*853,000							
13	1885	670,000	*772,000							
14	1886	4,230,000	*1,179,000							
15	1887	4,230,000	*1,415,000							
16	1888	4,390,000	*1,559,000							
17	1889	3,850,000	*2,034,000							
18	1890	3,860,000	*1,953,000							
19	1891	2,550,000	*1,000,000							
20	1892	2,620,000	*690,000							
21	1893	3,180,000								
22	1894	3,815,000	*288,000							
23	1895	4,225,000	*195,000							
24	1896	4,225,000	*243,500							
25	1897	5,456,000	*496,000							
26	1898	3,000,000								
27	1899	4,025,000								
28	1900	3,970,000								
29	1901	3,980,000								
30	1902	960,000	95,000							
31	1903	710,000	600,000							
32	1904	1,213,000	562,500							
33	1905	886,000	799,500							
34	1906	1,071,000	910,000	575,000						
35	1907	473,000	925,000	721,000						
Total.		72,472,000	17,543,500	1,296,000	2,044,300,000	139,000,000	7,595,000	330,000,000	130,926,800	50,002,600

* Output of Sydney Hatchery, now closed.

Output of Dunk R. Hatchery now closed.

8,000,000
71,000,000
60,000,000

155,000,000
118,000,000
155,000,000

175,000,000
155,000,000
118,000,000

164,000,000
120,000,000
110,000,000

121,000,000
100,000,000
85,000,000

10,393,000
5,928,000
5,850,000

6,200,000
4,742,000
5,850,000

1,800,000

2,625,000

4,414,000

5,807,000

6,419,000

6,640,000

3,603,800

6,000,000

5,764,000

7,800,000

6,390,000

10,393,000

5,928,000

5,850,000

4,742,000

6,200,000

9,214,000

9,573,000

6,584,000

2,550,000

9,130,000

5,500,000

14,724,600

50,002,600

HATCHERIES AID SCIENCE.

The desirability of co-relating the records of the various hatcheries with a view to deciding many questions of scientific and of practical value in fish-development has long presented itself to me. The three biological stations at St. Andrews, N.B., Departure Bay, B.C. and Georgian Bay, Ont., would find much aid in the technical work carried on by notes and observations at the various hatcheries. Thus the question of the dates and periods of spawning, and the conditions which may hasten or delay them could be largely decided by a comparison of the hatchery records for a number of years. Thus the first ripe sockeye (*S. nerka*) eggs last season (1907-8) were obtained at the Lakelse hatchery, Skeena river, on August 6, and the spawning continued until September 3. At Stuart's lake, head of the Fraser river, it was nearly two weeks later (August 18, and the last eggs were got on October 15. Pemberton hatchery took its first eggs on August 31, and the last on October 26. The sockeyes in the Babine waters (head of the Skeena river) were not ripe until September 4th and they continued nearly six weeks, while the Harrison River hatchery, relying on salmon schools that have a short migration from the sea, obtained eggs about the same date (at Silver Creek), on September 10 at Douglas Creek, and at the lowest spawning ground viz.: Morris Creek, on September 21. The Rivers Inlet fish have a short migration, but it was September 18th before ripe fish were found and most fish occurred about October 11 and continued till the 22nd, a condition much the same as the Nimpkish river (Alert Bay) which secured its eggs between October 8 and 31. The salmon having the longest distance to ascend, enter very early and reach the upper waters at an early date. The early schools must be distinct from the later schools, which implies that each school of migrating salmon has its own spawning resort, supported by the strongly marked local variations noticed by fishermen and those who handle salmon. In the reports of the hatchery officers, variations in the size of the eggs produced have been observed, and at the Harrison Lake hatchery it has been noticed that the size of the ovum is distinctive for each locality. The salmon resorting to the spawning grounds in the Harrison river produce larger eggs (viz. 6,000 to the quart) than those which go into Morris Creek which is close by. Eight thousand eggs from the Morris Creek salmon fill a quart measure, whereas at Silver Creek up Harrison lake, the eggs are midway in size, viz.: 7,000 to a quart. The Indians have long claimed that they are able to identify these local schools, and it is certainly very remarkable that there should be such variation in the eggs as the Morris Creek salmon migrate up the Harrison river rapids, yet never remain in the rapids, nor do the Harrison river sockeyes with the large eggs ever appear to enter Morris Creek, a short distance away. Records made year after year and compared would yield most valuable results and afford much needed information as to the movements and the local variations of important salmon schools.

CONCLUSION.

The report of the Superintendent of Fish Culture is followed, as usual, by the reports of the officers in charge of the respective hatcheries, and as a final appendix to this fish-breeding report is the report of the department's oyster expert (Mr. Ernest Kemp).

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. PRINCE,

Commissioner of Fisheries and General Inspector of Fisheries for Canada.

APPENDIX A.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,

Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in submitting my annual report as superintendent of the fish cultural operations conducted under the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the season of 1907-8.

Reference was made in my last report to the extension of this service and during the past year further additions have been made to the number of establishments erected at various points for the purpose of assisting nature in the work of keeping up and replenishing one of Canada's great national assets, viz.:—The fisheries.

During the past season four additional buildings have been put in operation, thus giving a total of thirty-six hatcheries as against thirty-two for the season of 1906-7.

These establishments are distributed over the various provinces as follows :—

British Columbia.	9
Manitoba.	3
Ontario.	6
Quebec.	6
New Brunswick.	5
Nova Scotia.	5
Prince Edward Island.	2

HATCHERY SITES.

The remarks on this phase of the work which appears in my last report are so pertinent and to my mind so important as a factor in obtaining good results that I again desire to call attention to them.

The selection of a suitable site is the initial and most important factor of the work. Not only must a supply of pure water be available at all times, but the spawning grounds should be within a reasonable distance of the location.

Whilst this remark refers generally, it is perhaps more applicable to British Columbia where it is found that the Pacific salmon will not survive in confinement to the same extent as the Atlantic salmon, hence it becomes necessary that the locations for hatcheries on the Pacific coast must be nearer the spawning grounds than is actually necessary in the east, which means the erection of hatcheries far up the streams, and, as very often happens in isolated places, hard to reach and expensive to maintain.

The question arises, why not locate the hatcheries in more convenient places and transport the eggs and fry to and from such points. This could be done providing the navigation would allow; but unfortunately for the system in British Columbia the streams are so rapid that the reaching of even the spawning beds nearest the mouths of the rivers would be a very expensive and hazardous undertaking.

Hence it became necessary when locating additional hatcheries in this province to go as far up the Skeena river as Babine and Stuart lakes to reach the natural spawning beds, at which points it is expected the hatcheries located there, which are now in operation, can be filled with eggs every year.

As a proof of the wisdom of this contention especially in so far as British Columbia is concerned, it may be said that before the end of September of this season,

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both the Babine and Lakelse hatcheries were filled with eggs. The parent fish being caught practically at the doors of the hatcheries and thus enabling the fry to be distributed on the natural spawning beds without necessitating portaging the eggs and young delicate fry long distances over rough roads.

RETAINING PONDS.

This is another adjunct of value and importance to fish culture as it enables the parent fish to be purchased from the commercial catch and thus not only are the eggs produced from these fish saved, but the parent fish themselves are released after being spawned and return to the sea.

REARING PONDS.

In connection with nearly all the hatcheries in British Columbia, it has been possible owing to natural advantages to establish ponds. These semi-enclosures protect the fry from climatic conditions and their natural enemies to a very large extent. They remain in these ponds until instinct calls for a change, when they can, of their own accord, leave the enclosure and take up the graver fight for life in their natural haunts.

These ponds are looked upon with favour and are being put in operation at all hatching points affording the necessary facilities.

DISTRIBUTING FRY.

It has not been possible to put into force my suggestion of last season to stock lakes by localities as owing to the increasing number of individual applications, it was impossible to change a system which has been in vogue for so many years without causing wide dissatisfaction. It must, however, be better understood that owing to the difficulty of securing speckled trout eggs in large numbers that it is utterly impossible to fill but a few of the many applications for this much applied for sporting variety.

HATCHERIES.

The following remarks apply to the respective establishments which have been uniformly successful with the exception of the two hatcheries located on Lake Winnipeg, which, owing to the early freezing up of the north end of the lake, it was impossible to fill with eggs; the departmental steamer being caught in the ice and remained all winter until released at the opening of navigation this spring.

With such a large number of hatcheries in operation it is impossible to avoid mishaps, and the best laid plans in fish culture as in other business transactions fail to materialize, but on the whole there is cause for congratulation that general success has followed the department's efforts to replenish the waters of the Dominion with fish life.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Harrison Lake Hatchery.

This may be considered the banner fish-breeding establishment in the Dominion. It is a pretentious building some 220 feet long and 40 feet wide.

The location from practical and scenic points are all that could be desired and its close proximity to the reliable spawning ground of Morris Creek adds greatly to its

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value as an adjunct to nature in stocking the Fraser river watershed with that valuable commercial commodity, the sockeye salmon.

Mr. Thos. Robinson who has been in charge of this establishment since its inception, resigned the position at the close of the fiscal year to enter commercial life.

Pemberton Hatchery.

One of the greatest transformation scenes coming under my notice has taken place on the Birkenhead river at the point where this hatchery is located. From a dense forest far in the interior of British Columbia, has been erected a modern fish hatchery, and the grounds surrounding the building would be a credit to any establishment located in the heart of civilization. The energetic officer in charge has taken advantage of all that nature offered to improve the efficiency of the hatchery and at no additional expense to the department, the improvements having all been made by the regular employees. The installing of the electric light plant at this out-of-the-way point reflects great credit on the officer in charge. It might be here explained that the fry from this establishment choose their own time for leaving their parent waters, Owl creek, which empties into the Birkenhead, being equipped with stop logs, which allows of the little fish dropping from pool to pool and thus eventually finding their way into the Birkenhead river.

Granite Creek Hatchery.

Owing to the very high water in Shuswap lake at the spawning season, few sockeye were taken and in addition to this it is questionable if the run of adult fish was up to the usual standard in these waters.

For some seasons past eggs taken from parent sockeye captured in Morris Creek, Harrison lake district, have been transferred to Granite Creek hatchery and the resulting fry distributed in creeks emptying into Shuswap lake and these are now returning to their parental waters as adult fish which no doubt accounts for the distinct species of sockeye found there.

This establishment is situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the practical results obtained together with economical management by the officer in charge is very satisfactory.

Lakelse Lake Hatchery.

This hatchery is located on Lakelse lake, sixty-five miles up the Skeena river from Port Essington, and whilst difficult of access splendid returns are derived from the operations conducted here. The building is small, accommodating about 4,500,000 eggs. The eggs are procured in this section earlier than at other establishments, the quota required being deposited on the trays and undergoing incubation by September 3. Over four millions of fry were liberated from this small establishment as the result of last season's operations, the work of distribution being completed by April 22. The run of sockeye salmon was good and no difficulty was experienced in securing all the eggs the building could accommodate. Mr. Whitwell, the officer in charge, is a capable and energetic officer and fills a difficult position in a very satisfactory manner.

Rivers Inlet Hatchery.

The operations at this establishment were very satisfactory and resulted in a distribution of 7,500,000 fry for the season's work. The run of parent fish was very satisfactory and large numbers spawned naturally in the different creeks. This estab-

lishment is also difficult of access, but in British Columbia it is absolutely necessary that the hatcheries should be as near the natural spawning beds as possible as the parent fish ascend to the head waters of the various rivers; this cannot be very well avoided.

Nimkish Hatchery.

This is a small establishment operated by the British Columbia Packers Association. The result of the operations for the season of 1907-8 was a distribution of some 4,900,000 fry in good condition. This establishment is doing good work.

Babine and Stuart Lake Hatcheries.

It was strongly impressed upon the department that the fishing interests of the Pacific coast demanded additional hatcheries, and to meet these requirements two buildings were erected in the northern portion of the province; the Babine establishment being on the Skeena river watershed, and the Stuart lake is on the Fraser river waters.

These hatcheries, owing to the long and arduous portages of all building material and maintenance supplies, were expensive and difficult to erect; but owing to the indefatigable energy of Mr. W. H. Brunel, coupled with the assistance of building foremen Blair and Nicholson, they were completed in time for the fall operations of 1907. The buildings are constructed of logs, each being 40 feet by 90 feet, and will accommodate ten millions of eggs to each establishment.

The initial season's operations are very satisfactory, the Babine hatchery accounting for a distribution of some 4,600,000 fry, and the output from the Stuart lake hatchery was some 2,400,000. As the buildings were barely completed before the spawning season was over, the result is very satisfactory to the department and very creditable to Officers Pretty and Gibbs.

Fraser River Hatchery.

Since the erection of the large hatchery on Harrison lake, it has been difficult to secure the required quantity of sockeye eggs for this establishment as Morris Creek, formerly the source of supply for this hatchery, was drawn upon as a basis for the larger hatchery on Harrison lake. The building and dam are in need of extensive repairs, but it is questionable, considering the difficulty of procuring sockeye eggs in sufficient quantities within a reasonable distance of the hatchery, whether a large expenditure for repairs would be in the interests of the service. The suggestion of hatching coho eggs only at this point is worth considering and if adopted, the repairs required would be justified, as a full quota could be obtained each season.

Some 10,400,000 fry were liberated during the past season, which is considered very satisfactory.

ONTARIO.

Sandwich Hatchery.

The only whitefish hatchery in operation in Ontario at present, is located on the Detroit river, and is stated to have been of great assistance to nature in replenishing the waters of Lakes Erie, Ontario and other adjacent bodies of water with this valuable commercial species of fish. It is only within the last three years that whitefish have again become plentiful in the Bay of Quinte, and it is stated on all sides that the increase is the result of distribution from the Sandwich hatchery. Fisher-

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men, stating that beyond question they are, owing to their size and colour, the progeny of whitefish indigenous to the waters of Lake Erie.

Of the one hundred millions of eggs placed in this hatchery, fifty-four millions were purchased from Mr. C. W. Gauthier, and the balance were taken from fish captured under the superintendence of the department's officers. In addition to the quantity placed in this hatchery, some twenty-four millions were transferred to the establishment located on the Red river, in Manitoba.

The season's operations resulted in a distribution of some seventy-nine millions of fry.

Ottawa Hatchery.

The fry from this establishment is distributed over a very wide area, necessitating about three weeks' steady travelling by four men, and a deposit of fry in no less than sixty-seven lakes. The operations included the hatching of salmon trout, speckled trout, Atlantic salmon, ouananiche, whitefish and pickerel. The past season was a very successful one, resulting in a total distribution of over two million of fry in the smaller inland lakes in the surrounding country.

Newcastle Hatchery.

This establishment, located on Lake Ontario, is the parent hatchery of the Dominion, as at this point the late superintendent of fish culture commenced the incubation of fish, and the service which has now been extended to all parts of Canada, may be said to have received its inception from this establishment. For many years the eggs required have been procured from parent fish captured in Georgian bay, and whilst somewhat expensive, the eggs were always in good condition, and gave full returns for the money invested. Last season, over two millions of fry were distributed in the waters of Lake Ontario, Huron and the smaller inland lakes.

Reference must be made to the yearling salmon trout which are now an annual feature of the operations. They are distributed in the spring, and last season some 3,000 beautiful specimens of this variety were liberated. They grow rapidly in the rearing tanks and the spring water is ideal for this purpose.

Warton Hatchery.

The season of 1907-8 saw the first hatchery on Georgian bay in operation, and for an initial season, the results are very gratifying. The eggs were procured from the principal fishing grounds and taken from the commercial catch of fish. This is a direct saving, as otherwise these eggs would have been lost to both natural and artificial incubation. The spawn takers accompanied the tugs to the fishing grounds and as the nets were fished, such fish as were in a condition to yield eggs were spawned and the total result was a collection of over five millions of eggs, from which over 4,500,000 of fry were liberated in the waters of Georgian bay and Lake Huron. These eggs were collected at a nominal expense; the hatchery being filled at a cost not exceeding \$300. The officer in charge, Mr. A. McNab, is a valuable employee, and spares no pains to conduct the establishment under his charge in a competent and economical manner.

Sarnia Hatchery.

During the year of 1907-8, the first pickerel hatchery in Canada was put in operation. It is true that for several seasons past, this species have been incubated in the whitefish hatchery, located on the Detroit river, but this establishment was inaugur-

ated for this specific purpose and is located on the St. Clair river, within easy distance from the spawning grounds. The land on which the building is located is leased from the Grand Trunk Railway Company at a nominal rental. There is no close-season for pickerel at this point, and the eggs are taken from fish caught for commercial purposes.

Quinté Bass Ponds.

The ponds, located on the Bay of Quinté, are becoming of more service to the department each year, but the area is too small to afford anything like the number of young bass required to fill the applications.

Last season eighty-two adult fish were placed in the enclosure, and after spawning were removed from the pond and the young fry allowed to grow until the fall, when they had reached an average of three inches in length. Owing to the prolific propensities of the bass family, it is not possible to even estimate the quantity of young fish hatched, but the distribution was all that could be desired, and resulted in the stocking of many waters with this valuable fish.

QUEBEC.

Magog Hatchery.

This establishment is located on Lake Memphremagog, and the bulk of the eggs incubated are taken from grey trout captured in this lake. For some seasons a small quota of Atlantic salmon eggs have been incubated at this point, and deposited in the lake, and from reports received are doing well, a number having been caught by hook and line, and the officers of the department, when conducting the spawning operations, have caught specimens of this variety weighing seven pounds.

The total distribution for the season of 1907-8, was over a million of fry.

Lake Tremblant Hatchery.

This is a small building located on Lac Tremblant, and was erected for the purpose of replenishing the waters of this and adjoining lakes with fish life. The species incubated are salmon, speckled trout and Atlantic salmon.

Many of the lakes to be stocked in this section are difficult of access, and train connections poor, consequently in some few cases it is next to impossible to convey the fry in as good a condition as could be wished. It is the opinion with some that fish will live indefinitely so long as they are in water, and the fact that as soon as the oxygen contained in the water is consumed by the fish they die, unless supplied with fresh water, is not generally understood, and consequently the officer is blamed for neglect when he may have done all that was humanly possible in his endeavours to save the fish. This small hatchery is doing good work, it having been reported to me that the fishing in Lac Tremblant has been much improved.

Rearing Ponds, Lake Lester.

These ponds are used solely for the purpose of rearing fish sent as fry from other hatching establishments.

The work has been a great success owing largely to the constant attention on the part of the officer in charge. The care of thousands of fry for a period of one year involves a great deal of hard work as their development must be carefully watched and possible mishaps prevented as a mistake on the part of the officer would jeopardize the whole season's operations. Over three hundred thousand of fingerlings were distributed during the season of 1907-8, which is very encouraging.

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Tadoussac Hatchery.

This hatchery is located at the mouth of the Saguenay river, and is devoted entirely to the incubation of the Atlantic salmon. The parent fish are captured in the spring of the year under the supervision of the officer in charge of the hatchery and placed in a retaining pond, where they are held until ready for spawning purposes in the fall. The female fish yielded some 3,360,000 eggs, an average of over 10,000 eggs to the fish. The results of the season's operations were a distribution of three millions of fry.

Some of the waters requiring stocking from this establishment are difficult to reach with fry, and to overcome this, a subsidiary hatchery has been established, and the eggs are conveyed there in an eyed condition and when finally hatched, the fry are liberated. This is an economical system financially and otherwise. This establishment is well conducted.

Gaspé Hatchery.

This establishment is supplied with eggs from the retaining pond at Little River, St. John, N.B.

The fry are distributed far up the rivers adjacent to the hatchery, and owing to the distance it appears necessary to travel, the task is a tedious one. The operations of 1907-8 were successful, resulting in a distribution of 1,600,000 Atlantic salmon fry.

Bark River Hatchery.

This small establishment, located in the county of Maskinongé, is, from the sportsmen's standpoint, one of the most important hatcheries in the Dominion. It is devoted exclusively to the hatching of the sporting varieties of fish. Last season nearly 700,000 speckled trout and salmon fry were liberated. The speckled trout eggs are hard to procure, necessitating much labour, the eggs having to be portaged for miles by hand through the bush. It is, however, successfully operated and yields good results.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Restigouche Hatchery.

This establishment is located at Tide Head, on the Restigouche river. The parent salmon are captured in the spring, under the supervision of the officer in charge and retained in an inclosure until ready for spawning operations in the fall, after which process they are liberated.

It is satisfactory to note that both landlocked salmon and salmon trout have been caught in some of the lakes, where they have been deposited from this hatchery, and point to the benefits derived from the department's efforts in this direction.

In connection with this establishment, there is a rearing pond for the fry in which last season some 25,000 fry were retained until they were six months old, and then liberated. This is a good system, and will be extended as opportunity offers.

St. John River Hatchery.

This establishment is located on the St. John river, a short distance from Grand Falls. Atlantic salmon are incubated in this hatchery, the eggs being obtained from the retaining pond at Little River, St. John. For many years the work was under the able management of Mr. Chas. McCluskey, and in his death, which occurred last year, the department lost a valuable and respected servant. The assistant was pro-

moted to the position of officer in charge, and being competent, the past season's operations were well conducted, and resulted in a satisfactory distribution of fry.

Miramichi Hatchery.

The old hatchery at this point having outlived its usefulness, it was decided to erect a modern and larger building which would accommodate a greater number of eggs.

This was done and the building completed in time for the season's operations of 1907-8. The parent fish are captured near the hatchery and retained in an enclosure until spawning time, when some four millions of eggs were collected an average of about 5,800 eggs per fish. The loss in eggs and fry was abnormally high, and whilst the matter was fully enquired into, it was difficult to give any stated reason therefor. The loss at this establishment is as a rule about the same as at other salmon hatcheries, but the appliances in use being all new, may possibly have had some effect on the eggs.

Little River Retaining Pond.

This pond is located about three miles from the city of St. John, and is well adapted to the purpose for which it was constructed. Last season some 1,250 adult salmon were retained from July to October, with comparatively few deaths.

This system is a particularly good one. The fish are purchased from the commercial catch, and not only are the eggs saved, but after spawning operations are completed, they are released, find their way to sea and again return to add a further revenue to the fishermen. The same fish have been in this pond two or three different seasons. The average yield of eggs from fish retained in this pond is 7,700 eggs, but it must not be overlooked that some of them weighed as high as 35 pounds each. The total number of eggs collected was 5,600,000, and they were incubated in hatcheries located at Grand Falls, Gaspé Basin, Bedford and Margaree, which establishments are entirely dependent on the success of the operations conducted at this point.

Lobster Hatcheries.

In this province (New Brunswick) there are also two lobster hatcheries, located at Shemogue and Shippegan, respectively. The female lobsters are reported as having been scarce owing to the early warm weather, consequently it was not possible to secure as many eggs as usual.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Bedford Hatchery.

This establishment is located at Bedford Basin, and is supplied with Atlantic salmon eggs from the retaining pond at Little River, St. John, N.B. Several attempts have been made to secure speckled trout eggs, but with indifferent success; the applications for this species are numerous and far in excess of what the department can supply. This is evidenced from the fact that last season from this establishment it was only possible to allot an average of about 3,000 fry to each application.

The hatchery is well managed and the operations satisfactory.

Windsor Hatchery.

This establishment is located on a small stream, about three miles from the town of Windsor. It was intended as a combination salmon and shad hatchery, but the

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incubating of the latter species have not been as satisfactory as would have been wished. It is true, only one attempt was made, but as the shad operations must be conducted in the spring, at a time when every available officer of the Fish Culture Branch is actively engaged at other work, it is a hard matter to arrange, but it is hoped that another season this work will be again taken up. As a salmon hatchery, this institution is a success, upwards of 700,000 healthy fry being distributed in the waters of Hants and adjoining counties.

Margaree Hatchery.

This establishment, located on the Margaree river, has since its inception, received its quota of eggs from the retaining pond at Little River, St. John, N.B. Owing to the long and difficult road over which the eggs had to be transferred, coupled with the number of hatcheries dependent on the Little River retaining pond, it was considered in the interests of the service to erect a retaining pond within easy access of this hatchery. This idea has been put in force, and will be conducted on the same principle as other retaining ponds, the fish being purchased from the commercial catch and liberated when the spawning operations have ceased. The past season's operations have been very successful, resulting in a distribution of 925,000 salmon fry.

Lobster Hatcheries.

In this province (Nova Scotia) there are also two lobster hatcheries, located at Pictou and Canso. From the former 127,000,000 and from the latter some 85,000,000 of young lobsters were distributed. The same information comes from this quarter (especially Pictou), that female lobsters bearing eggs were scarce. The quantity of young lobsters liberated, however, is a good indication that the hatcheries were operated successfully.

Fourchu Lobster Pond.

This is an enclosure owned by Mr. H. E. Baker, at Fourchu, N.S. The female lobsters are purchased from the fishermen and retained in this pond and again liberated in the different areas as the close season commences. This work is done under contract by Mr. Baker and Mr. Levatte, who is responsible to the department for the proper carrying out of the work, reports very favourably on the results obtained, and points to the larger catch of lobsters in the areas where these crustaceans are liberated as proof of the success and justification of the undertaking.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Kelly's Pond Hatchery.

This hatchery replaced the establishment on Dunk river, and has been very successfully operated. The salmon eggs were last season procured from the Miramichi river, and resulted in a distribution of almost 800,000 Atlantic salmon.

It is pleasing to note that the rivers in which the fry have been liberated for the past two seasons are now full of young salmon, especially the Morell and Winter rivers. There is also a lobster hatchery in operation on the Island, located at Blockhouse Point. The past season's operations commenced on May 24 and continued until July 16. During that period some 80,000,000 of young lobsters were hatched and liberated. Both these establishments are in charge of Mr. A. W. Holroyd, who conducts the same in a very satisfactory manner.

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In closing my report, I wish to bear testimony to the faithful and valuable services rendered the department during the past season by Mr. Alex. Finlayson, the inspector of fish hatcheries, and also by the officer in charge of each respective hatchery. They have all done their best, and sometimes under very trying circumstances.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. H. CUNNINGHAM,
Superintendent of Fish Culture.

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REPORT OF FISHERY OFFICERS.

1. HARRISON LAKE HATCHERY.

THE HATCHERY,

HARRISON HOT SPRINGS, B.C., March 31, 1908.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,

Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, I have the honour to submit report of the operations of the Harrison Lake hatchery for the season of 1907-8.

The salmon eggs collected were:—

Sockeye salmon	22,786,000	
Spring salmon	2,406,000	
Cohoe salmon	647,000	
	<hr/>	25,839,000
Eggs lost with launch	550,000	
Bad eggs.	1,600,550	
Shipped to other hatcheries.	1,440,000	
	<hr/>	3,590,550

The weather conditions, last fall, on the spawning creeks, were almost ideal for the collection of ova. This, together with the excellent run of sockeye in some of the creeks, enabled us to make a showing, which for an 'off' year, I consider most remarkable.

The run of fish at Morris creek was the best I have ever seen, or heard of, and we took the greatest number of eggs ever secured there.

Silver creek yielded a good harvest, but Douglas creek and the creeks at 20-Mile were failures.

The operations at Harrison rapids were seriously obstructed by the presence of humpbacks, which were there in millions, the water being literally alive with them. But for this nuisance we would have captured a good many more sockeye at this point.

At Seymour creek we got more fish than usual, and would have had a better showing of ova but for the theft one night of all the fish in the pens. We discovered the culprit, an Indian, and had him convicted and punished. I do not think there will be any further meddling with our pens here for some time.

There is a notable difference in the size and character of the sockeye eggs from the different streams in this district. For instance, the sockeye eggs from Silver creek average 7,000 to the quart; Morris creek sockeyes go 8,000, while those from Harrison river go only 6,000. In handling these eggs we find that the larger ova require the greater care, and are more liable to injury from vibration in transit than the smaller eggs.

Further, although many of the fish coming to Morris creek and to Harrison rapids come simultaneously from the Fraser, and although these two spawning grounds are only a short distance apart, yet these Morris creek type of sockeye are never taken on the rapids, nor are the sockeyes with the larger eggs ever by any chance found at Morris creek or anywhere else in the district.

The Morris creek fish have to come up the rapids to get to their parent stream but never stay there.

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There is a difference in less degree of sockeye frequenting the other streams, sufficient to enable the Indian fishermen, when taking fish in the main river, without difficulty, to name the particular spawning creek to which they belong.

The question of the grilse that come in with the run of adult fish has claimed our attention, and is, I think, worthy of notice here. They are chiefly of the male sex, and it would appear that those which have mature milt all die the same as the adult fish; not as a result of fungus or mutilation, for there are a large percentage of the young grilse and adult fish which die without any fungus or mark of injury on them. It would be an interesting experiment to have some of these brighter fish transplanted, before they die, to the sea and held there for observation.

This season the young sockeye from the hatchery were all run into the fry ponds outside, giving them the advantage of space and freer movement before they were finally liberated.

Not being fed in the ponds, they retained their native shyness (which seems to me to be a natural protection), and passed out to the 'strenuous life' alert and with all their instincts unimpaired.

We had the misfortune to lose our gasoline launch on September 17 last. Particulars of this accident were fully reported to you at the time. The affair was a particularly sad one, on account of the loss of one of our young men, G. McPherson, by drowning. Under instruction of the department every possible assistance was placed at the disposal of the friends of the deceased, and every possible effort made to recover the body, but without success. The lake is very deep where the accident occurred, over 1,000 feet of line was put out without touching bottom, and from the most reliable information I can gather, I have now no reasonable hope that the body will ever be recovered.

The new launch recently provided is a good boat and complied with the terms of the contract with her builders in every particular.

We are now busy fixing up the plant and premises, and I hope to leave everything in good shape for my successor.

In this, my last report, I am glad to bear testimony to the generous and courteous treatment during the years it has been my good fortune to serve you. The severance of this association is one of the chief regrets I have in leaving the service. To Inspector Sword, I desire also to acknowledge my many obligations to him during my long period of service,

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. ROBINSON,

Officer in Charge, Harrison Lake Hatchery.

2. BON ACCORD HATCHERY.

FRASER RIVER, April 30, 1908.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the operations carried out at this hatchery during the season of 1907-8.

We had to be indebted to outside sources for nearly all our supply of sockeye eggs, as, although we fenced, with much difficulty, two of the tributaries of the Pitt

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river, no sockeyes put in an appearance; in fact, nothing but humpback, and we made no attempt to secure any of their eggs. Our supply of sockeyes were as follows:—

Description.	Where obtained.	Quantity.
Sockeyes	Pemberton Hatchery.....	4,000,000
"	Lakelse	100,000
"	Fraser River.....	100,000
		4,200,000
Cohoos	Fraser River Tributaries.....	5,253,000
Spring	From Harrison Hatchery.....	2,380,000
Trout Eggs.....	From Eastern Canada.....	50,000
Atlantic Salmon.....	From the East.....	60,000
Total number of eggs, during season.....		11,943,000

We also furnished Granite Creek hatchery with 1,000,000 cohoes eggs. We commenced to collect our supply of cohoes eggs about the middle of October, and on November 5 got our first shipment of 192,000 from Tynehead, and about two days after got another of 495,000 from Langley creek. We secured shipments from both creeks at varying intervals till December 10, when the troughs in the hatchery were full, and eggs could still have been obtained in those creeks had it been necessary to collect them. After our supply of eggs had been obtained we were very busy picking out the bad eggs, as for a time they were inclined to fungus, but when we got them cleaned out they hatched and thrived very well, and as the temperature during the winter months was favourable, we had no great difficulty in rearing the fry.

The hatchery building was repainted outside last summer, which has greatly improved its appearance, but the sills and floor joists are much decayed, and in the course of another year many of them will want renewing.

The dam on the creek is also completely rotted out, and we have had frequent breaks, but have always been able to stop them, as there is nearly a solid embankment of earth all round where the cribbing and other woodwork was.

The grounds around the hatchery are in fairly decent shape, which repays some for the labour, as we raised sufficient potatoes to supply the employees during the winter and spring, without having to purchase.

There is much difficulty in obtaining a supply of sockeye eggs for the Bon Accord since the Harrison hatchery was built, and took away Morris creek from this hatchery, and this forces us into new and expensive experiments yearly, with but varying success. I think if it were turned into a cohoes hatchery only, a great deal of this might be obviated.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM ROXBURGH,

Officer in Charge.

3. PEMBERTON HATCHERY.

LILLOOET, B.C., April 20, 1908.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,
Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward report of the past season's operations at this hatchery.

My last annual report was dated June 18, 1907; between then and August 1, when preparations for spawn-taking commenced, a subsidiary hatchery of eight millions capacity was installed on a spring-water creek, having a temperature of 45 degrees, and situated about half a mile from the hatchery. A detailed description of the plant was given in my report for June, 1907, and two millions of sockeye ova were successfully hatched in it during the fall.

In August, three fences were placed in the Birkenhead river, two at the hatchery, the other, three miles below; this fence was only in operation during the latter part of the run, to take fish that would not ascend to the hatchery, but spawn on the lower reaches. From August 13 to September 13, when, judging by the two preceding years the run should have been strong, very few fish appeared, but I think this was due more to the low and clear water prevailing than to a scarcity of fish, for as soon as the fall rains commenced the run came fully up to expectations, and success was further insured by the behaviour of the river, which remained normal throughout the spawning season. Spawning commenced on August 31 and continued to October 8. In six days, from September 21 to 26, 11,000,000 of sockeye eggs were taken, the best day being the 23rd, when 2,500,000 were placed in the hatchery. Twenty-eight millions of sockeye in all were spawned, 15,000,000 of them at the lower fence.

The fish were not as numerous as in past years, and the increase in the number of eggs taken is due principally to the absence of freshets, though the fences were built much stronger than formerly, and would have withstood any freshet, I think. One and a-half million coho eggs were also taken in November, after which the fences were taken out.

Four million sockeye eggs were transferred to the Fraser River hatchery, Granite Creek hatchery received a like number, and twenty million sockeye and one and a-half million coho were hatched here.

After spawn-taking, in October, the installation of the electric lighting plant was commenced, and between that time and New Year, when it was completed, a dam was built on Owl creek, 500 feet of 12-inch by 16-inch flume erected, 500 feet of 12-inch pipe laid, power-house built, turbine and dynamo set, and buildings wired. The turbine wheel develops ten horse-power, and the dynamo is of 1,000 candle-power capacity. This will effect a great saving in the light bill, in addition to being handier and safer.

From January to March, 350 baskets were made to equip the outside hatcheries. These baskets are slightly larger than the old ones, being 16-inch by 26-inch instead of 16-inch by 24-inch. With these baskets and the outside hatcheries, the hatching capacity has been greatly increased, and in an emergency 52,000,000 of eggs can be accommodated.

During the low-water period, in March, some much-needed work was done in strengthening the fence bottoms with rock, to prevent cutting. About an acre of good

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land some distance from the hatchery, was partially cleared for a garden; this will all be ready for cultivation by next spring and will supply the house with all the vegetables and fruit required.

Fifty fruit trees have already been planted, and some are fruiting this summer, and there has been a good crop of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and gooseberries.

The rough ground from the house to the river has been cleared, levelled off and fenced, which greatly improves the appearance of the place. A ditch eight feet wide and 300 yards long has been dug from outside hatchery No. 3, to the river; log riffles will be placed in this to form ponds, in which the young fish can rest on their way down.

The hatchery is now well protected from fire; from a hydrant in the 12-inch pipe, 200 feet of 2½-inch hose commands all the buildings, with sufficient pressure to throw a stream over the hatchery.

The usual routine work, painting and varnishing the troughs and headtank, lacquering basket trays, &c., has been performed.

There are a few spring salmon in the river now, some have been taken by spoon, hook and minnow.

In conclusion, I would say that the staff, as usual, has given good support.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. ROBERTSON.

4. GRANITE CREEK HATCHERY.

KUALT, B.C., April 8, 1908.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,

Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the operations of this hatchery during the past season.

The total sockeye ova taken at Scotch creek, the most important sockeye stream flowing into the Shuswap lakes, was 648,000.

At Granite, or the hatchery creek, 180,000 sockeye eggs were taken.

The only other stream in this section where an occasional sockeye salmon was observed last season was Adams river.

The Adams lake, rising later than Shuswap last year, the river flowing therefrom was in consequence, at the time of the sockeye run, in flood, and flowing through the woods.

In the trap built across the smaller channel after the flood had subsided only cohoes were taken.

The total coho ova taken at Scotch creek, Adams river and Granite creek amounted to 465,000.

With 120,000 humpback eggs from Granite creek, the total ova from the Shuswap lake section last season amounted to 1,413,000.

The capacity of the hatchery was, however, taken up by shipments from the coast, as follow:—

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From Pemberton—Eyed sockeye ova.	4,000,000
From Harrison river rapids—Spring salmon.	640,000
From the Bon Accord—Cohoos.	1,440,000
Total ova	7,493,000

Males exceeded females at Granite creek by four to one.

Two very distinct varieties of sockeye were represented there, both of which were again dissimilar from the sockeye at Scotch creek.

The females arrived at the hatchery trap in a very exhausted condition, some being so weak, that unable to enter the trap against the current, they were lifted over with dip-nets, and so ripe that they had to be immediately spawned.

I believe that these fish had been hatched from Morris creek ova, and as fry liberated at Granite creek, as in appearance they differed from the very red sockeye that spawn in the Shuswap waters.

The bulk of these fish ripening before they could reach Granite creek, had possibly turned into other streams to spawn, most likely through some prenatal influence, or heredity to Morris creek, 300 miles nearer the sea, which their parent fish had in object while they as ova had been developing.

These green-coloured sockeye females measured $28\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and after being stripped of their spawn, weighed 6 pounds 9 ounces.

The eggs per female averaged 4,079.

Males of the small bright red variety that now also annually visit the hatchery creek, measured only 20 inches, and weighed $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

Accompanying these sockeye to Granite creek, came humpbacks, which to our knowledge entered no other streams in the vicinity; though 65 miles seawards they entered Chase creek in numbers.

The interior of the hatchery has been scraped and repainted this last year, and many improvements made that increase its convenience and accommodation.

The dripping of water from the ceiling, caused by the condensation of moisture thereon during cold weather, has been stopped by filling in over the ceilings with saw-dust, 800 sacks of which were used.

At Scotch creek the fence and traps are now again in position.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. S. MITCHELL.

5. LAKELSE HATCHERY, SKEENA RIVER.

LAKELSE LAKE, April 9, 1908.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my sixth annual report of the operations in connection with this hatchery, for the season, 1907-8.

Messrs. S. Whitwell, G. Kelly, J. Williams, and myself, left Vancouver for the hatchery on July 11, and arrived on the night of the 17th.

After our arrival we commenced relacquering the troughs and repaired canoe, &c. On the 21st Messrs. G. Kelly, Whitwell and myself left the hatchery early in the morning and prospected the rivers and small streams emptying into Lakelse lake. We observed some sockeyes at Sockeye river, also a considerable quantity at the mouth

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of Schalbuckhand river, where previous to the last two years there never was any quantity of any importance.

On the 24th, 25th and 26th, Messrs. Johnstone, Kelly, S. Whitwell and myself, with two Indians, started clearing away brush and fixing our fences and pens in the Schalbuckhand river, and on the 30th we also fenced and put in a pen at Sockeye river.

On August 6, we started spawning at Schalbuckhand river, and we collected 120,000 eggs, and from that date we continued collecting ova until September 3, when we had obtained all the ova that we could accommodate in the hatchery, namely, 4,414,000 eggs.

On August 25, I received instructions from the department, through Inspector Sword, to forward some sockeye ova for the New Westminster Exhibition, as far advanced as possible. The Indians that I had engaged for three months objected to taking me down to Port Essington in a canoe with the ova, which is a 75-mile trip, so I paid them off on September 1, which placed me in a very awkward predicament, but, not to be outdone on account of the Indians leaving me in the lurch, I made arrangements for Messrs. J. B. Johnstone and S. Whitwell to accompany me down to Port Essington in our skiff, and we started from the hatchery on September 4, and arrived at Port Essington at 8 p.m. next day, after a very dangerous and hard trip. I was very fortunate in catching a fast steamer next morning, and I arrived at Bon Accord hatchery at 9.30 a.m. on Sunday morning, the 8th, and handed over to Mr. W. Roxburgh, officer-in-charge there, 100,000 eyed sockeye eggs, in splendid condition.

Before leaving Port Essington, I engaged two more Indians, and they returned with Mr. Johnstone and S. Whitwell to the hatchery.

A few spring salmon were seen in the Lakelse river, spawning on August 21, and the first coho salmon we noticed in the river on September 10.

While I was away from the hatchery, Mr. Johnstone, whom I had left in charge, reported to me on my return that Coldwater creek, where we get our water supply, had got very low and there was hardly sufficient water to supply the hatchery.

I left Victoria again for the hatchery on September 26, but on my arrival at Port Essington on the 29th, I was unable to leave there until October 9, on account of all the river steamers having been wrecked, consequently I had to make the trip in a special canoe, which took us four days before we arrived at the hatchery.

I am pleased to report that on my return I found everything very satisfactory at the hatchery.

Before leaving the hatchery, I instructed Mr. Johnstone to keep a strict account of all bad eggs during my absence, and when I got back the number of bad eggs they had picked out of 4,314,000 was 17,334, in six weeks, and I am glad to say that all through the season we had the smallest percentage of bad eggs that we have ever had at the Lakelse hatchery in one season.

Our first snowfall was on November 3, but not until the 22nd did it stay on the ground, and on February 14 we had 53 inches on the level, and 131 inches for the entire fall all winter. On January 29, which was our coldest day, the water stopped running entirely in the hatchery for a little while, also again on February 28, which enabled us to cut away the ice above the dam to find out the cause. We found two places where the dam was leaking badly, which we stopped up temporarily with brush and sacks of gravel, rocks, &c., that caused the water to rise again above the dam to its normal height, so that we had ample water to carry us through the remainder of the season; but something will have to be done this coming season to enable us to have a more permanent supply, and I think it will be advisable when we return to take back with us about half a ton of cement, so that we can mix some with gravel and sand, to form a concrete to fill up the holes where the dam leaks.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. WHITWELL,

Officer-in-Charge.

1907-1908.

RECORDS of Sockeye Ova and Fry at Lakelse Hatchery, 1907 and 1908.

Date.	Ova Collected.	When Eyed.	Commenced Hatching.
1907.			
August 8.	120,000	September 3. . . .	October 7. . . .
" 10.	168,000	" 9. . . .	" 10. . . .
" 12.	328,000	" 9. . . .	" 23. . . .
" 14.	168,000	" 11. . . .	" 30. . . .
" 16.	420,000	" 11. . . .	November 1. . . .
" 17.	144,000	" 12. . . .	" 4. . . .
" 19.	440,000	" 13. . . .	" 9. . . .
" 21.	296,000	" 15. . . .	" 16. . . .
" 23.	540,000	" 18. . . .	" 19. . . .
" 24.	272,000	" 20. . . .	" 21. . . .
" 26.	256,000	" 21. . . .	" 27. . . .
" 28.	344,000	" 24. . . .	December 4. . . .
" 29.	348,000	" 25. . . .	" 6. . . .
" 31.	176,000	" 27. . . .	" 6. . . .
Sept. 2.	250,000	" 29. . . .	" 21. . . .
" 3.	144,000	October 1. . . .	" 28. . . .
	4,414,00		

Total number of eggs put in hatchery. 4,414,000

6. RIVERS INLET HATCHERY.

RIVERS INLET, B.C., April 22, 1908.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit to you my report of the operations at this hatchery for the season, 1907-8.

The run of salmon was very satisfactory, there being a very good showing of fish in all the creeks, and large numbers of them reached the spawning grounds.

We commenced taking ova on September 18, a few fish being in good condition. It was not, however, until October 11 that the fish entered the creeks in any great numbers. From this date, however, we had all we could handle, and finished stocking the hatchery on the 22nd, having secured about 14,000,000 eggs, leaving plenty of fish still in sight when we took out the fences.

The weather was fairly good. There was one heavy freshet at the end of September, which undermined the fence at Quap creek, and caused us to lose the early part of the run. With this exception, we had little or no trouble. The winter was mild throughout and the mean temperature of the water for the season was 37·51 F.

The eggs made favourable and steady progress, and the first that were received were eyed by October 16, with water at a mean temperature of 47. The first young fish showed on November 30, 74 days from receipt of the eggs, and the first lot of

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young fish were placed in the pond on February 15. All the fry, with the exception of 2,000,000, put into the Wannock river and the lake, passed through the ponds where they seemed to thrive and were in very good condition when they passed into the lake.

The last of the fry, about 100,000, were put out on May 30, making a total of 12,300,000 for the season's work.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. C. BUCKNALL,

Officer-in-Charge.

7. NIMPKISH HATCHERY, B.C.

NANAIMO, B.C., April 2, 1908.

Professor EDWARD E. PRINCE,
Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have received the following report from the British Columbia Packers' Association of the take and output of their hatchery on the Nimpkish:—

'We commenced to take sockeye eggs on the 8th day of October, 1907, and filled all our baskets and the hatchery to its capacity by the 31st of same month, taking 5,017,000 eggs.

'No trouble of any kind was experienced after stripping, only 102,000 eggs being lost and 500 dead fry, being a little over 2 per cent loss.

'We commenced to put out the strong swimming fry on March 16, and planted the last on April 8.

'The quantity of sockeyes that spawned naturally was not so large as last year. A much larger quantity of eggs could have been taken if the hatchery had been of greater capacity.'

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD D. TAYLOR,

Inspector of Fisheries.

8. BABINE HATCHERY, B.C.

BABINE, B.C., April 15, 1908.

Professor E. E. PRINCE,
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report from this hatchery for the past season.

The water was turned into the hatchery October 5, and I immediately started spawning and the bringing down of the 2,994,000 eggs which I had held in the creek at the head of the lake for over a month. I also spawned all the fish I could catch both at the head of the lake and at the hatchery, but as most of the fish were 'spent' I only secured an additional 1,830,000, which made a total of 4,824,000, which were

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put in 36 troughs and all hatched with the exception of 160,000 dead eggs that were picked out.

Our first spawning was September 4, and our last October 16.

Our first shipment started hatching on November 18, at 75 days, and our last shipment started hatching on March 6, at 133 days.

Our highest temperature was 49 degrees and our lowest 35 degrees.

The Babine hatchery is situated on Salmon river, one of the principal sockeye salmon rivers on Babine lake, but, owing to all the early fish going up Salmon river and on through Gourdeau lake to the creeks at the head, Salmon river cannot be successfully fenced till late in the season. The hatchery is situated about 700 feet from Gourdeau lake, in a good sheltered spot with lots of good clear water taken from the lake.

There is an unusually large percentage of dead eggs in Salmon river as, I think, too many fish spawned in the creek this year, and we have no high water in the fall or winter; the bottom of the creek is covered with rotten salmon and big bunches of dead eggs covered with fungus.

There is also a great variety of water insects and no doubt some of them attack the eggs.

We started putting out the young fry on March 30 and distributed them in all the suitable places in the creek, and had them all out by April 15, a total of 4,663,000. They all went out in splendid condition, as they only had to be taken a short distance.

There are no trout or ducks in the creek at this time of the year, and so the young fry have a good chance.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. PRETTY,

Officer-in-Charge.

9. STUART LAKE HATCHERY.

STUART LAKE, B.C., January 15, 1908.

Professor E. E. PRINCE,
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I herewith have the honour to submit my first annual report on the Stuart Lake hatchery.

This hatchery was built by Mr. Nicholson, of Greenwood, under the superintendence of Mr. Brunel, of Ottawa. It is situated on the portage between Babine and Stuart lakes. Its water supply is taken from Cunningham creek, which flows out of Cunningham lake, a mile above the hatchery, and runs into Stuart lake, two miles lower down. The hatchery is a log building, 40 feet by 90 feet, built on the Red river style, upright posts for the walls every 19 feet. The logs, which are squared on four sides, are morticed into the posts. It is chinked with moss between the logs and plastered on the outside with mud. This makes a very warm and substantial building, lighted by eighteen large windows. As there are no skylights, it is necessary to pick with lamps all through the day. Storm shutters and storm doors are also provided, which are of great assistance in keeping the hatchery warm. The hatching apparatus is very much the same as that of Pemberton hatchery. There is a head tank which runs down one side, the entire length of the building, 18 inches by 18 inches, built of

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2-inch lumber, 56 troughs, placed in groups of four, with a fall of 9 inches between the upper and lower pair; each trough is 16 feet by 16½ inches wide, and built of 1-inch by 8-inch lumber. They each hold six baskets, 16 inches by 24 inches. A waste ditch at the end of the lower troughs, 11 inches by 7 inches, runs the entire length of the building, and empties outside into a small spring which flows into the main creek. I have a large heater at each end of the hatchery which I find keeps the building sufficiently warm. The dwelling-house is also a log building, built on the same style as the hatchery. It is 26 feet by 32 feet, and contains: kitchen, 13 feet by 14 feet; dining-room, 17½ feet by 13 feet; three bed-rooms; two rooms, 10 feet by 12 feet, and one 12 feet by 12½ feet. There is also a store-house, 13 feet by 17 feet. I must say that the work done here by Mr. Brunel is creditable both to the department and himself.

On July 11, Mr. Nicholson and crew, and myself and staff, arrived at Babine portage. In the meantime, Mr. Brunel was locating the site for the Babine hatchery. On the 15th I left with three men for 15-Mile creek, on Babine lake. On the 17th we started putting in our fence, but were very much handicapped in not having any lumber to work with. Everything had to be cut out of the woods and used in its rough state. Up to this time there were no salmon to be seen in either creek or lake. On July 23, Mr. Brunel came down, and I left with him for Stuart lake, to locate the site for the hatchery. After exploring all the creeks on Stuart lake, we came to the conclusion that Cunningham creek was the only one suitable for a site. On August 3, on getting back to 15-Mile creek, I found the fence completed; a few salmon were in the creek, but these were in an unripe condition. On August 15, I left for 4-Mile creek, and on arrival found the creek full of salmon, all in very good condition for spawning. On the 18th, we started spawning, and by September 15 had secured 2,500,000 eggs, which were taken over to the hatchery and planted in Cunningham creek, as we had no way of keeping them. Up to this time I had only 85 baskets and very few trays for packing the eggs. On October 5, I again left for 15-Mile creek with Messrs. Rodd and Robertson and one Indian. We started spawning on the 10th and by the 15th had secured 2,600,000 eggs. By this time the few salmon remaining in the creek had spawned. The eggs were placed in the hatchery on the 20th, the water being turned on then for the first time, and are in very good condition, considering that they had to be brought 15 miles by canoe and 9 miles by pack-horse. There would not have been the least trouble in procuring the full capacity if the hatchery had been completed earlier. The Indians up here, so far, have caused no trouble, and I find them very good workers, and also fair and just in their dealings. I would like to say that the staff of four have done their best to make a success of the season's operations.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY GIBBS,
Officer-in-Charge.

10. SANDWICH HATCHERY, ONT.

SANDWICH, April 20, 1908.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report of the operations conducted at the Sandwich hatchery for the past season.

We commenced fishing the first week in November, having fishing stations along the Detroit river and in the Bay of Quinté and Lake Ontario.

We collected 124,700,000 whitefish eggs, at the following places:—

Bay of Quinté (Belleville)	33,750,000
C. W. Gauthier (Fighting Island)	54,120,000
Fisheries operated by department (Detroit river)	36,830,000

124,700,000

One hundred million of these eggs were placed in the hatchery and 24,700,000 were shipped to Selkirk.

The fish were captured in seines by the fishermen and kept in racks until ready for spawning. Under my supervision they were then spawned in large tin pans, impregnated, put in tubs and conveyed by steam tug *Ranger* to the hatchery; they were then placed in glass hatching jars and kept in perpetual motion until hatched, the water being the same temperature as the river. The hatching period averages about five and a half months.

Mr. William Hill superintended the collection of whitefish eggs in the Bay of Quinté.

The first eggs arrived by railway from Belleville on November 6, when the hatchery was opened. Shipments from this point were received from time to time until November 22.

The first eggs were taken in the Detroit river on November 12. It will be observed that the spawning of whitefish in Lake Ontario is somewhat earlier than in the Detroit river.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PARKER,

Officer-in-Charge.

11. OTTAWA HATCHERY.

OTTAWA, April 26, 1908.

Professor E. E. PRINCE,
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honour to submit my annual report of the operations carried on at the Ottawa hatchery during the season 1907-8.

The following is a list of the eggs received:—

November 13, 1907, from William Armstrong, at Wiarton, 1,000,000 salmon trout eggs.

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November 14, 1907, from Inspector Finlayson, 50,000 ouananiche eggs.

January 7, 1908, from Inspector Finlayson, 70,000 speckled trout eggs.

January 24, 1908, from Inspector Finlayson, 400,000 salmon trout eggs.

February 12, 1908, from Inspector Finlayson, 200,000 Atlantic salmon eggs.

March 4, 1908, from Wm. Parker, 300,000 eyed whitefish eggs.

March 31, 1908, from Grand Falls, N.B., 175,000 eyed Atlantic salmon eggs.

April 7, 1908, from Bark river, 80,000 speckled trout eggs.

May 28, 1908, from Wm. Parker, 700,000 pickerel eggs.

All of which were laid down in the incubating troughs and jars, hatching out strong healthy young fry in the latter part of May and beginning of June. For distribution see Report of Department of Marine and Fisheries, Fisheries Branch, for the year 1907.

The hatchery is at present undergoing repairs, which, when completed will leave us in readiness for the coming season's operations.

In conclusion, I might add that during the year the hatchery has been visited by nearly 25,000 interested visitors, many of whom came in at regular intervals to watch the different stages of development.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WALKER,

Officer-in-Charge.

12. NEWCASTLE HATCHERY, ONT.

NEWCASTLE, April 29, 1908.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,

Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report of the operations carried on at this hatchery during the past year.

According to instructions received from the department at Ottawa, myself and the usual assistants arrived at Wiarton on October 1. As it is an annual occurrence it usually takes from ten days to two weeks to have everything ready for driving our stakes to set nets, &c., we were ready by the 12th to commence work and by the 21st we had all our nets set ready for operations to secure our supply of salmon trout ova.

I am pleased to inform the department that while we had some rough and stormy weather, on the whole we have had no better success in any season since I have had charge of the Newcastle hatchery. It is usually difficult to secure a sufficient number of male fish, but this season they were exceptionally plentiful.

By November 12 we secured the usual supply for Ottawa and Mt. Tremblant, and on that date I handed over Mr. Walker 800,000 for Mt. Tremblant and 1,000,000 for the Ottawa hatchery, and by the 20th we had a full supply for the Newcastle hatchery of first-class eggs in good condition. We also left about a half million at the hatchery in Wiarton, not having any room for any more at the Newcastle hatchery.

On the whole our operations at Wiarton were satisfactory, but if the work is to be carried on at that point another season it will be necessary to build a new spile driver as the one we now have is practically useless. Last season owing to the kindness of Messrs. Porter and Kastner we were able to hire a scow, which proved satisfactory, but as they are this season building docks at Southampton and other places

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they will require all the scows they own and will not be able to place any at the disposal of the department.

Our nets, by a little repairing, will do for another season. All other requirements, such as spawning and other boats are in good condition for another year and safely housed at the Wiarton hatchery. For distribution see Fisheries Report for year 1907.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. ARMSTRONG.

13. GEORGIAN BAY HATCHERY.

WIARTON, ONT., April 30, 1908.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In accordance with the rules of the department and in compliance with your instructions, I beg leave to submit my annual report of the operations at the Dominion hatchery under my charge for the year 1908.

According to instructions I proceeded with my assistants to the fishing grounds at Tobermory and the Duck Islands, to secure a supply of eggs for the hatchery on October 14 and returned to the hatchery on October 31 with 5,500,000 salmon trout eggs, which hatched out successively between March 1 and April 5, and were planted between May 5 and June 3.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. McNAB,
Officer-in-Charge.

14. MAGOG HATCHERY, P.Q.

MAGOG, April 2, 1908.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,
Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In transmitting you my annual report on the operations of this hatchery for the season of 1907-8, I take the pleasure in informing you that the grey trout eggs collected in Lake Memphremagog in October and November, 1907, number 1,250,000. For distribution see Fisheries Report for 1907.

In March, 1908, I went to Grand Falls, N.B., in company with inspector A. Finlayson and received from the Grand Falls hatchery 100,000 salmon eggs which I conveyed to the Magog hatchery in a very good condition.

In the fall of 1907 numerous repairs were made to the hatchery,—painting of same outside, new penstock repairing troughs and painting of trays, &c., &c. I also had a house built on the shore of Lake Memphremagog at Georgeville last October,

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1907, for the purpose of getting spawn, and now I am very well equipped for the above operations.

I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. L. DESEVE,

Officer-in-Charge.

15. MOUNT TREMBLANT HATCHERY, P.Q.

LAKE TREMBLANT, June 26, 1908.

Professor E. E. PRINCE,

Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report of the operations at Lake Tremblant hatchery for the season of 1907-1908. The following quantities of eggs were received in good condition:—

Salmon trout eggs, 650,000; speckled trout eggs, 80,000; Atlantic salmon eggs, 52,000.

I may state that the distribution was very satisfactory, despite the great heat and the difficulties of communication.

I have the honour to be,

ALPH. ROBERT.

16. BALDWIN'S MILLS HATCHERY AND PONDS.

BALDWIN'S MILLS, P.Q., April 9, 1908.

Professor E. E. PRINCE,

Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—It gives me much pleasure to submit my annual report on the operations of the Lake Lester hatchery, under my charge, as per your instructions, for the past year.

The collection of eggs from the speckled trout amounted to 150,000, 50,000 of which were sent to the Ottawa hatchery, the balance retained on the hatching trays here.

The following fingerlings, yearlings and fry were distributed to the various waters:—

Speckled Trout—Fingerlings.

October and November, 1907—

Sunny Mead pond.	5,000
Lake Torture.	15,000
Trout lake.	5,000

25,000

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Atlantic Salmon—Fingerlings.

October and November, 1907—	
Lake Lester	10,000
Lake Memphremagog	15,000
	<hr/>
	25,000

Grey Trout—Fingerlings.

October and November, 1907—	
Lake Memphremagog	105,000
Lake Massawippi	105,000
	<hr/>
	210,000

Salmon Trout—Fingerlings.

October and November, 1907—	
Lake Memphremagog	16,000
Lake Massawippi	16,000
Lake Lester	10,000
	<hr/>
	42,000

RECAPITULATION.

Speckled trout—Fingerlings.	25,000
Atlantic salmon—Fingerlings.	25,000
Grey trout—Fingerlings.	210,000
Salmon trout—Fingerlings.	42,000
	<hr/>
	302,000
Grey trout—Yearlings.	5,000
Salmon trout—Yearlings.	5,000
	<hr/>
	10,000

Total 312,000

The distribution was successfully done and fish deposited in good condition.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. BELKNAP,
Officer-in-Charge.

17. TADOUSSAC HATCHERY, P.Q.

TADOUSSAC, April 4, 1908.

Prof. E. E. PRINCE,
 Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my twenty-third annual report on the salmon breeding operations at Tadoussac. Of the 570 parent salmon spawned last season 325 were females, from which we collected 3,360,000 eggs. No eggs were sent to Roberval last fall, the hatchery of Mr. H. J. Beemer being closed.

I have the honour to be, sir, .

Your obedient servant,

L. N. CATELLIER.

ST. ALEXIS HATCHERY.

Eggs Collected, Season 1907.

Lac à la Loutre	15,000
Lake Violon	10,000
Lake Simpson	25,000
Dickerman stream	275,000
Lake Shawinigan	300,000
Received—	
Salmon eggs	95,000
Ouananiche eggs	55,000
Whitefish eggs	135,000
Total	910,000
Fry distributed	717,000
Fry shipped to department	100,000
Bad eggs	93,000
Total	910,000

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18. GASPE SALMON HATCHERY, P.Q.

GASPÉ, P.Q., April 15, 1908.

Professor E. E. PRINCE,
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report upon the operations of the Gaspé salmon hatchery during the past season.

On October 27 last I went to St. John, N.B., for the quota of eggs, receiving (9) nine cases. On my return home I received (2) two more cases from the Miramichi retaining pond, making (11) eleven cases in all, and reached home on Sunday night, November 3. The next day the eggs were placed in the incubation troughs in excellent condition, with very few dead ones, which were at once picked out.

The ova from Miramichi did not seem to do as well for the first two months as the St. John lot, a few more dying, but after January set in they were all right and did as well as the others.

Again this year the fry hatched out very late, especially the Miramichi lot, which were only turned off the trays on May 28, but the weather turning warm they developed very rapidly, and I began distributing them in the rivers on the first day of July, and, owing to the continued fine weather and good state of the water in the rivers, I am making excellent progress with the work, and hope to get through by the 22nd instant. I will have at least (1,600,000) one million six hundred thousand for planting this year.

The hatchery requires painting very badly on the outside, as well as some repairs to the shingles on the corners of the roof, which cannot be let go for another year, as it is rotting the building. The ceiling on the inside behind the large water trough is also badly bulged and will have to be repaired before the cold weather comes on.

As I stated in my report last season, there is a number of dead trees in the pond that will have to be removed, as some have fallen, and the rest will soon be down, and are making a lot of dirt that will stop the strainers. The water never got low enough last year to have them removed. But I will have it done after finishing the distribution this year, as the water is getting quite low already.

The troughs, trays, cans, &c., will be cleaned and varnished for next season's operations as soon as possible after we finish planting the fry.

In my opinion the government would do well to pay a good bounty for king fishers, sheldrakes and cormorants, as all three are very destructive to the young salmon coming out of the rivers, especially the cormorants. I have known as many as thirty young salmon to be taken out of two cormorants, 17 from one and 30 from another. There are thousands of those cormorants in the mouths of our rivers every day, and the destruction they are making is a serious loss to the salmon fishing in general.

The lumber companies are also spoiling our rivers very much by baring the channels and filling them up with logs and dirt, so much that it is impossible for the salmon to pass up, especially the York river, which, if some change is not made soon, will be completely destroyed as a salmon river.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. LINDSAY,
Officer-in-Charge.

19. RESTIGOUCHE HATCHERY.

FLATLANDS, NEAR CAMPBELLTON, N.B., April 15, 1908.

Professor E. E. PRINCE,
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have very much pleasure in submitting to you my annual report upon the operations of the Restigouche hatchery during the season of 1907-8.

Two hundred and forty-five stock fish were captured in the government and the two licensed nets, engaged for the purpose last year. One of the licensed nets hired by the department was not set. It obstructs the passage of the fish to the government net, and when not set admits of many fish being taken for the hatchery, which otherwise would go into the market.

The rivers last year were kept continually in flood by the unprecedented rainfall, making it very difficult to operate the government net, or distribute fry by towing up the rivers. Very few fish ascended the river in June, and owing to such high water the fish could not be caught by either netters or anglers, consequently the catch at government stand was somewhat reduced. The fish in the retaining pond kept healthy and none were lost.

The operation of gathering the eggs began on October 18, and completed on November 10, some 1,250,000 eggs were collected and safely deposited in the nursery troughs. The loss during period of incubation did not exceed 6 per cent.

Miniature Retaining Ponds.

Wherever possible, these ponds or tanks ought to be adopted near the heads of rivers, and the eggs conveyed there in the spring months, just a few days in advance of the tiny fish bursting the shell, and cared for in these tanks until the fry are about ready to take food, when they can be distributed in the most sheltered places up and down the river. It is by far the best possible system in connection with the work of fish culture, and the most economical, and certainly the fry will be deposited in a healthy and proper condition, which is the keynote, so to speak, in the whole work of fish culture. I have recommended the adoption of such a system in my reports many years ago.

Some minor repairs to the hatchery and buildings at Tide Head pond will be necessary. The men engaged to guard the pond will perform any of the work it is possible to do.

All trays and plant will be revarnished and the necessary preparations made for the reception of the large supply of ova which will be available this fall.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER MOWAT,
Fishery Officer, Officer-in-Charge of the Hatchery.

For distribution see Fisheries Report for 1907.

20. ST. JOHN RIVER HATCHERY, N.B.

GRAND FALLS, N.B., April 3, 1908.

Professor E. E. PRINCE

Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report on the operations carried on at the St. John River hatchery during the past season.

On October 30, 1907, I went to St. John for my quota of salmon eggs, returning on November 4, with the first shipment. I went again to St. John on November 7 and returned on November 8 with balance of eggs. These were all put down in the troughs in excellent condition. There was very little loss either during incubation or after hatching. In fact, I have never seen young fry as strong at the age of three weeks. We had no loss whatever in the shipping, and 1,800,000 salmon eggs were laid down in the hatchery troughs. Mr. Finlayson, Dominion Inspector of Fisheries, took from here four cases, containing about 250,000. He also brought one case of salmon trout eggs.

Table of distribution will appear in my next report.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. McCLUSKEY,
Fishery Officer.

21. MIRAMICHI HATCHERY, N.B.

SOUTH ESK, N.B., April 6, 1908.

Professor E. E. PRINCE

Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report on the operations at this hatchery since September 1, 1907.

The new hatchery which was in course of erection at the time my last annual report was forwarded, was completed in time to receive the supply of ova during the first week in November. The building, which is 75 feet long by 30 feet wide, with a spacious portico in front, presents a very pleasing appearance. It is well lighted with 30 large windows, fitted with the latest improvements. Ventilation is also well provided for. The interior walls and ceiling are plastered, and the plaster near the floors is protected by being covered with matched sheathing, four feet in height, which is finished in oil. The supply tank, hatching troughs and waste tanks are built of the best timber that could be procured, and being well put up are thoroughly water-tight. There are 50 hatching troughs in all, 40 of which are 18 feet long and the remaining 10 are 12 feet long. This number of troughs can contain over 500 ordinary hatching trays, or, in other words, there is sufficient space for safely carrying and hatching from two to two and one-half millions of ova. The water supply is obtained from the

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pond which operated the old hatchery, and is conveyed to the supply tank through an 8-inch iron pipe. The exterior walls and roof are shingled with best quality shingles, and the walls painted with three coats white paint, with green trimmings.

The cottage which was erected for the officer in charge, and which was completed during the first week in January, is situated near the hatchery. Although this building is small, the interior is conveniently arranged and well finished, having a basement 23 feet square, and is heated throughout by hot air furnace. The exterior is shingled and the walls and roof painted to correspond with the hatchery building. This season it will be necessary to do some grading on the grounds fronting the buildings and to remove considerable refuse and old lumber that accumulated during the building operations. Some of the tanks, troughs and fittings will also require painting. This work could not be done last fall, as the cold weather and snow came on before it could be completed. When this work is performed the hatchery and surroundings will make a very creditable appearance, and will be one of the most modern establishments of the kind in the maritime provinces.

During the latter part of August, the retaining pond at the hatchery was put in readiness to receive the supply of parent fish. The dam which was badly damaged by the spring freshets was repaired, and several other small improvements made. Arrangements were then made with fishermen near the hatchery to operate four nets to supply this pond. These nets were put in operation on September 15, and in 12 days 845 salmon were obtained therefrom and placed in the retaining pond. While this work was being carried out, instructions were received to procure about 700 additional fish with which to supply other hatcheries. As the pond here then contained as many fish as was thought could be safely carried, and as there was no chance to enlarge it while the fish were enclosed, it was decided to erect another temporary pond at Tide Head, 12 miles distant from the hatchery, and to procure the required number of fish by seining in the same manner and under the same arrangements as obtained before the purchase of parent fish was inaugurated at this hatchery. Owing to continuous rains, the water in the upper parts of the rivers became very high shortly after the seining operations commenced, and only 350 fish were obtained in this manner, consequently the licensed stands were again put in operation and in a few days 280 more fish were taken by them and conveyed to Tide Head, making a total of 630 fish placed in this pond. As the number of fish then in both ponds amounted to 1,475, and as instructions had been received that this number would supply all requirements, the fishermen were directed to remove their nets, which they did on October 11. Twenty-five of the fish that had been slightly injured in the nets were liberated before spawning time. The collection of ova commenced on October 25. On October 28, Mr. Burgess, of Windsor, arrived here, and on the 31st he returned with one million ova, which were delivered to him at the railway station at Newcastle. Three days later 260,000 were delivered to Mr. Robt. Lindsay, at Newcastle, for the Gaspé hatchery. And on the same day Mr. A. W. Holroyd arrived for the supply for Charlottetown hatchery. This lot, consisting of about 900,000, was delivered to Mr. Holroyd at Newcastle on November 6. As there was then no further orders for other hatcheries, the work of putting the supply in this hatchery was commenced, and was continued very successfully until the evening of November 9, when a heavy freshet came on. The water raised fully 10 feet, and it was impossible to continue the work at the ponds. The water remained high during the 10th and 11th, and on the 12th it was decided to seine as many fish from the ponds as possible and place them in pontoons. This was extremely difficult, and as it was raining continuously, the water rose to a point over two feet higher than the structures enclosing the fish, thus allowing about 120 to escape from the pond at Tide Head and 225 from the pond at the hatchery, making a loss of 345 at both places. The fish that had been placed in the pontoons were then stripped as quickly as possible, under very trying conditions, as the weather had turned cold and the rivers began to freeze over. The

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work was completed on November 17, over two millions of ova being placed in this hatchery. The number of fish stripped was 720 females and 385 males, making a total of 1,105. The total number of ova collected during the season amounted to 4,200,000, divided as follows:—

Windsor hatchery, Nova Scotia	1,000,000
Gaspé hatchery, Quebec	260,000
Charlottetown hatchery, Prince Edward Island	900,000
Miramichi hatchery, New Brunswick	2,040,000
Total	4,200,000

It had been arranged to supply the Restigouche hatchery with about 1,000,000 ova, but owing to the loss of parent fish caused by the flood, as already stated, it was found impossible to do so.

The ova were placed in this hatchery in good condition and continued to do well without any more than ordinary loss until the last week of January. Then large numbers began to die in some of the troughs and had to be removed from the trays. This work was seriously interfered with during the first week of February, as owing to almost continuous rains and freshets, large quantities of sediment was carried into the troughs and the water was so muddy, it was impossible to pick out the bad ova. The hatchery and ova was inspected by Mr. Finlayson on February 10. He selected 200,000 healthy ova, and transferred them to Ottawa, where part of them were to be repacked for shipment to New Zealand. He was accompanied by an officer who was in charge of this shipment, on the long journey across the Pacific. After Mr. Finlayson's visit the ova was thoroughly washed and cleaned. The total number picked out up to March 1 being 470,000. From that date until hatching time no serious loss was met with, about 45,000 being removed in that time.

With regard to the procuring and retaining the supply of parent salmon, the experience gained last year proves that it will be much better to have only one pond sufficiently large to contain 1,500 fish, situated as near the hatchery as possible, instead of operating two small ones 12 miles apart, as last year. A pond can be easily arranged a short distance from the site hitherto used, which is becoming filled up with sand and refuse, by selecting a portion of the cove into which the stream that runs by the hatchery empties. The bottom is clean and gravelly and the fish will be benefited by the tides which enter here every day, raising from 4 to 8 feet. Another advantage will be that there will be no danger of loss by freshets. An enclosure can be made in the same manner as at the old ponds around as large a space as thought necessary to contain 1,200 to 1,600 fish. No further expense will be incurred in doing this than the cost of material for fencing and the labour putting it into position. The fish can be obtained from stands within one-quarter to one mile from this pond and can be placed therein at every tide.

The distribution will appear in my next report.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC SHEASGREEN.

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22. BEDFORD SALMON HATCHERY.

BEDFORD, N.S., April 29, 1908.

Professor E. E. PRINCE,
 Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of operations at the Bedford hatchery for the past season, distribution appearing in my next report.

In November last, I obtained at the St. John retaining pond 300,000 salmon eggs. The speckled trout eggs were secured from the following places:—

Bulmer's pond, Sackville, N.B.	50,000
Williams' lake, Halifax county, N.S.	10,000
Phinney's pond, Annapolis county, N.S.	3,000

An effort was made last season to secure trout eggs from some of the larger lakes where the fish are large and plentiful, but owing to the heavy freshets during October and November none could be captured. Another effort will be made this fall, which I trust will be more successful.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED OGDEN.

23. WINDSOR HATCHERY, N.S.

WINDSOR, N.S., April 2, 1908.

Professor E. E. PRINCE,
 Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith my third annual report.

In October, 1907, I went to new retaining pond on Miramichi river, and there obtained 1,000,000 salmon ova.

The same were laid down in good condition in the hatching troughs.

The ova were all hatched early, and the distribution will appear in my next report. next report.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK BURGESS.

24. MARGAREE HATCHERY, N.S.

N. E. MARGAREE, N.S., April 20, 1908.

Professor E. E. PRINCE,
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In response to a recent departmental circular, I beg leave, most respectfully, to submit my annual report of the fish cultural operations conducted in Margaree hatchery for the season of 1907-8.

During the summer of 1907, the terra-cotta pipe that conducted water to the troughs, never having given satisfactory service, referred to in detail in previous reports, was removed and replaced by iron pipe, 6 inches diameter. The work was conducted under the able management and counsel of Alex. Finlayson, Esq., Inspector of Dominion Hatcheries. It will be necessary, however, to have several hundred feet more of similar pipe placed in position, as not having sufficient to obtain a suitable head of water, two dams had to be erected; and, as violent freshets are of frequent occurrence, these dams are often giving away. Last season they had to be repaired several times. By having additional pipe, they can be dispensed with altogether, and this yearly expenditure for repairs saved. I trust by another year this work will be accomplished.

Early in November, 1907, I received 1,690,000 salmon ova from the government retaining pond at St. John, N.B. They arrived at the hatchery in first-class condition and were at once placed in the troughs.

In the routine work, past seasons, one of the questions that troubled us most was the handling of sediment successfully. Owing to a system of filters that I devised I have to report with pleasure, that during the past season there was no occasion whatever to wash or sprinkle the ova at any time. All through the season they remained as bright as when first placed in the troughs.

Notwithstanding careful daily picking, at one time the ova was threatened with an epidemic of fungus, but by the timely and judicious use of *Potassii Permanganas*, somewhat on the lines laid down and recommended by yourself in one of your reports on fish culture, within a few days all appearance of it entirely disappeared.

From November to May, the daily average temperature of the water in the supply tank was 39° F. The period of incubation was therefore very much shorter than usual. Hatching commenced about February 20, and was completed about March 25. The resultant fry were very vigorous and healthy, and without doubt were the best lot ever hatched here, both in the activity of the alevins and in the small percentage of loss.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. GEO. CARMICHAEL.

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25. KELLY'S POND HATCHERY, P.E.I.

WINDSOR STATION,

Professor E. E. PRINCE,
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report of the operations at Kelly's Pond hatchery for the season of 1907-8.

I am pleased to say we had the most successful season in the history of the hatchery. On November 6, I secured 950,000 salmon eggs from Miramichi retaining pond, and put them in the hatchery in fine condition. On December 25, Mr. Rodd, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, brought me 50,000 trout eggs, which were also put down in fine condition. The salmon began to hatch on February 20, and the trout on February 1. I am pleased to say we lost very few salmon eggs during the hatching season, and of the 50,000 trout, I may say we did not lose 50.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. HOLROYD.

26. ST. JOHN SALMON POND, N.B.

ST. JOHN, N.B., March 23, 1908.

Professor E. E. PRINCE,
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with the request of the department, I herewith present a report of the season's operations at the Little River Salmon Pond.

On April 17, I received instructions to get the pond ready to receive fish, owing to some necessary alterations being made, we hastened the work and were ready, and did receive 23 fish by July 5, and continued taking them until August 22, by which time we had received some 1,250 adults and 50 grilse. During the taking of fish we lost some by death, but a much smaller percentage than last year, and I have every reason to believe that the loss next season will be practically 'nil.' During the summer we lost a few more, but only what might be expected, from the impounding of so many. Some died from fungus and some by accident. Taken as a whole, the fish were a fine lot, averaging about 13½ pounds each. We also received about 35 that were exceptionally large, weighing from 20 to 35 pounds each. It is interesting to note that these large fish are more plentiful now than they were ten years ago, whether this can be attributed to the careful liberating of the fish from the pond, about 1,000 each year, or not, is a question, but I rather incline to that belief, as when matured fish are liberated that weigh from 12 to 15 pounds, it is reasonable to believe that when they return two years later, as they do, that consequently they must be larger.

We commenced stripping on October 26, the fish being quite ripe, in fact, it was so much earlier than last year that we were afraid that some of them would lose their

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eggs in the pond; however, we got through all right, only finding three spent fish among the lot. On this date we stripped 60 fish, 40 females and 20 males, getting from same about 350,000 eggs. The same staff being employed as we have had, with one or two exceptions, for the last five years, in fact, the more important work has been done by the same hands since I have had charge of the pond.

Altogether we stripped 760 females, for which we had plenty of milt, and 30 males to spare. We also had 23 bright fish, samples of which were sent to Ottawa. We finished stripping on November 6, and disposed of the eggs as follows:—

Officer McCluskey, Grand Falls, N.B., about	1,800,000
Officer Lindsay, Gaspé, Que., about	1,500,000
Officer Ogden, Bedford, N.S., about	600,000
Officer Carmichael, Margaree, C.B., about	1,700,000
<hr/>	
Total	5,600,000
Average yield per female	7,700

The different officers appeared well pleased with our methods and were well satisfied that their eggs left here in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES BELYEA,

Officer-in-Charge, Little River Pond, St. John, N.B.

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APPENDIX No. 14.

REPORT OF THE FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE OF CANADA.

(By Commander O. G. V. Spain.)

OTTAWA, April 15, 1908.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the work of the cruiser fleet looking after the protection of the fisheries of the Atlantic, Great lakes and the Pacific coast.

I also append reports from the officers commanding the various vessels; the list of United States vessels calling at Canadian ports, and also a list of *modus vivendi* licenses issued to United States fishing vessels during the fiscal year 1907-8.

Nearly all these United States vessels were boarded and reported upon by the captains of Canadian cruisers.

The vessels comprising the fleet and their commanding officers were as follows:—

Canada, Captain Knowlton.

Vigilant, Captain Dunn.

Curlew, Captain Robinson.

Osprey, Captain Graham.

Constance, Captain May.

Princess, Commander Wakeham.

Petrel, Captain Kent.

Kestrel, Captain Newcomb.

Falcon, Inspector Williams.

The patrol of these vessels during the last season were as follows:—

The *Canada* on the Nova Scotia and Cape Breton coast. The *Vigilant* on Lake Erie. The *Curlew* in the Bay of Fundy. The *Osprey* on the southeast coast of Nova Scotia. The *Constance* in the river and gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Nova Scotia coast. This vessel is controlled by the Customs Department in everything regarding her movements.

The *Princess* works independently of the rest of the fleet, under the command of the officer in charge of the Gulf Division of Fisheries. She patrols the Labrador coast, Bay des Chaleurs and the Magdalen islands.

The *Petrel*, in Prince Edward Island waters, with headquarters at Souris or Georgetown.

The *Kestrel* is employed in British Columbia waters. The work that this vessel has to perform is over a very large territory. It is impossible for her to carry it out satisfactorily, and it is proposed to build a faster and more modern vessel to assist in patrolling these waters.

The *Falcon* is a small vessel employed in British Columbia, principally in looking after the inshore fisheries, under Inspector Williams.

In addition to the above, there are three steam launches, which are principally used in looking after the carrying out of our laws by our own fishermen, more especially in regard to the protection of the lobster fisheries.

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The work performed by the various ships under my command have been satisfactory, and my thanks are due to the officers and men of the service.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

O. G. V. SPAIN,

Commander, Marine Service of Canada.

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LIST of Licenses issued to United States Vessels during the fiscal year ended
March 31, 1908.

Name of Vessel.	Port.	Amount Paid.	Name of Vessel.	Port.	Amount Paid.
		\$ cts.			\$ cts.
Quickstep.....	Boston.....	112 50	Thomas S. Gorton..	Gloucester ..	138 00
Blanch.....	Gloucester ..	117 00	T. M. Nicholson...	Bucksport.....	135 00
Judique.....	".....	133 50	Alena L. Young...	Rockport.....	37 50
Alice R. Lawson...	".....	127 50	Dictator.....	Gloucester.....	138 00
Lizzie Maud.....	Vine Haven....	72 00	Susan and Mary...	Boston.....	124 50
Margie Turner...	Booth Bay.....	66 00	Ralph L. Hall.....	Gloucester.....	135 00
Rena A. Percy...	Cranberry Island	69 00	Priscilla Smith...	".....	133 50
Essex.....	Gloucester.....	126 00	Aloha.....	".....	151 50
Fattler.....	".....	202 50	Acton.....	".....	25 50
Ralph Russell...	".....	72 00	John L. Nicholson..	".....	138 00
Maxime Elliott...	".....	112 50	Tacoma.....	".....	106 50
Hattie A. Heckman.	".....	108 00	Mildred V. Numan..	Cape Porpise...	64 50
Georgiana.....	Boston.....	130 50	Senator.....	Gloucester.....	111 00
Theodore Roosevelt.	Gloucester.....	135 00	Mary Edith.....	Boston.....	76 50
Squanto.....	".....	142 50	Parthia.....	Gloucester.....	115 50
Agnes.....	".....	112 50	Joseph H. Cromwell.	Boston.....	73 50
Margaret.....	".....	118 50	Morning Star.....	".....	127 50
Valkyria.....	".....	160 50	Paragon.....	Lockport.....	120 00
George Parker....	".....	150 00	Kineo.....	Gloucester.....	124 50
Ohato.....	Boston.....	157 50	Jennie B. Hodgson..	4.....	127 50
Catherine Burke...	".....	138 00	Grace Darling.....	Beverly.....	70 50
Metamora.....	".....	121 50	Oliver F. Kilham...	Salem.....	64 50
Perceptor.....	Gloucester.....	133 50	Slack Gordon....	Gloucester.....	132 00
Dora A. Lawson...	".....	139 50	Niagra.....	".....	117 00
Mystery.....	Plymouth.....	117 00	Minitor.....	".....	150 00
Lucinda I. Londe...	Gloucester.....	117 00	Teazer.....	".....	93 00
Flirt.....	".....	123 00	Arkona.....	".....	145 50
Cavalier.....	".....	144 00	J. J. Flaherty.....	".....	186 00
Conqueror.....	".....	156 00	Aritheesa.....	".....	160 50
Miranda.....	".....	114 00	Smuggler.....	".....	136 50
Annie M. Parker...	".....	150 90	H. A. Nickerson...	".....	124 50
Vera.....	".....	115 50	Bohemia.....	".....	129 00
Niagara.....	".....	117 00	Hazel H. Hines.....	".....	118 50
Illinois.....	".....	117 00	Wm. E. Morrissey...	".....	139 50
Ella M. Goodwin...	".....	129 00	Athlete.....	".....	144 00
Hiram Lowell.....	Bucksport.....	142 50	Georgie Campbell...	".....	117 00
Waldo L. Stream...	Gloucester.....	121 50	Maggie and May...	".....	132 00
Claudia.....	".....	118 50	Senator Gardner....	".....	141 00
Raymah.....	Boston.....	142 50	Orinoco.....	".....	132 00
Monitor.....	Gloucester.....	150 00	Mabel D. Hines....	".....	138 00
Orinoco.....	".....	132 00	Annie M. Parker...	".....	150 00
Mildred Robinson...	Boston.....	129 00	Blanche.....	".....	117 00
Harvard.....	Gloucester.....	114 00	Effie M. Morrissey..	".....	124 50
Total.....					10,569 50

FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE.

List of United States Fishing Vessels which have entered Canadian Ports for the Year ending October 31, 1907, showing Net Tonnage, Crew and number of times each Vessel entered the Several Ports.

Number.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Number of Men.	Arichat.	Canso.	Georgetown, P.E.I.	Halifax.	Liscomb.	Liverpool.	Lookeport.	Louisburg.	Lunenburg.	North Sydney.	Port Hawkesbury.	Port Hood.	Port Mulgrave.	Shelburne.	Souris, P.E.I.	Whitehead.	Yarmouth.	Total Entries.
1	A. E. Whyland	96	19	1	1	1	1						3	2						3	12
2	A. L. Sanborn	17	8																	1	1
3	A. M. Nicholson	107	19														1				3
4	Actor	78	6	2									2	1							4
5	Admiral Dewey	78	18	1			2		2					1		1					4
6	Agnes	75	18											1			1				6
7	Agnes F. Gleason	78	17				1									1		2		2	2
8	Alena L. Young	25	6															1			4
9	Alert	84	18										1							2	14
10	Alice R. Lawson	85	18		2	1			2	1	3		3	1			2				7
11	Aloha	101	25		1						1						1				1
12	American	90	15																2		3
13	Annie Greenlaw	69	17						1				2				3				7
14	Annie M. Parker	100	22						1	1											4
15	Arabia	86	18				4														3
16	Arbutus	86	20						1							1	1		2		15
17	Arcadia	90	18		3	1			1	1	3		1	1	1		1		1		22
18	Arkona	97	22		3		1	1	6				6	1	1		3		1		6
19	Arthur D. Story	75	15		1																5
20	Arthur James	97	18		2		3						1	2	1					3	10
21	Athlete	96	18		3					1								2		1	8
22	Atlanta	77	18	3		1	3												2		6
23	Avaton	85	18		1							1	3	1			1				11
24	Blanche	78	18	2		1	1		1			3	3	1					3		11
25	Bohemia	88	18		3																8
26	Catherine Burke	92	22		1	1			3					2	1	1				1	8
27	Cavalier	96	20	4																	3
28	Cecil H. Low	75	14														3				8
29	Centennial	86	18																		3
30	Clara G. Silva	50	16																2		2
31	Claudia	79	18										1	1			1				2

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[illegible]

List of United States Fishing Vessels which have entered Canadian Ports for the year ending October 31, 1907—*Concluded.*

Number.	Name of Vessel.	Ton- nage.	Number of Men.	Arichat.	Barrington.	Canso.	Georgetown, P. E. I.	Halifax.	Liscomb.	Liverpool.	Lockeport.	Louisburg.	Lunenburg.	North Sydney.	Port Hawkesbury.	Port Hood.	Port Mulgrave.	Shelburne.	Souris, P. E. I.	Whitehead.	Yarmouth.	Total Entries.
167	Saladin.....	88	18								1			1				1			2	1
168	Sceptra.....	91	20			3	1				1			1				1				11
169	Selma.....	87	22			1		2		1								1				6
170	Senator.....	74	18			1					1			3				1				10
171	Senator Gardner.....	94	19																		1	12
172	Senator Salisbury.....	77	18	1		2	1	2				1		2							5	1
173	Sheffid.....	61	16					1														5
174	Shenandoah.....	60	17			1																1
175	Slade Gorton.....	88	23						3	1			2					2				8
176	Smuggler.....	91	18							1												3
177	Speculator.....	77	18			2				5								6				13
178	Squanto.....	95	18	2		1	1								1		1				2	6
179	Susan and May.....	83	22			1				3					1							10
180	T. A. Caromwell.....	89	22															1				1
181	T. M. Nicholson.....	99	20									1		1				2				4
182	Tacoma.....	71	19	2										2				1				8
183	Talisman.....	88	18											1								1
184	Tartar.....	88	23						1	1								2				4
185	Tasmania.....	94	19						1													1
186	Tattler.....	135	26								2	1		1				2				6
187	Teazer.....	62	18			1						1						7			1	11
188	Terra Nova.....	94	23			1		4										2				7
189	Thalia.....	78	18		1																	1
190	Theodore Roosevelt.....	90	18			3				1	1				1		1	1	2			10
191	Thomas S. Gorton.....	92	23	1						3	1			6				3				8
192	Titania.....	77	17			1			1			1						1				10
193	Valkyrie.....	107	22			3				2	2	2		1				1				11
194	Veda McKown.....	83	19							2				1				1				4
195	Vera.....	77	18			2				2				1				1				7
196	Victor.....	75	19											1								1
197	Viola.....	14	12																		31	31
198	Valant.....	96	17															4				5
199	W. E. Morrissey.....	93	19			3		1			1	1		4		2				3		17
200	W. H. Ryder.....	45	14			1										1	2					1
201	Waldo L. Stream.....	81	18															3				4

DOMINION CRUISERS—CAPTAINS' REPORTS.

C. G. S. 'CANADA,' HALIFAX, N.S., December 18, 1907.

To Commander O. G. V. SPAIN,
Officer Commanding Canadian Marine Service,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report of the work done by this ship under my command during the season of 1907.

This ship wintered at pier I. H. M. dockyard, Halifax, N.S., where necessary repairs were made to deck and the engine.

This dockyard was taken over from the imperial authorities by Lieut.-Colonel Gourdeau, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries and yourself, on January 1, 1907, and the Canadian blue ensign was hoisted by the crew of the *Canada* and saluted in due form.

I was appointed to the charge of the dockyard, and did gate, also patrol duties with the men of the *Canada* until we took up our usual work of patrol duty, which began on the 12th of May, when by your order we proceeded to Sable Island to inquire into wireless reports from Superintendent Boutillier, of Sable Island, that United States fishermen were fishing within the territorial waters of Canada. We arrived there the following day to find three United States and two Nova Scotia fishermen anchored in the bight of the island for shelter, we boarded those vessels and warned them not to fish within three miles of any part of that island, I also warned the Canadian fishermen not to use purse seines inside, as they could not be used there even by the Canadians, the use of the cod seine having been introduced there for catching pollock and cod. We got back to Halifax on the 14th. A few days later, we took up our regular duties along the southern shore of Nova Scotia awaiting the approach of the United States mackerel seiners, weather being very cold and backward. On the 21st May, the first of the mackerel fleet made their appearance on this coast. We cruised for two weeks off Sambro, going into Halifax and Prospect different times for shelter with the fleet until the 11th of June, while at the former port, I received a message to proceed to Magdalen Islands and see Collector Delaney with reference to United States Banker *Henry M. Stanley*, proceeding at once, I got there on the following day to find that this schooner had gone some days before. I took the papers which Collector Delaney detained from the *Stanley* and forwarded same to you, returning at once to my station, found fleet off Halifax, C. G. S. *Petrel* in company, and heard mackerel had struck the day before, and most of the seiners had barrels on deck which indicated they had taken fish.

On the following morning after our return while fish were schooling in every direction, the seiner *Fannie E. Prescott*, of Boston, had the misfortune to get within the 3-mile limit and was seized by this ship and taken into Halifax, and I notice by the press, was fined the sum of \$200. This does not seem to be too heavy considering the offence. We remained with the fleet along the coast though somewhat scattered until by your order about 5th July, we arrived at North Sydney to relieve the C. G. S. *Montcalm* in reference to transferring mails at that place. We remained there until by your order we left Sydney on the 14th for Pictou, and proceeded on a cruise to different principal places in Prince Edward Island, then to Sydney, Baddeck and other ports in Nova Scotia, arriving at Halifax on the 24th. We then continued our cruise until we put the ship on marine railway on August 8, where ship was cleaned and painted, while work was being done in the engine department. We then coaled and work completed in the engine department, we proceeded on the 16th. While at Descousse, I was informed by Mr. Mooney, the chief engineer, that a breakdown had occurred in the furnace of the after boiler, also that the forward furnace was unre-

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liable. I then informed you by wire, also by letter with the result that ship was ordered to Pictou and Georgetown, where four complete sets of fire grates were made and installed, after which we proceeded on our usual work. Attended the Canso regatta, where we spent a very pleasant day, everything going off nicely. September 4, we continued our fisheries protection work along southern shore of Nova Scotia mostly in connection with the protection of the lobster fisheries. I am pleased to report that this illegal fishing which in former years was carried to such an alarming extent is almost entirely stamped out for two reasons, one, the fishermen are becoming a law amongst themselves, while a few might be willing to carry on, they are afraid to do so, for fear that some of their former associates in these illegal transactions might be informing secretly, therefore illegal packing may be considered something of the past.

October 24, I received a departmental wireless message to proceed to North Sydney and meet Lieut.-Colonel Anderson, the chief engineer of the department; after arriving, coaled ship and sailed October 25 for Cape Race, Newfoundland, calling at St. Pierre, Cape Pine, Cape Race, Trepassey, and arrived back to North Sydney on the 29th, the Colonel then left for Ottawa. We then proceeded westward after waiting two days for orders, leaving the C.G.S. *Petrel* with a small fleet of United States seiners. We then worked west taking Lunenburg for headquarters cruising off this coast with two and sometimes three United States seiners until on the 15th after making a run to ascertain that the fleet had gone, I moored this ship in her old berth at pier 1, H.M. dockyard, where usual repairs are being done.

I beg to say that the United States fleet did fairly well mostly taking good fares, and as a whole, the fishermen on this coast have done well, particularly Bankers, better fares than last year with nearly as good prices.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. T. KNOWLTON,

Commanding Cruiser 'Canada.'

CANADIAN CRUISER 'PETREL,'

LIVERPOOL, N.S., December 7, 1907.

To Commander O. G. V. SPAIN,
Commanding Marine Service of Canada,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report of service performed by the Canadian cruiser *Petrel*, also *Patrol Boat No. 1*, under my command, during the season just closed.

The *Petrel* was commissioned at Liverpool on May 6, and took up station from Cape Sable to Cape Sambro, with your instructions to follow the United States seining fleet on their arrival in our waters. We boarded the first American seiner on May 20, at Shelburne. From that date on they kept increasing in numbers, and by June 13 there were forty-two vessels on the coast.

The first hauls of mackerel were made off Sambro on June 13. Some of the vessels report taking as high as three hundred barrels that day. From the above date to the 16th more or less fish were taken off Sambro and Shutin island.

The fleet then moved east, following the school which showed up very well off Liscomb and White Head. Some fine catches were made off these harbours. Several vessels secured full fares before reaching as far east as Liscomb. These vessels would ice part of their catch and run it up to Boston fresh.

The fleet seemed to lose track of the fish after passing Canso, as has been the case the last three or four years. Seiners used to follow the school of mackerel around

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Seatarie and on as far as Cape North, but in late years you will see hardly one of the vessels east of Louisburg.

The American seining vessels did well on our coast this spring; some of them report taking as high as six hundred barrels.

By June 30, the last of the seiners had left for home, and by your instructions we proceeded to Prince Edward Island and took up station off East Point, with headquarters at Souris. During the summer the railroad wharf at Souris was being repaired, and the harbour dredged out, which caused us to change our headquarters to Georgetown.

The catch of mackerel on the Prince Edward Island station was very poor this year. On August 24 the first seiner arrived.

From the above date until October 25, seven seiners were cruising in these waters with poor success.

By your instructions, we proceeded to North Sydney in the latter part of October and took up station off that port, meeting the American seiners that come down from Prince Edward Island, also one direct from home. These vessels remained cruising in Cape Breton waters until November 11, when they sailed home. They caught very few mackerel off Sydney, although they claim fish were seen by them, but the weather conditions were such that they had to abandon the voyage and return west.

During the season we made runs west to Shelburne, also east through the lakes to Sydney, in fact we were kept busy all the season.

Illegal lobster fishing gave us some trouble during the month of October, but with the assistance of *Patrol Boat No. 1*, we were able to locate the gear and confiscate it.

Patrol Boat No. 1 was, by your order, despatched to Dalhousie early in June, to assist Inspector Chapman in the protection of the salmon fishing. Whilst doing duty there, the boat was fired on from shore by some person with a rifle, the shots hitting the boat several times, two of the bullets going through the wheel-house, clearing the captain's head only by a few inches. The boat went back to Prince Edward Island, arriving there on August 15, when she took up patrolling the coast, carrying out the lobster law *re* close season. This little boat has done excellent service during the year.

The hake fishing off Souris was a great success this year. Large quantities were brought in fresh by the government fish drier, also by the Atlantic Fish Company. As many as fifty and sixty small vessels can be seen engaged in this fishery during the months of July, August and September and late in October, from two to five miles off. The cod fishing on the outer ground in the gulf was not a success this year on account of the rough weather.

By your instructions, we left Sydney on November 11, and proceeded west, calling at different places, arriving at Liverpool on the 16th, placing ship in winter quarters on 21st and paying off on 22nd.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. KENT,

Captain.

DOMINION CRUISER 'OSPREY,'

SHELburne, November 23, 1907.

To Commander O. G. V. SPAIN,

Commanding Fisheries Protection Service of Canada,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I again have the honour to submit to you an annual report on the work done by the cruiser *Osprey*, under my command, during the season just closed.

I left home on March 13, and arrived at Shelburne on the 18th, and superintended the necessary repairs, cleaning, painting, &c., until May 4, when I engaged what crew were available and commissioned ship May 9, having finished taking on board stores, bending sails, &c., unmoored ship and anchored in the stream.

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Owing to the unsettled state of the weather at the time, we were detained in the vicinity of Shelburne until the morning of the 13th, when we proceeded to sea, and arrived at Halifax the same evening. We took on board ammunition and some other stores which were not available at Shelburne, and had the crew measured for uniforms.

15th.—Proceeded to sea again, and arrived on our station at Canso on the 16th, when we took up our customary duties, inspecting lobster factories, fish traps and attending to the various other duties in connection with the fisheries.

June 13, the first of the United States seiners made their appearance on this station; our attention was then transferred to them. Continued in company with the seiners, remaining between White Head and St. Esprit until June 25, when we saw the last of the fleet make sail for home.

July 5, acting under your instructions, we proceeded to Port Hawkesbury.

July 8, hauled on marine slip and had ship cleaned and painted; 12th, finished work on ship and anchored in the stream; 13th, proceeded back on our station and took up our usual duties.

August 1.—We went to Lunenburg, and communicated with Fishery Overseer Webber, at Chester.

August 6.—Mr. Webber joined the ship and we proceeded to St. Margaret's bay and inspected all the fish traps in that vicinity.

August 9.—Seized a fish trap at Hubbard's cove, set without a license. We took the trap on board the *Osprey* and landed it at Chester, in care of Overseer Webber.

13th.—Met a number of the fishermen in St. Margaret's bay and made arrangements with them in reference to trap licenses, &c. Several of them made application at once and others promised to take out licenses, and I found most of the fishermen quite willing to abide by the fishery regulations.

August 15.—Having got through with our work in that vicinity, we landed Overseer Webber at Chester, and proceeded back to our station at Canso, where we arrived the 17th, and resumed our usual duties for the remainder of the season.

November 8.—Received instructions from you to be in Shelburne the 15th to pay off crew and put ship in winter quarters, I proceeded west in company with the last of the United States seining fleet, and arrived at Shelburne the night of the 16th, calling at Halifax on our way.

19th.—Moored in winter quarters, stripped ship and landed all stores and gear in the warehouse.

23rd.—Paid off crew and put ship out of commission, and gave it in charge of Captain Hipsom for safekeeping.

In regard to the catch of fish for the season on this station, the catch of codfish by the shore boats will be below the average, owing principally to unsettled weather, but most of the Bankers made good fares.

Lobsters were about an average catch, except on the south shore of Cape Breton and St. Peter's bay, where they were practically a failure, owing to the late season and the loss of traps by the drift ice, which swept the whole shore.

Mackerel were scarce on the shore in spring, and consequently the shore boats realized small fares, but in the latter part of October some of the boats made good catches, but the weather was stormy at the time that the mackerel were passing and fishermen could not attend to their nets with advantage.

Herring will be about an average catch.

In conclusion, I am pleased to be able to say that the close season for lobsters has been well observed on this station, and the majority of the fishermen render us all the assistance they can to help to keep down the illegal business.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN GRAHAM,
C.G.S. '*Osprey*.'

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C.G.S. 'VIGILANT,'

WALKERVILLE, ONT., December 17, 1907.

To Commander O. G. V. SPAIN,
Commanding Marine Service of Canada,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to forward herewith my annual report of the work performed by the *Vigilant* during the past season.

On account of the difficulty with my former first officer, the ship was not placed in commission until May 3. On that day a departure was made down the river with Mr. Nicholson on board, for the purpose of testing and regulating the new log. On the 4th, further testing was made with the log, and Mr. Nicholson left the ship.

May 18.—At Windsor, Captain Spain and a party of Americans came on board and were conveyed to Amherstburg to make arrangements with regard to *Patrol Boat* at Lime Kiln Crossing.

24th.—Dressed ship and at noon fired royal salute, 21 guns.

June 3.—By instructions, swept over the wreck of the tug *Castles* to ascertain if contractors had completed their contract, subject of special report.

June 25, arrived at Toronto to take on board the Waterways Commission.

27th, 12.20 a.m., arrived at Port Colborne, where the commissioners inspected the harbour works, and they left the next day.

July 1.—By instructions, lying in Port Dover for the purpose of aiding citizens to celebrate Dominion Day; at noon fired a salute of 15 guns. Ship was dressed for the occasion.

13th.—About thirty-five miles east of Pelee island, we seized 21 gill-nets containing a few fish.

16th.—A few miles east of former seizure, took up 37 nets.

27th.—Engaged sweeping over wreck of *Armenia*, at that time finding as little as 23 feet over the same.

August 1, at 3.45 p.m.—Departed down the river from Windsor with Captain Spain on board, to make further arrangements with regard to *Patrol Boat* at Lime Kiln Crossing.

5th.—By directions, we took sextant angles of Grubbe Reef gas buoy and found that it had been moved a little over three-quarters of a mile, and we telephoned these facts to the party in charge at Amherstburg.

6th.—By instructions, I proceeded to Collingwood in regard to the *McMaster* desertion.

14th.—South of Cut light, Long Point, and about two miles north of boundary, I seized twelve nets.

22nd.—Arrived in Toronto at Polson's dock, to have maxim guns mounted, and lay there till work was completed on August 30.

September 7.—South of Long Point, seized a quantity of nets, and the same evening sold them to R. Moore for \$40.

26.—Being instructed to inquire into reported wreck of steamer *Rust*, which had been aground on Pelee point, found that she had been released and taken to Toledo dry dock.

October 11, 10.55 a.m.—Left Amherstburg for Pelee island with Judge McHugh and party, to hold court of revision, and returned the same evening.

14th.—We went again to the wreck of the *Armenia* to sweep more carefully over it, as the United States hydrographic engineer had reported as little as fifteen feet over the wreck; found that this sounding was a buoy attached to the wreck, and that not less than twenty-four feet was found, and this was reported.

29th.—Off Long Point, nearly two miles north of boundary, seized twenty-two nets, containing 550 pounds of fish. Sold fish and nets to W. G. Ainsley, Port Dover.

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November 18.—By instructions, we went to the wreck of schooner *Houghton* and took angles to ascertain whether it lies on the Canadian side of the boundary line. Matter reported.

19th.—Seized an American gasoline launch, and two punts, afterwards took up a few nets, sent the men ashore on North Bass island, sold the nets to Mr. McCormick, of Pelee Island, for \$8.

24th.—Stored the gasoline launch at Port Stanley, and gave one punt to Mr. Stanton, in place of his, destroyed in collision with the tug *Nettie B.*

December 7.—Proceeded up river to Walkerville to lay up ship.

REMARKS.

You will observe that considerably less seizures have been made this season, for the reason that the report made by Captain Schater, of the United States revenue cutter *Morrell* completely silenced the American fish companies, for the reason that the oft repeated complaint that I had seized their nets in American waters, was shown to be incorrect, and also the quick-firing guns that have been placed on the *Vigilant* have had a very good effect, as the poachers will not take the chances now as they formerly did, when we were only armed with rifles, and there will be less danger of loss of human life.

Fishing on the Canadian side of Lake Erie, upon the whole, has been better than for years past, and our fishermen are free to admit that this is largely due to the work of the *Vigilant*. The fishermen do not give me the aid that I think they ought. I have repeatedly requested them to do so, but instead of giving any information to me direct, they will write to the department, and by the time the information reaches me it is too late to be of any use, and I have also found on several occasions, that the report sent in to the department was not true, but was evidently done to obtain the services of the *Vigilant* unduly in their vicinity. Remarkable catches of fish were made towards the latter part of the season off Port Stanley, as much as forty-five tons being brought in in one day by seven small tugs.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. DUNN,

Commanding G.G.S. '*Vigilant*.'

DOMINION CRUISER '*KESTREL*,'

VANCOUVER, B.C., November 12, 1907.

Commander O. G. V. SPAIN,
Commanding Marine Service,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report of the work done by the Canadian cruiser *Kestrel*, under my command, patrolling the waters of the coast of British Columbia, for the year 1907.

When joining this ship again on December 25th, I immediately made ready for sea, leaving Vancouver on the 27th, visiting Nanaimo and other coast points as far south as Victoria, where fishing was being carried on, leaving Victoria on the 30th, we arrived in Vancouver the same evening, when the engineer was instructed to blow down and wash out the main boiler and make necessary repairs. Acting under instructions, I again left Vancouver on January 8, 1907, for Victoria. At this time I received several complaints from our fishermen, stating that the United States fishermen were fishing and cleaning their fish within the limit; and that there had not been any cruiser watching them since October. I at once wired the department

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and received instructions to proceed with my patrol duties. This I did, delivering the stores I had on board for the lighthouses while en route to the fishing grounds, arriving at Stephen island, Hecate straits, on January 19. On the 21st, we arrived at Port Simpson for our mail. Here I learned that the people at Green island light-house were in bad straits for want of food and oil, and if they did not receive help at once would be starving. I took on supplies from the Hudson's Bay stores immediately and started for their relief. We succeeded on the 24th, during a very heavy gale, with high sea running, in landing a few articles, which kept them from starving until the gale abated, when ample stores were sent them. Great credit is due to the life-boat's crew in making the landing successfully, as they found both of the light-keepers disabled and could not receive any assistance whatever from them. We arrived at Simpson the same evening. Next morning we started on our regular patrol, cruising Hecate straits and boarding several fishermen. We continued cruising until February 1, on which date we arrived at Vancouver. After washing out boiler and attending to ship's business, we left again on the 12th, calling at Union for coal. Leaving here, we were cruising until the 21st, when we called at Port Simpson for our mail; we then continued cruising Hecate straits and visiting many uncharted harbours in Queen Charlotte islands. On March 1, we located an uncharted rock in Skincuttle inlet; stopped and took bearings of same. This rock was reported to you, and notices to mariners issued. We continued cruising until the 7th, on which date we reached Vancouver. After painting ship and making necessary repairs, we left again on the 19th and continued cruising. On the 25th we anchored in an uncharted bay in Goose island; a sketch of this bay with soundings was afterwards forwarded to you. Continuing, we cruised Hecate straits, visiting several outlying harbours. On the 28th we visited Rock Fish bay. At 0.17 p.m. of this date we sighted a steamer fishing well inshore at the mouth of Cumshewa inlet. I immediately gave chase, but as they saw us at the same time as we sighted them, she at once ran in and picked up her dories and escaped before we could reach her; thus another valuable prize of \$75,000 was lost for the want of a fast cruiser. This steamer proved to be the *Manhattan*, owned by the New England Fish Company.

During the next two days the weather was very bad and we lay at anchor in Selwyn harbour. While cruising Selwyn inlet, we discovered an uncharted harbour half a mile long by two cables wide, sheltered from all winds and affording splendid anchorage; a sketch of this harbour was made and forwarded to you. On the 30th the *Manhattan* was again sighted within the three-mile limit, but was not fishing. After watching her for some time, she proceeded five miles off shore and commenced to fish. We continued cruising in these waters until April 5, when we proceeded to Port Simpson for our mail. Leaving here we continued cruising, calling at Port Essington on the 8th for fresh meat, and arriving at Vancouver on the 17th. During this time several fishermen were driven from our harbours and the three-mile limit. On arrival at Vancouver, I received instructions to go on the marine slip for our yearly overhaul. We were on the slip until the 25th, repairing metal, &c. On the 27th we again started on regular patrol, arriving at Harriett bay, Queen Charlotte island, on May 1. Here I swung ship to test compasses; I also learned that the customs officer at Massett was granted permits to United States coasters, allowing them to do a coasting business, evading customs duties and committing other grave irregularities. I immediately started to investigate. Proceeding to Luxana bay, I seized a United States trapper with his traps, provisions, boat and outfit; these I took to Port Simpson and handed over to the collector of customs at that port, where he was made to pay duty and comply with our laws. Through the vigilance of the *Kestrel* around the shores of these islands, smuggling has ceased; there are no more permits granted, and the lucrative business at one time carried on by foreigners is now done by boats from Vancouver and Victoria, manned by our own people. Leaving Port Simpson, we cruised up Work's canal and filled fresh water tanks, returning

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the following day. Again leaving on the 9th, we took up our regular patrol work in Hecate straits, calling at Essington on the 11th for fresh provisions. We continued cruising, and on the 15th spoke H.M.S. *Egeria* surveying off the north end of Queen Charlotte island. We then visited Virago sound and Naden harbour, returning on the 18th to Port Simpson for mail. Leaving here we called at Port Essington on the 23rd. On the 24th, we dressed ship and gave the crew liberty, it being a general holiday. On the 25th we again took up our patrol, arriving in Vancouver on the 27th. Leaving again on the 30th, we took Mr. Cunningham along with us on fish hatchery business. After coaling, we arrived at Alberni on the 31st. After cruising and visiting many places on the west coast, we returned to Vancouver on June 5. Leaving here, we proceeded on regular patrol, arriving at Port Simpson on the 13th. Here we met Mr. Busby, inspector of customs. On the 14th we proceeded to Massett, where he inspected the office there and found irregularities, as reported. Leaving there, we cruised south to Harriett bay, and other stations, arriving at Vancouver on June 18. On the 20th we left for the west coast of Vancouver island, calling at Barkly, Clayoquot and other sounds. While here we received instructions to make a survey of the channel south of Round island, also of Race passage; this we did. Returning, we arrived at Vancouver on June 26. On the 27th we blew down boiler and made repairs to same. Leaving on July 10, we cruised north, calling at Port Simpson on the 20th for mail. On the 22nd we called at Port Essington for fresh meat. On the 23rd we arrived at Petrel channel and anchored in an uncharted harbour at the west end, and also discovered that the channel, as reported on the chart, did not exist. I then made an examination and sounded the main channel very carefully, locating a very secure harbour ten miles from the west entrance. I made a sketch of these harbours and channel and forwarded it to you. Leaving here, we continued our patrol. At Butler cove we met the *New England*, and she was at once ordered to leave the harbour, which she did. From here we cruised to Queen Charlotte islands, visiting the different bays and inlets. On the 30th, I was requested to make a survey of an uncharted harbour where extensive copper mines are in operation, and now known as Skeda bay. I made a very careful sketch of this bay, and forwarded the plan along with photographs to you. Leaving here, we cruised south, arriving at Vancouver on August 6. After attending to ship's business, we sailed again on the 10th with Professor Prince and the Rev. George Taylor. From this date to the 24th, we were cruising and dredging at the various harbours in the inside channels, and on the west coast of Vancouver island. Returning, we washed out boiler and made necessary repairs. Leaving again on September 4, we were accompanied by Mr. Halkett, who made a very careful investigation of the many harbours visited for the purpose of locating suitable sites for lobster and oyster planting. After leaving Mr. Halkett at Nanaimo on the 11th, we again took up our regular patrol along the coast, calling at several stations, arriving at Port Simpson on the 24th, where we received word that smuggling was carried on in Portland canal, and we were requested to investigate. Taking Collector Sharp on board, we proceeded to Kinkolett. On arrival, we found that the man had skipped out the day before, but we seized many of his goods, and they were left in care of the collector at Port Simpson. Returning, we cruised south, arriving at Vancouver on October 1. Leaving again on the 8th, we were on regular patrol duty during the month, visiting many of the harbours along the coast and in Hecate straits, calling at Port Simpson on the 20th for mail; cruising south, we arrived at Vancouver on the 30th.

After washing out boiler and making necessary repairs, we sailed again on November 8 for a month's cruise, calling at the different stations, as usual.

I am pleased to be able to report to you that during the year the *Kestrel* has done exceptionally good work on this coast, and has run without accidents of any kind. Through her vigilance, poaching during the past season on the west coast ceased. Not one vessel was sighted fishing within the three-mile limit, neither has there been a

complaint made that they have been doing so. As they were denied the use of our harbours, it practically put these smaller craft out of business. During the season of 1905 and 1906, 18,000,000 pounds of halibut were taken out of these waters. From 1906 to 1907, less than 9,000,000 pounds were taken. Why? Simply because they dare not run the risk; in consequence over half of these smaller craft have been sent to Alaska to operate there, and ship their catches down on the regular mail boats from Ketchikan and Peterborough to Seattle, the remainder of these boats confining themselves principally to the banks off Cape Flattey.

This fact alone goes very clearly to show that with proper protection, poaching on this coast would cease.

While the above has been the condition on the west coast, the very reverse has happened along the northern coast in Queen Charlotte sound, Hecate straits and along the north coast of Queen Charlotte islands, where the larger boats operate. It is a well-known fact that during the months of February and March, 1907, over 1,500,000 pounds of halibut was absolutely stolen from our waters when the *Kestrel* was not there to watch them.

What we want is more boats, and we want them now, if we are going to preserve our halibut fisheries on this coast.

During the year the *Kestrel* has logged on an average speed of 9 knots, 16,972 miles, or an average of 46½ miles per day for every day in the year.

Allow me to also include the following report of the halibut fisheries of British Columbia for the year 1907:—

I have the honour to submit the following carefully prepared statement of the number of pounds of halibut caught in the waters of the coast of British Columbia by Canadian and United States fishing vessels, from January 1, 1907, up to and including the month of October, with a comparative statement for the months of November and December, thus giving a statement of the total halibut catch in the above-stated waters for the year 1907.

	for the year Total catch	Value.
Canadian	4,730,000 lbs.	\$ 236,500
United States	30,854,164 "	1,542,820
Total	35,584,164 "	\$1,779,320

The fish above referred to were all practically caught in Canadian waters, or in other words, if there were cruisers enough to protect and keep foreign fishing vessels out of our harbour, and outside the three-mile limit, said foreign vessels could not possibly have caught in the same time, at the most, more than one-third of the above-stated catch, for vessels which now operate anywhere from 8 to 16 dories each and use our harbours to clean the fish which they catch, had they to keep out of our harbours and outside the three-mile limit, they could only operate four dories each, and it would be unprofitable to continue fishing.

You will note that the total catch for 1906 was 41,664,329 pounds, and the total for 1907 was only 35,584,164 pounds, a decrease of 6,080,165 pounds for 1907.

At the same time, you will also note that the Canadian catch has increased from 2,330,000 pounds in 1906, to 4,730,000 pounds in 1907, being an increase of 2,400,000 pounds, or more than double that of 1906. At the same time our Canadian market has increased for these valuable fish from a little over 450,000 pounds in 1906 to 1,664,000 pounds in 1907.

Referring to the 35,584,164 pounds of halibut caught during the year 1907 in the waters of the coast of British Columbia, I beg to state that the said amount is accounted for, as follows:—

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Canadian Catch—

	Lbs.
Atkins Watson Company..	4,080,000
Claxton Canning Company	500,000
British Columbia Packers..	150,000
Total..	4,730,000

United States Catch—

	Lbs.
New England Fish Company..	8,654,164
Tacoma Fish Company	4,560,000
San Juan Fish Company	5,640,000
Small craft	9,000,000
Other vessels..	3,000,000
Total	30,854,164

The difference in the catch for 1907 may be accounted for as follows:—

Through the vigilance of the *Kestrel* and possibly other causes, the fleet of schooners and smaller craft operating on the west coast of Vancouver island, have practically been put out of business, and are now operating in Alaska. On the other hand, the larger boats have been increased by three, viz.: the *Grant*, *Edric* and *Francis Cutting*, and there are more to follow. At the same time there is no doubt that many of our banks are being depleted, and as I stated in last year's report, many of the banks where fish were plentiful, are now depleted and are not fished on; and I know that the Kestrel bank, which yielded many hundred tons of fine fish in the past, is now nearly exhausted. The *Grant* fished here a few months past and although she caught 200,000 pounds, the average weight of her catch was only 12 pounds per fish.

It is a fact that many of these banks are fast being ruined, and without further protection, our halibut fisheries will soon be something of the past. The large fishing firms recognize this, and instead of building the regular type of fishing vessels are now building vessels, that when not used for fishing, can be put to other purposes. We have at present the finest fishing banks in the world, and it seems a shame to let them become depleted when with proper protection they would last for many years to come; but at the present rate of the increase of fishing, one of the finest assets of the Dominion of Canada will have passed for ever. We need more boats and want them now.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HOLMES NEWCOMB.

APPENDIX No. 15.

NATURAL HISTORY REPORT.

To the Deputy Minister,
Department of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my natural history report for the year 1907.

This deals in particular with the collection of natural history objects obtained in the field during the summer of that year, in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and incidentally with the general character of the lakes of the prairies, as well as with certain observations bearing on fishery matters in general. Allusion is also made to observations carried on along the British Columbia coast, chiefly in connection with the introduction of the American lobster into the waters of the Pacific; to a fishery exhibit at the provincial exhibition held at New Westminster; and to the Fisheries Museum.

Before starting to collect, I first of all took a general survey of the field, and realizing the vastness of the area, determined that the most practical way of gaining some knowledge of what the waters of the two new provinces contained was to select certain districts, and as thoroughly as possible work those over for the season, leaving it to the discretion of the department, whether or not the work should be subsequently followed up. For the province of Saskatchewan, the chain of lakes known as Muskeg, Pasquia, Wyosung and Qu'Appelle lakes, in the valley of the Qu'Appelle, was therefore selected; and for the province of Alberta those known as Beaver Hills, Hastings and Cooking lakes. These latter are situated east of the city of Edmonton, and as those of the Qu'Appelle valley are much farther south and east, this seemed advisable as the fishes found to inhabit the waters of the one district could then be compared with those of the other; and when this was done it was found that in general the same kinds were indigenous to the two districts; an indirect evidence that such kinds had a wide distribution over both of the provinces.

My notes contain data regarding the fishes, with the localities where they were collected, but as there are a number of cyprinoids and percoids which require to be thoroughly worked over, the following list of identified species in the meantime is given. It may be mentioned that no new kind of fish appears on this list, that is, no kind unknown to science, but the value of the list regards additional light gained as to the geographical distribution of the several kinds.

Buffalo Fish (*Ictiobus bubalus*).

White Sucker (*Catostomus commersonii*).

Red Horse (*Moxostoma aureolum*).

Spawn Eater (*Notropis hudsonius*).

White Fish (*Coregonus clupeiformis*).

Tullibee (*Argyrosomus tullibee*).

Common Pike (*Lucius lucius*).

Brook Stickleback (*Eucalia inconstans*).

Nine-spined Stickleback (*Pygosteus pungitius*).

Sand Roller (*Percopsis guttatus*).

Pike Perch or Doré (*Stizostedion vitreum*).

Yellow Perch (*Perca flavescens*).

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Johnny Darter (*Boleosoma nigrum*).

Burbot or Ling (*Ling maculos.*)

Besides fishes, numerous specimens belonging to other classes of the animal kingdom were collected or observed.

Of Batrachians and Reptiles specimens of Frogs (*Rana*), Toads, (*Bufo*), Salamanders, and Garter Snakes (*Eutainia*), were obtained. Both provinces appear to be poor in reptiles; no turtles were seen, but rattle-snakes (*Crotalus*) are known to inhabit certain localities in Alberta. Some Batrachians are plentiful.

The valley of the Qu'Appelle is a regular paradise of birds. Among others observed were: the American Herring Gull, Franklin's Gull, a Tern (perhaps the Black Tern), the Double-crested Cormorant, the White Pelican, innumerable ducks, including the Canvas-back and Red-head, the American Coot, the Willet, the Mourning Dove, the Vulture (known as the Turkey Buzzard), the Marsh Hawk, the King-bird, the Crow, the Cow-bird, the Yellow-headed Black-bird (very numerous among the tall reeds), the Red-winged Black-bird, the Western Meadow Lark, Brewer's Black-bird, the Bronzed Grackle, the Cat-bird, Parkman's Wren.

Wanton destruction under the pretext of sport is being waged against the birds, and I predict that unless rigid measures are enacted and enforced, very soon this wonderful phase of bird-life, still at its height, in the valley of the Qu'Appelle, will become a thing of the past.

Eggs, sometimes with the nests, of the following named birds were obtained: The Widgeon, the Red-head Duck, the American Coot, the Cow-bird, Brewer's Black-bird, the Bronzed Grackle, the Cat-bird, Parkman's Wren, and a Marsh Wren; besides eggs of others which were either brought to me, or of which the bird was not seen; and as the eggs of many closely related birds are almost indistinguishable in their markings or general contour, some such require to be worked over before their identity is certain.

Beaver Hills lake, in the province of Alberta, is another regular haunt of various birds, different kinds of which were sometimes to be seen congregated together. Among others observed were Curlews and other shore birds, great flocks of Gulls and of Terns, innumerable kinds of Ducks, and White Pelicans; and in the net set for fish, a young Grebe was caught, which afterwards escaped.

During the summer months Beaver Hills lake is simply alive with innumerable water birds, but owing to the inroads of civilization this remarkable phenomenon, still at its height, of the northwestern wilds, will undoubtedly shortly be changed. Towns are springing up, and the birds, just as soon as they become affected through the entrance of man, will disappear to betake themselves to more congenial haunts still further north. It was to be regretted that when the place was visited—late in July and early in August—the nesting season was then over, so that no eggs were to be found; and this the more so owing to the change, just pointed out, which in the near future will inevitably come over this phase of bird life.

Flickers (*Colaptes*) a species of woodpecker; and Night-hawks, on one occasion were seen in the interior; and a few Owls—one at a time—were also observed, and being nocturnal birds they were seen at dusk, and were generally perched on trees.

Near Hastings lake, early in August, a nest of the Blue-winged Teal, containing eight eggs, was found. This was of course unusually late in the season for the bird to be nesting, and the eggs were ready to be hatched.

The following observations regarding Mammals may be of interest: Rodents, especially the little gopher, are very plentiful all over the prairie, and a few specimens of different kinds of rodents were obtained. Having an opportunity to visit the park in Alberta, where the recently acquired herd of Buffalo have been introduced, I saw about thirty of the bulls herding by themselves, but the park was too extensive to devote the time to go over the whole of it. They were massive animals, but whether owing to their transportation, or because the new environment may not have suited

them, the most of them appeared to be in poor condition. I also saw the tracks of the escaped bull, of which so much appeared in the newspapers, along the shores of Beaver Hills lake. A Shrew was found lying dead in the village of Chipman, Alberta, and three Bats were obtained in the Qu'Appelle valley.

The smaller creatures which were found need not be treated of here in detail, but mention may be made of Crayfishes (*Cambarus*), as well as of parasites on fishes; and also of various aquatic insects.

In regard to the character of the lakes observed in those parts of the two provinces which were visited, and as to whether or not such are suitable for the stocking with fish, there is the following to be said: The lakes observed were on the prairies, or where owing to the channels of rivers, the land was more or less undulated; but as the mountainous parts of Alberta were outside the field where the season's work was carried on, no information was gained concerning lakes in those regions. It should be stated that distances between stopping places in the new provinces are usually great, and the observations of lakes were therefore often made whilst moving about, but a general idea of the prairie lakes was easily gained. Many of them are temporary or seasonal lakes, of moderate depth, although some of them may cover a considerable area in the spring of the year, but in the summer such are either entirely, or almost entirely, dried up. Being situated on the plains, it will readily be conceived why there would be lakes of this character. They are known among the people as sloughs, and many of them at the proper season yield a goodly crop of marsh hay. Still from what appears in this report as to the collection of fishes made, it will be seen that in the northwestern provinces there are lakes of quite another character. Beaver Hills lake, for instance, although situated in the plains, is a permanent sheet of water of great extent, fed by streams, some of which I saw, and no doubt also by underground springs. The fish inhabiting this lake, and others of its character, are mainly pike and suckers, and whilst the latter in our own parts of the Dominion are generally considered inferior, in those parts, owing probably to the coldness of the northern waters, they are really a choice fish. There seems to be a mania always among the people to disturb a good sheet of water by introducing some kind of fish, in particular to introduce black-bass or trout, whether or not such waters are suitable for them; and in a public address which I was asked to deliver at Tofield, a question bearing on this matter was put to me in regard to Beaver Hills lake. In effect I could only reply: Why disturb the natural condition of things, when, as in this instance, it is good? Owing to the weeds and muddy nature of the bed of Beaver Hills lake, pike and suckers thrive in it, and do well together, and the people are supplied with excellent fish, whereas to introduce some other kind of a rapacious nature would only interfere with the present natural and satisfactory condition of things.

The physical features of the chain of lakes of the valley of the Qu'Appelle are of quite another character. The Qu'Appelle river, with its system of lakes, for ages past, has gradually lowered its bed, so that its undulated banks have now the appearance of having been, as it were, upheaved upon the prairies. But this is only in appearance, for the apparently upraised banks are purely the result of the scooping out, and the consequent lowering of the river's channel. Nowhere else, when contrasted with the level of the prairies, have I seen a similar feature, and having made a survey of the entire chain of the lakes, from its head to its terminus, I found that they manifested great variability both as regards their shores and the nature of their beds, and in the character of the organisms which dwell in them. For instance, buffalo-fish appeared to be most plentiful among the bulrushes at Muskeg lake, at the head of the chain, tullibee at Pasquia lake, which is further down, whilst pike-perch and suckers were more evenly distributed, the latter being very plentiful right to the terminus of the chain.

Now the introduction of a fish such as the black-bass into those lakes would not be detrimental, to any grave extent, to the existent condition of things. The bass

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would simply do what the several indigenous kinds of fishes have done; they would seek out amid the varied features of the lakes that environment best adapted to themselves; nor would there be great competition with other useful kinds, for pike would still lurk among the weeds; pike-perch could hold their own equally against them, which means that the adults at least, of each kind would more or less leave the other alone; whilst crayfish and other crustaceans, small cyprinoids, of which there are great shoals, and the young of such a fish as the buffalo fish, a kind whose numbers could admit of considerable reduction, would supply them with abundance of food. In fact, I have never before seen a system of lakes just corresponding to those, where black-bass could be introduced with impunity, or where the welfare of the present desirable denizens of the water would in no serious way be affected.

But whilst the lakes of the valley of the Qu'Appelle are in themselves all that could be desired, and their magnificence is lauded in the foregoing, attention is here drawn to a matter of quite a serious character. In making my collections, many hundreds of fishes were caught, out of which the best were selected as specimens. As I examined them one by one, I found that there was a disease among the fish, especially among the pike-perch; nor was the cause of this far to seek, for I discovered that the lakes, chiefly at their head waters, had somehow become tainted with impurities; and hundreds of large pike-perch were seen lying dead among the reeds. On returning to Regina, I interviewed Dr. Charlton, Provincial Bacteriologist, in regard to the matter, and procured him two of the diseased fish, and he intimated his intention of going right to the place, where he can get the blood from the living fish, so as to enable him to fully investigate as to the nature of the disease.

According to instructions, three collections of fishes were made, one for Saskatchewan, another for Alberta, and a duplicate of each for the Dominion. The Saskatchewan collection is now on exhibition in the provincial government block in Regina; but on account of the present crowded condition of the provincial government offices, that for Alberta was securely soldered up in a copper Agassiz tank, pending the time when there will be an available place for putting the collection on public exhibit.

During the autumn of 1907, my time was occupied in making observations in regard to the advisability of transporting American lobsters from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific coast, and also in regard to what success had attended the introduction of the Atlantic coast oyster into the waters of the Pacific; and for this purpose the department's SS. *Kestrel* was placed at my disposal.

I was also entrusted with the setting up and supervision of a fishery exhibit at the New Westminster provincial exhibition. For this purpose a choice of a site was put at my disposal by Mr. Keary, manager and secretary of the exhibition, and I therefore selected a space at the north end of the industrial building, the dimensions of which were about 58 feet long, 20 feet wide and 16 feet high.

About one-half of the space was allotted to aquaria and egg troughs, and a table, stands and shelves, were placed in the other half, for an exhibition of mounted fishes and other specimens. The walls were adorned with mounted water birds, kindly loaned by the Carnegie library of New Westminster; with mounted fishes from the Fisheries Museum, Ottawa; and with cases containing fish eggs and newly hatched out fry in formalin, to show the process of development. A mounted female moose, also loaned by the library, was placed on a stand near the centre of the exhibit, and an unclaimed skin-canoe of the previous year's exhibition, put at my disposal, was suspended from the ceiling.

The aquaria and fish troughs were of course constantly supplied with running water, with pipes adjusted for the inlet and outlet of the water, and in the former were placed living samples of artificially reared coho, sockeye, and steel-head salmon and rainbow trout; whilst in the trays or wire-baskets in the troughs were eggs of the coho and spring salmon. There was also a small living sturgeon in one of the aquaria, and in a pond, fed by a fountain nearby the industrial building, were placed some good-sized rainbow trout.

In the report of 1906, a lengthy account of the Fisheries Museum, with descriptive remarks on the vertebrate portion was given, and as the specimens added to the collection in 1907 are virtually embraced in the body of this report, there is little to add in regard to that institution. During the calendar year the museum was visited by over 13,000 persons by actual signature, besides schools and teaching staffs, and these include not only residents of the Capital, but visitors from all parts of the Dominion, and from foreign countries, and the museum continued to hold rank as an attractive public institution.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW HALKETT,

Naturalist, Department of Marine and Fisheries.

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APPENDIX No. 16.

THE OUTSIDE STAFF OF THE FISHERIES BRANCH.

The following are Inspectors of Fisheries in the different provinces of the Dominion,
1907-8.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Bertram, A. C.....	North Sydney, N.S.	District No. 1.—Cape Breton Island.
Hockin, Robt.....	Pictou, N.S.....	District No. 2.—Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysboro', Halifax and Hants counties.
Robertson, Andrew C...	Barrington Passage.	District No. 3.—Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis and Kings counties.
Calder, John.....	Campobello, N.B....	District No. 1.—The counties of Charlotte and St. John.
Chapman, Robt. A.....	Moncton, N.B.....	District No. 2.—Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent, Westmorland and Albert counties.
Harrison, H. E.....	Fredericton, N.B....	District No. 3.—Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton and Victoria counties.
Matheson, J. A.....	Charlottetown.....	Prince Edward Island.
Wakeham, Wm., M.D....	Gaspé Basin, Que...	Lower St. Lawrence River and Gulf.
Belliveau, A. H.....	Ottawa.....	Dominion of Canada.
Riendeau, Jos.....	Montreal.....	The counties of the province of Quebec bordering on the St. Lawrence from Huntington to Three Rivers.
Hurley, J. M.....	Belleville, Ont.....	That portion of Ontario east of the western boundary line of the counties of Durham, Victoria and Haliburton, including Lake Scugog and the eastern boundary of Muskoka and Parry Sound districts.
Sheppard, O. B.....	Toronto, Ont.....	That part of the province of Ontario west of the eastern boundaries of the county of Ontario, and the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound along the Mattawa and Ottawa rivers, and northward along the north-eastern boundary line of said province to James bay.
Duncan, A. G.....	Marksville, Ont.....	That portion of Ontario lying west and north of Lake Nipissing, the rivers Mattawa and Ottawa and the north-east boundary line of the province to James bay, embracing Nipissing, Algoma, Thunder bay and Rainy river districts, Lake Superior and such portions of Lake Huron and Georgian bay as lie adjacent or opposite to the part of Ontario above described.
Young, Wm. S.....	Selkirk, Man.....	Province of Manitoba and the district of Keewatin.
Miller, E. W.....	Qu'Appelle.....	" Saskatchewan.
	Edmonton.....	" Alberta and district of McKenzie.
McKay, Horace T.....	Dawson City.....	Yukon district.
Sword, C. B.....	New Westminster...	Province of British Columbia—No. 1. Southern district.
Williams, J. T.....	Port Essington....	" " No. 2. Northern district.
Taylor, E. G.....	Nanaimo.....	" " No. 3. Vancouver Id.

OTHER DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

Halket, Andrew.....	Fish. Museum, Ott..	Naturalist and Curator of Fisheries Museum, at Ottawa.
MacFarlane, Peter.....	New Glasgow, N.S..	Officer in charge Bait cold storage.
Migneault, R. M. S.....	Yamaska.....	Inspector of fishways.
Mackerrow, A. D.....	Halifax.....	In charge Intelligence Bureau.

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LIST OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA 1907-08.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis County.

Name of Overseer.	P. O. Address	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Fritz, Henry.....	Port George	Annapolis county.

Antigonish County.

McAdam, Alexander....	Malignant cove.	Antigonish county.
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Cape Breton County.

Forbes, A. R.....	North Sydney	Cape Breton county.
Lavatte, Henry.....	Louisbourg	" "
McCuish, John.....	Scatarie.....	" "
McDonald, Joseph.....	Little Lorraine.....	" "
McInnis, Michael R....	Amaguadus pond...	" "
McLean, John.....	Gabarouse lake.....	" "
McLean, Murdock.....	Leitches creek	" "
McLeod, Angus.....	Port Morien.....	" "
Sullivan, Timothy.....	Little Bras d'Or....	" "

Colchester County.

Davidson, J. W.....	Bass river	Colchester county.
Henderson, G. W.....	Tatamagouche.....	"
McGregor, E. H.....	Lower Stewiacke....	"

Cumberland County.

Angevine, Frank.....	Middleboro.....	Cumberland county.
Brownell, Ferguson....	Northport.....	"
Canning, S.....	Advocate Hr.....	"
Reid, John D.....	Pugwash.....	"
Thompson, Guy.....	Oxford.....	"

Digby County.

Bishop, H. R.....	Digby.....	Municipality of Digby, Digby county.
German, Thomas.....	Meteghan.....	Municipality of Claire, Digby county.

Guysboro County.

Davis John.....	Guysboro.....	Guysboro county.
Reid, David.....	Port Hilford	"

Halifax County.

Gaston, Robt.....	Pope's harbour.....	Sea coast and inland waters of Halifax county.
Kennedy, Wm.....	Hubbard's cove.....	Halifax county.
Rowlings, George.....	Musquodoboit hrbr..	Sea coast and inland waters of Halifax county.

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LIST of Fishery Overseers in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.**Hants County.*

Name of Overseer,	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
McDonald, Chas.....	Shubenacadie.	County of Hants.

Inverness County.

Aucoin Wm.....	Eastern harbour....	No. 6.—From Big Pond Lobster Factory north, including Cheticamp, Eastern harbour, Little river, Pleasant bay and Paulet cove.
Chisholm, Arch. A....	S. W. Margaree.	Inverness coast from Broad cove Chapel to Delany's cove, also East Lake Ainslie and streams, Loch Ban, S. W. Margaree river and tributaries and Margaree river from forks of Margaree Hr.
Hart, Albert.....	N. E. Margaree.....	Coast of Inverness Co., from Delany's cove northward including Big Pond, Eastern Hr., &c., also N. E. Margaree Riv. from Margaree forks to Source, and all other streams to Victoria Co. line.
McDonald, Ronald.....	Broad cove Chapel ..	Inverness County, Bounty purposes.
McIntosh, Geo. P.....	Pleasant Bay.	Coast of Inverness Co. extending from Pleasant bay to Meat cove (inclusive).
McLennan, Jno. B.....	Kingsville.....	No. 2.—Inverness Co.
McLean, D. F.....	Port Hood.....	No. 1.—W. Division coast south of Mabou Hr., including S. W. Mabou river, Port Hood, Judique Long Pt., Pt. Hastings and Hawkesbury, to N. W. arm River Inhabitants in interior, and north side Victoria Co., from Js. McKinnons to Whycomagh bay; and through Glencoe and S. W. ridge of Mabou, to Mabou bridge.

Kings County.

Bishop, Adolphus....	Grand Pré.....	Kings county.
Eaton, E. B.....	Canning.....	"
Reid, Reuben F.....	Wolfville..	"

Lunenburg County.

Morris, Jno. B.....	Bridgewater.. . .	Lunenburg County.
Webber, John A.....	Chester.....	"

Pictou County.

Kitchin, James	River John.....	Western Division Pictou Co., comprising coast, water from Colchester Co., line to Cole's reef, Pictou Hr. and streams flowing into viz., River John and tributaries, Toney river, and Fig and Little Cariboo rivers.
McDonald, Alexdr. J....	Bailey's Brook.....	Pictou County.
Pritchard, A. O.....	New Glasgow.....	Pictou harbour, Pictou Island, East, West and Middle rivers, Pictou Co.

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LIST of Fishery Overseers in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.**Queens County.*

Name of Overseer.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Bain, J. L.	Liverpool	Queens county.
Young, Chs.	Mill village	"

Richmond County.

Brymer, Arthur.	Lower L'Ardoise....	No. 3.—Eastern division that portion of sea coast, lakes and inland waters lying east of St. Peter canal.
Boyle, Dugald R.	West Arichat	Coast and inland waters of Isle Madame including southerly half of waters of Lennox passage.
Morrison, Archd.	River Bourgeois....	Richmond county.

Shelburne County.

Goudey, E. S.	Barrington passage..	From and including Clydes river to Yarmouth Co. line.
Hines, George K.	Shelburne	Shelburne county.

Victoria County.

Campbell, Jno M., Marine Agent at.	Halifax	St. Paul's island.
Gillis, Duncan	Baddeck	Victoria county.
Moffatt, W. P.	Cape North	Cape North, Bay St. Lawrence to county line at Meat cove.
Montgomery, D. P.	Neils harbour	Neils harbour including Green cove and New Heaven.
Morrison, Alexdr.	Wreck cove	Englishtown north to Smoky cape at south Ingonish.
McDonald, Murdo	Big Bras d'Or	District Big Bras d'Or north to Englishtown.
McLean, Angus	Ingonish	North and south Ingonish, including Ingonish island.
McRea, Charles	Brook Middle river ..	Victoria county.

Yarmouth County.

Hatfield, A. M.	Arcadia	Yarmouth county.
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NEW BRUNSWICK.

Albert County.

Dowling, C. S.	Alma	County of Albert.
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Charlotte County.

Billings, Robert.	St. Andrews	Waters in vicinity of St. Andrews, extending from Owen head to Oak bay.
Fraser, W. A.	Woodward's cove, Grand Manan	Island of Grand Manan, and waters surrounding the same.
Savage, Charles	Campobello	District of Campobello, and the west Isles, Charlotte Co.
Todd, Frank	St. Stephen	County of Charlotte.

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LIST of Fishery Overseers in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*NEW BRUNSWICK—*Continued.**Gloucester County.*

Name.	Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Canty, Thomas.....	Bathurst	Gloucester county.
Doucet, Jérôme E.	Elm Tree	"
Robichaud, Wm. C.	Inkerman	"

Kent County.

Hannah, Wm. F.	Richibucto.....	County of Kent.
LeBlanc, O. J. O.	Buctouche.....	Coast line and inland waters at the parishes of Wellington and St. Marie.

Northumberland County.

Abbott, Lemuel... ..	Chatham.....	Both shores of Miramichi river from Point Au Quart on south to Oak point on north to junction with N. W. S. W. Miramichi rivers, with all islands therein and streams emptying into.
Smith, B. W.	Hardwicke	County of Northumberland.

Queens County.

Belyea, J. P.	Gagetown	County of Queens.
Hetherington, I. T.	Johnston.....	"

Restigouche County.

McLean, Donald	Charlo	Baie des Chaleurs, and tributaries from Belledune to Dalhousie.
Miller, George.....	Dalhousie	Restigouche river and its tributaries in the counties of Restigouche and Victoria.

Sunbury County.

McLean, Cecil F.	Burton	St. John river from Indiantown, Sunbury county, to the county line of York.
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St. John County.

Belyea, J. F.	58 Middle street, St. John.....	County of St. John.
Cochrane, Jno.	I.C.R. stat., St. John	City of St. John and vicinity.

Victoria County.

LeClair, Joseph.....	Grand Falls	County of Victoria.
Gagnon, L. A.	Edmundston.....	Madawaska district.

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LIST of Fishery Overseers in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.**Westmorland County.*

Name.	Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Arsenault, Thos. V. . . .	Barachois	Coastal and inland waters of parish of Shediac and portion of Botsford parish, North of Big Shemogui Hr., and road from same to near Bristol corner, past Bristol corners and Lowthers to parish at Sackville with Jurisdiction in parishes of Moncton and Salisbury.
Melanson, Ambroise . . .	Pré-d'en-haut. . . .	Parish of Dorchester including Petitcodiac river.
Copp, George E.	Baie-Verte.	Part of Botsford parish, county of Westmorland.
Prescott, Joseph.	Baie-Verte.	Parishes of Westmorland and Sackville.

York County.

McKay, James D.	Fredericton.	County of York.
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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Kings County.

McCormac, J. A.	Souris.	County of Kings.
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Prince County.

Davison, John.	Bedeque.	County of Prince.
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Queens County.

Hobkirk, W. C.	Charlottetown	Province of Prince Edward Island.
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Gaspé County.

Veit, Fred.	Gaspé Basin.	That portion of the province south of the St. Lawrence to and including county of Bellechasse, but specially the counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé.
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Magdalen Island.

Arsenault, Azade.	Grindstone Island. . .	Magdalen islands.
Chevrier, J. A.	Amherst, Magdalen island.	That part of Magdalen islands comprising Entry, Amherst and Grindstone islands, also Harbour Basque lagoons.
Theriault, Bruno.	House harbour Magdalen island.	That part of the islands including House harbour Grosse isle, Grand entry and bays and Bryon island

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LIST of Fishery Overseers in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—*Concluded.**Saguenay County—North Shore.*

Name of Overseer.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Cabot, Geo. E.	Fox bay, Anticosti island.	The Island of Anticosti and adjacent waters.
Blais, Alex.	(Winter address) Berthier en bas. Summer address) Long Pt. Bradore, <i>via</i> Newfoundland.	North shore, from Blancs Sablons to Chicatica, (Bonne Esperance district).
Comeau, Nap. A.	Godbout.	North shore, including Jambons to Tadoussac (Godbout District).
Cormier, Achille.	(Winter address) Esquimaux point. (Summer) Romaine <i>via</i> Natashquan.	North shore, from Cape Whittle to Natashquan point (Romaine district).
Joncas, Richard.	Natashquan.	North shore, including Natashquan to Ste. Geneviève (Natashquan District).
LeBlanc, Eusébe.	Esquimaux point. ..	North shore, including Ste. Geneviève to Pigou (Mingan district).
Le Couvie, John.	(Winter address) Lobster cove, Gaspé. (Summer address) Cr. Commander of <i>Princess</i> .	North shore, from Chicatica to Cape Whittle (St. Augustin District).
Mignault, Theotime. . .	(Winter address) 140 Rue St. François Quebec. (Summer) Moisie.	North shore, including Pigou to Jambons (Moisie district).

The following six names are merely Bounty Officers, exercising no other jurisdiction *re* fishery matters.

Forest, George.	Bonaventure river ..	Bonaventure county, from Maguasha to and including Paspebiac.
Chapados, F. X.	Gascons.	Bonaventure Co., from Paspebiac to Gaspé Co.
Keays, John.	Little Pabos.	Gaspé county, from county line eastward to but not including Barachois, Malbaie.
Carter, A. T.	Gaspé basin.	Gaspé county, from Barachois, Malbaie, to Fame point, both included.
Letourneau, Louis.	Mont Louis.	Gaspé county, from Fame point to and including Claude river.
Verreault, Louis.	Petits Mechins.	Rimouski county.

SASKATCHEWAN.

McKay, Henry.	Cedar lake.	Waters between district of Prince Albert on West and Grand rapids on Great Saskatchewan river, Sask.
Robt. Headrick.	Prince Albert.	District of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
Silverthorn, J. W.	Lumsden.	District of Long lake, Qu'Appelle river, bounded on south by base line tp. No. 16, on north by tp. No. 30, on east by east side to range 19, and on west by west side of range 27, all west of 2nd Meridian.
Climie, W. H.	Winnipegosis, Man.	Lake Winnipegosis.

LIST of Fishery Overseers in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name of Overseer.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Galbraith, W. M.	14 Ridge road, Victoria.	British Columbia.
Harrison, Chas.	Massett.....	Queen Charlotte islands.
McPhadden, D.	Vancouver.....	British Columbia.
Wise, James.....	New Westminster ..	Fraser river, north arm.
Nordschow, E.		
Norrie Stewart.....	J. G. Williams, Insp.	
Adamse, W. T.	Port Essington....	Northern District of B. C.
Helgesen, Hans.....		

LIST OF OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF GOVERNMENT FISH HATCHERIES,
1907.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Province.	Rank.
Cunningham, F. H.	Ottawa.....	Ontario	Superintendent Fish Culture.
Finlayson, Alexander...	"	"	Inspector.....
Walker, John.....	"	"	Officer in charge Government Hatchery.
Armstrong, Wm.....	Newcastle	"	" " " "
Parker, Wm.....	Sandwich	"	" " " "
McNab, A. J.	Warton, Ont.....	"	" " " "
McCargar, J. K.	Belleville.....	"	" " " "
Desève, A. L.	Magog	Quebec	" " " "
Catellier, L. N.	Tadoussac	"	" " " "
Lindsay, Robert.....	Gaspé basin.....	"	" " " "
Elliott, Joseph.....	St. Alexis des. Mts	"	" " " "
Robert, Alphonse ..	Mont Tremblant..	"	" " " "
Belknap, W. G.	Baldwin mills....	"	" " " "
Mowatt, Alexander ..	Campbellton.....	New Brunswick...	" " " "
McCluskey, Charles ..	Grand falls.....	"	" " " "
Sheasgreen, Isaac ..	South Esk	"	" " " "
Savoy, Sebastien ..	Shippigan	"	" " " "
LeBlanc, N. S.	Cape Bald	"	" " " "
Ogden, A.	Bedford basin....	Nova Scotia	" " " "
Harris, W. F.	Pictou	"	" " " "
Meagher, James	Canso	"	" " " "
Carmichael, A. G.	N. E. Margaree ..	"	" " " "
Burgess, Frank	Windsor.....	"	" " " "
Holroyd, A. W.	Windsor station..	P. E. Island.....	" " " "
Hooker, F. W.	Selkirk	Manitoba	" " " "
Whitwell, Thomas ..	Skeena river.....	British Columbia..	" " " "
Mitchell, D. S.	Granite Creek ..	"	" " " "
Robertson, Alexander..	Lillooet	"	" " " "
Robinson, Thos.....	Harrison springs..	"	" " " "
Roxburg, Wm.....	New Westminster.	"	" " " "
Bucknall, R. C.	Eivers inlet.....	"	" " " "
Pretty, A. W.	Hazelton.....	"	" " " "
Gibbs, H.	"	"	" " " "
Kemp, Ernest.....	Charlottetown ..	"	Dominion Oyster Expert.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

LIST OF CANADIAN GOVERNMENT CRUISERS AND NUMBER OF CREWS, 1907.

O. G. V. Spain, Commander of Marine Service, Ottawa.

Name of Vessel.	Commanders.	Winter Address.	Number of Crew.
Canada.	C. T. Knowlton, Capt. . . .	Parrsboro, N. S.	53
Constance.	George M. May, Capt. . . .	Quebec, P. Q.	22
Curlew.	Capt. Robinson, acting. . . .	St. John, N.B.	17
Falcon.	E. B. Williams	Vancouver, B.C.	5
Kestrel	H. Newcomb, Capt	Vancouver, B.C.	22
Princess.	W. Wakehan, Comdr.	Gaspé basin	27
Osprey.	J. Graham, Capt.	Cambridge road, P.E.I. . .	19
Petrel	W. H. Kent, Capt.	Liverpool, N.S.	25
Vigilant.	E. Dunn, Capt	Walkerville, Ont.	31
Total of Officers and Crew.			221

